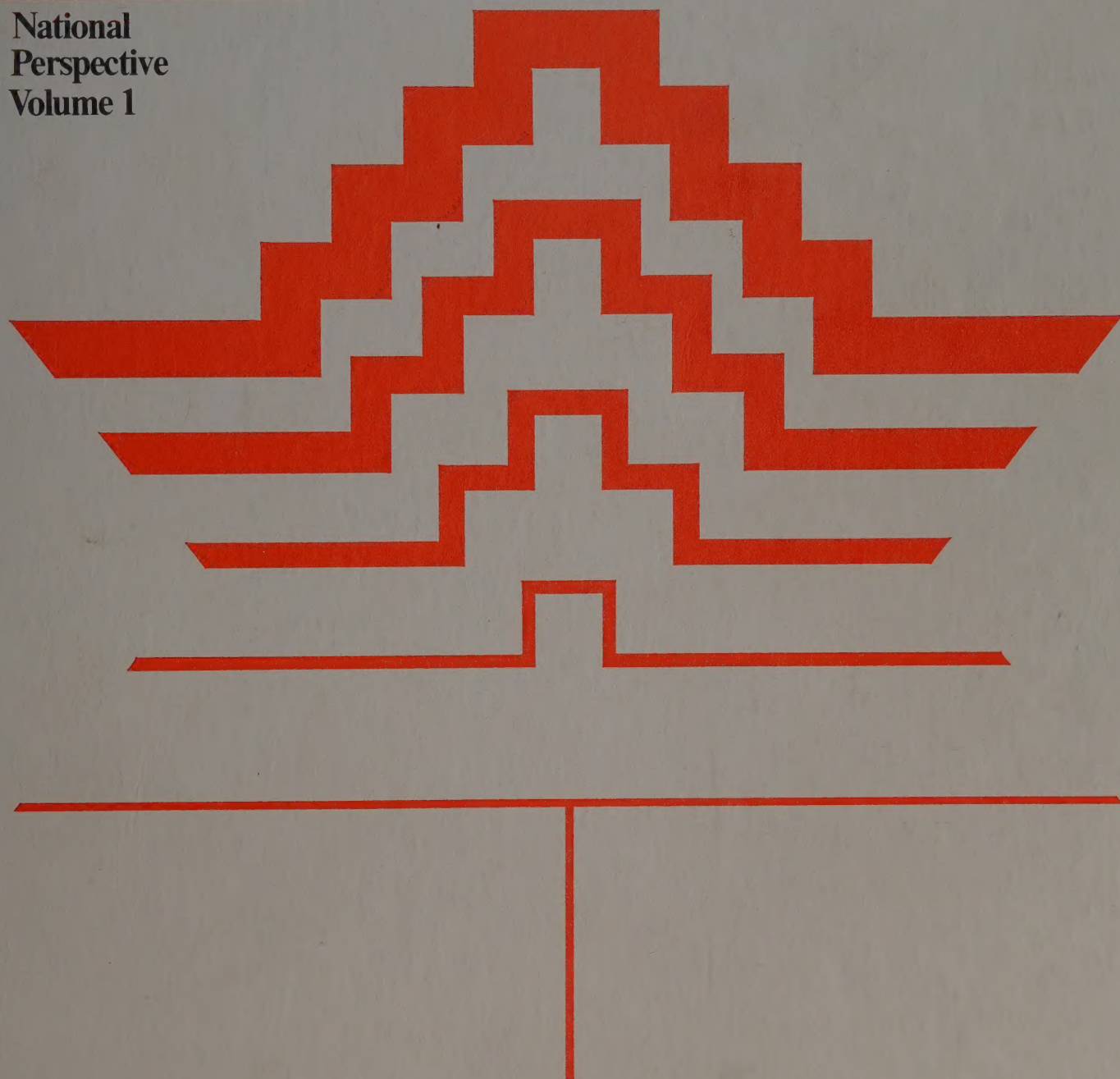


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Canadian
Urban Trends

University of Toronto
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National
Perspective
Volume 1





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Canadian Urban Trends

**National
Perspective
Volume 1**

**Edited by D. Michael Ray
in collaboration with
Graham Murchie
Terrence W. Irwin
Margaret L. Pendleton
David H. Douglas**

Canadian Urban Trends

Volume 1 National Perspective

Volume 2 Metropolitan Perspective

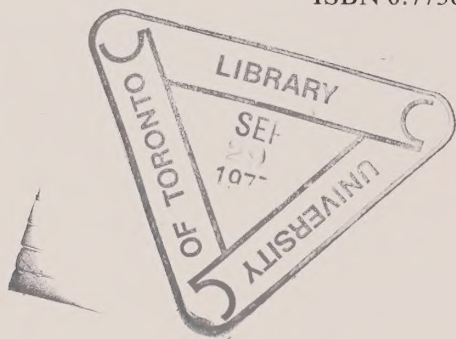
Volume 3 Neighbourhood Perspective

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Contents

Figures / vii

Tables / ix

Foreword / xii

Acknowledgements / xii

Preface / xiii

Part I Introduction

1 Urban Canada: the issues and the data

D. Michael Ray, Graham Murchie and Paul Y. Villeneuve

Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location

1.1 The issues / 3

1.2 The dimensions of the information base / 3

1.3 Organization of the data / 4

1.4 Handbook themes / 5

Part II Urban economy

2 Labour force statistics and a functional classification of Canadian cities

Shiu-Yeu Li

Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location

2.1 Introduction / 59

2.2 Evolution of the concept of labour force / 62

2.3 Employment and city size / 65

2.4 Functional classification of cities / 83

2.5 Conclusion / 86

3 Manufacturing activity and the urban hierarchy

Douglas A. Scorrar and Michael H. Williams

Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location

3.1 Introduction / 105

3.2 A geographic distribution of manufacturing / 105

3.3 Manufacturing threshold, concentration and incidence / 108

3.4 Manufacturing industries and urban areas: the rank-orders / 112

3.5 Foreign control of manufacturing / 112

3.6 Non-local Canadian controlled manufacturing / 117

3.7 Foreign and non-local control by urban size / 117

3.8 Conclusion / 118

Technical note / 140

4 Income

David Bennett

Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location

4.1 Introduction / 143

4.2 Inter-provincial income variation / 143

4.3 Income level and city size / 146

4.4 Regional and intra-urban income distribution / 147

4.5 Low income: some definitions / 147

4.6 The correlates of income / 147

4.7 Occupation and income / 152

4.8 Unemployment and income / 154

4.9 Education and income / 160

4.10 Sex, age, family size and income / 161

4.11 Immigration, birthplace, ethnic origin and income / 162

4.12 Conclusion / 163

Part III Urban population and housing

- 5 Age structure and the family life cycle**
Frederick I. Hill
Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location
- 5.1 Introduction / 205
- 5.2 The national trend in age structure and sex ratio / 206
- 5.3 The life cycle / 207
- 5.4 Provincial and urban size differences in age structure / 209
- 5.5 The correlates of age structure / 212
- 5.6 Conclusion / 217
- 6 Ethnicity and the cultural mosaic**
Frederick I. Hill
Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location
- 6.1 Introduction / 231
- 6.2 A nation of immigrants / 231
- 6.3 Immigration, urban size and urban growth / 239
- 6.4 The birthplace of immigrants / 240
- 6.5 The mother tongue of the population / 243
- 6.6 The ethnic origin of the population / 244
- 6.7 The religious denominations of the population / 259
- 6.8 Conclusion / 262
- 7 Housing and household characteristics**
Frederick I. Hill
Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location
- 7.1 Introduction / 287
- 7.2 The national trend in housing characteristics / 287
- 7.3 Dwelling types and tenure / 288
- 7.4 Values, rents and dwelling sizes / 289
- 7.5 Household amenities / 293
- 7.6 Conclusion / 296

Part IV Urban interaction

- 8 Inter-city flows: the patterns of interaction**
Leroy O. Stone
Guide to the data: variable name, time period, spatial scale and location
- 8.1 Introduction / 309
- 8.2 Metropolitan dominance / 310
- 8.3 Significant thresholds in interaction levels / 311
- Technical note / 318
- Technical note: Cartography / 319**
David H. Douglas
- Glossary / 321**

1 Urban Canada: the issues and the data

- 1.1 Population of Canada, 1911 / 8
- 1.2 Population of Canada, 1941 / 9
- 1.3 Population of Canada, 1971 / 10
- 1.4 Location map, Canada's urban areas / 14
- 1.5 Urban population growth, 1961-71 / 16
- 1.6 Population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 / 20
- 1.7 Population of North American cities, 100,000 or more, 1971 / 21
- 1.8 Population growth rates, 1911-71 / 25
- 1.9 Projected population, 2001 / 26
- 1.10 Population world cities, 1,000,000 or more, 1971 / 27

2 Labour force statistics and a functional classification of Canadian cities

- 2.1 Growth rates of real national income in Canada, the Northwest European countries, Italy, U.S.A. and Japan, 1950-62 / 59
- 2.2 The contribution of labour input, capital input and factor productivity to growth of real national income in selected countries, 1950-62 / 60
- 2.3 Percent of the total labour force in agriculture in selected countries, 1950-70 / 60
- 2.4 Regional occupation structure in Canada, 1881 and 1972 / 61
- 2.5 The distribution of the labour force, 1971 / 66
- 2.6 Urban labour force in each industry activity by city size, 1971 / 77
- 2.7 Variation in the urban employment profile / 80
- 2.8 Employment structure by city size / 81
- 2.9 Average minimum employment by city size / 83
- 2.10 The heartland-hinterland organization of urban functions / 87

3 Manufacturing activity and the urban hierarchy

- 3.1 Manufacturing employment, 1970 / 106
- 3.2 Manufacturing threshold and concentration: two illustrative industries / 108
- 3.3 Manufacturing thresholds, Canada, 1970 / 109
- 3.4 Manufacturing ubiquity and threshold, Canada, 1970 / 110
- 3.5 Manufacturing ubiquity and concentration, Canada, 1970 / 111
- 3.6 Manufacturing: foreign control, Canada, 1970 / 113
- 3.7 Manufacturing: Toronto control, Canada, 1970 / 114
- 3.8 Manufacturing: Montréal control, Canada, 1970 / 115
- 3.9 Manufacturing: Vancouver control, Canada, 1970 / 116

4 Income

- 4.1 Average family income, urban areas, 1971 / 144
- 4.2 Percent of families with income under \$5,000, urban areas, 1971 / 148
- 4.3 Percent of families with income \$15,000 and above, urban areas, 1971 / 150
- 4.4 Family income groups by region, 1971 / 159
- 4.5 Regional deviations in family income by urban size class, by income groups, 1971 / 161
- 4.6 Regional unemployment rates as a percent of national average, 1953-73 / 162
- 4.7 Monthly unadjusted unemployment rates, Canada and regions, 1968-73 / 162

5 Age structure and the family life cycle

- 5.1 Contrasting age structures: Victoria Census Metropolitan Area and Thompson, 1971 / 205
- 5.2 Life cycle index, urban areas, 1971 / 210
- 5.3 Population growth and age structure / 216
- 5.4 Average family size, urban areas, 1971 / 218

6 Ethnicity and the cultural mosaic

- 6.1 Immigration to Canada, 1901-74 / 233
- 6.2 Foreign-born as percent of total population, urban areas, 1971 / 234
- 6.3 Postwar immigrants as percent of total population, urban areas, 1971 / 236
- 6.4 Birthplace of immigrants by period of arrival, by region, 1971 / 242
- 6.5 Percent of urban area population of German ethnic origin, 1971 / 250
- 6.6 Percent of urban area population of Italian ethnic origin, 1971 / 252
- 6.7 Percent of urban area population of East European ethnic origin, 1971 / 254
- 6.8 Ethnic origin of immigrants by period of arrival, by region, 1971 / 256
- 6.9 Religious denomination of immigrants by period of arrival, by region, 1971 / 257

7 Housing and household characteristics

- 7.1 Rented dwellings as a percent of total, urban areas, 1971 / 290
- 7.2 Median house values, urban areas, 1971 / 294
- 7.3 Population growth and house values / 297
- 7.4 Percent of households with 2 or more automobiles, urban areas, 1971 / 298

1 Urban Canada: the issues and the data

- 1.1 Population totals, Canada and provinces, 1951-71 / 5
- 1.2 Percentage distribution of population, Canada by province, 1851-1971 / 6
- 1.3 Population growth rates, Canada and provinces, 1951-71 / 11
- 1.4 Components of population growth, Canada, 1861-1971 / 12
- 1.5 Amounts and rates of inter-provincial net migration in Canada, 1956-61 to 1966-71 / 13
- 1.6 Percent of population urban, Canada and provinces, 1851-1971 / 18
- 1.7 Population of principal regions of metropolitan development in Canada: 1901-71 / 19
- 1.8 Illustrative population projections to 2001: Canada, regions and Census Metropolitan Areas / 22
- 1.9 Metropolitan concentration in Canada and major regions, 1961-2001 / 23
- 1.10 Percent of population urban in OECD countries, 1950, 1960 and 1970 / 23
- 1.11 Growth rate of total population, urban population and population in cities over 100,000, in OECD countries, 1950-60 and 1960-70 / 24
- 1.12 Urban population concentration, OECD countries, 1970 / 28
- 1.13 Population growth index, urban Canada, 1961-71 / 29
- 1.14 Urban population growth and age of housing, by province and size class, 1961-71 / 30
- A1.1 Population growth, employment growth, and age of housing, urban areas, 1961-71 / 31
- A1.2 Urban areas by province and size class, 1971 / 35
- A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 / 38
- A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911-71 / 44

2 Labour force statistics and a functional classification of Canadian cities

- 2.1 Percentage of gross domestic product at factor cost by industry for selected years, 1926-66 / 62
- 2.2 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1881 / 63
- 2.3 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1921 / 64
- 2.4 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1951 / 64
- 2.5 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1971 / 65
- 2.6 Census industrial categories and city functional categories / 76
- 2.7 The urban employment profile / 84
- 2.8 Dominant functions of Canadian cities / 85
- A2.1 Percentage distribution of urban labour force in selected economic activities / 88
- A2.2 Deviation from urban employment profile / 92
- A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971 / 96

3 Manufacturing activity and the urban hierarchy

- 3.1 Selected statistics for manufacturing, Canada, selected years, 1917-71 / 105
- 3.2 Regional shares of selected national manufacturing statistics, selected years, 1926-71 / 107
- 3.3 Canadian and foreign control of manufacturing employment and value added, by urban size class, 1970 / 117
- 3.4 Distribution of total manufacturing employment and total manufacturing value added, by Canadian non-local control, by urban size class, 1970 / 117
- 3.5 Distribution of employment type, by urban size class, 1961, 1970, 1971 / 118
- A3.1 Selected manufacturing statistics, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1970 / 119

- A3.2 Selected statistics for manufacturing industries, Canada, 1970 / 123
- A3.3 Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 / 128
- 4 Income**
- 4.1 Personal income per person as percent of Canadian average, selected years 1926-73 / 143
- 4.2 Income distribution among families, Canada and provinces, urban Canada and provinces, and urban size classes, 1971 / 146
- 4.3 Average family income, by urban size class and region, as percent of national average, 1971 / 147
- 4.4 Average urban family incomes, by province and size class, 1961 and 1970 / 152
- 4.5 Poverty lines, by family size, 1971 / 153
- 4.6 Revised low-income lines, by family size and population size of area of residence, 1971 / 154
- 4.7 Occupation of family heads employed in Canada, 1970: number and percent of families; average family income / 155
- 4.8 Average income, persons 15 years and over with employment income, by selected occupation categories, by province, 1971 / 156
- 4.9 Contribution of provincial disparities in occupation structure and income to provincial income disparities, 1971 / 157
- 4.10 Average family income, by family heads employed, by occupation and weeks worked, 1970 / 158
- 4.11 Average family income, by sex and age of family head and family size, by region and urban size class, as percent of national average, 1971 / 160
- 4.12 Education of non-school, adult, urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 / 163
- 4.13 Average family income, by sex and education of family head, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 164
- 4.14 Average family income as percent of national average, by employment status and education of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 165
- 4.15 Average family income as percent of national average, by ethnic origin of family head, by region and urban size class, 1971 / 166
- 4.16 Average family income as percent of national average, by birthplace and period of immigration of family head, by region and urban size class, 1971 / 166
- A4.1 Family income distribution, by income class, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 167
- A4.2 Average family income, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 / 170
- A4.3 Family income distribution, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 / 173
- A4.4 Provincial disparities in occupation structure; percent of total workforce in occupation categories / 176
- A4.5 Average family income, by sex and age of family head and by family size, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 180
- A4.6 Education of non-school adult population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 / 183
- A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971 / 186
- A4.8 Average family income, by employment status and education of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 194
- A4.9 Average family income, by ethnic origin of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 197
- A4.10 Average family income, by birthplace and period of immigration of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 / 200

5	Age structure and the family life cycle	A6.3	Birthplace of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 / 268
5.1	Age groups and sex of Canada's population, 1901-71 / 207	A6.4	Mother tongue of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 / 271
5.2	Correlation among age groups, urban areas, 1971 / 208	A6.5	Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 / 274
5.3	Age of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 / 212	A6.6	Religious denomination of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 / 280
5.4	Correlates of age structure, urban areas, 1971 / 214	7	Housing and household characteristics
5.5	Sex ratios and birth and death rates of urban population, by province and size class, 1971 / 215	7.1	Housing characteristics of Canada, 1951-71 / 288
A5.1	Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 / 220	7.2	Urban housing characteristics, by province and size class, 1971 / 292
A5.2	Sex ratios and birth and death rates, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 / 226	7.3	Housing-income index, by region, province and size class, 1971 / 296
6	Ethnicity and the cultural mosaic	A7.1	Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 / 300
6.1	Birthplace of Canada's population, 1901-71 / 232	8	Inter-city flows: the patterns of interaction
6.2	Urban immigrants, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 / 238	8.1	Metropolitan interaction index / 309
6.3	Birthplace of urban population, by province and size class, 1971 / 241	8.2	Hierarchy of inter-metropolitan interaction / 310
6.4	Mother tongue of Canada's population, 1921-71 / 244	8.3	Inter-metropolitan migration, 1966-71 / 313
6.5	Mother tongue of urban population, by province and size class, 1971 / 245	A8.1	Migration ratios, urban areas over 10,000, 1966-71 / 315
6.6	Ethnic origin of Canada's population, 1901-71 / 247		
6.7	Ethnic origin of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 / 248		
6.8	Religious denomination of Canada's population, 1901-71 / 259		
6.9	Religious denomination of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 / 260		
A6.1	Immigrants to Canada, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 / 263		
A6.2	Recent immigrants to Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver Census Metropolitan Areas / 266		

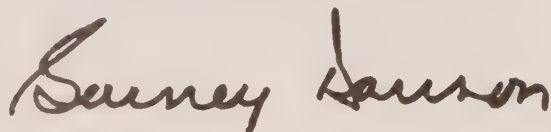
Foreword

Canadians are predominantly urban, and Canada has one of the most rapid rates of urbanization in the world. If the problem of high urban growth rate is to be dealt with adequately, then the decision-makers and the general public must have available to them statistics and analysis that will explain the general dimensions of the problem. This handbook provides that kind of general orientation, giving the user a set of tables, charts, maps and descriptive text outlining the social and economic ramifications of growing urbanization.

The handbook will be particularly useful to:

1. governmental policy-makers;
2. corporations and individuals needing general information on the problems of urban growth and form; and
3. the research community.

The handbook helps to fill a gap in the existing information on urban Canada by retabulating data for census years 1911 to 1971 on the basis of a consistent set of census division boundaries and adding special tabulations, never before published, on key issues such as income and manufacturing. By supplementing the data presentation with descriptive and analytical text, graphs, charts and maps, the users are provided with a perspective on the urban problems that will assist them in dealing with the issues of urban growth in Canada.



Barney Danson,
Minister,
Ministry of State
for Urban Affairs.

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The Editors
Ottawa
February 1976

Preface

Three out of four Canadians live in urban places and one in two live in the Census Metropolitan Areas, our largest urban places with populations of over 100,000. Canada is indeed both one of the most urban and one of the most rapidly urbanizing countries in the developed world. The percentage of Canada's population classed as urban has increased at every census in the century since Confederation, and the Census Metropolitan Areas have alone accounted for three-quarters of Canada's total population growth since they were first defined in 1951.

Not all of Canada's cities have shared equally in the high rates of population growth which have characterized urban Canada as a whole. Furthermore, urban growth disparities are in turn associated with a wide range of interrelated urban problems such as environmental decay, housing shortages and disparities in income levels and employment opportunities. Rapid growth, at one time vaunted as a goal in itself and a panacea for many of the nation's problems, is now recognized as creating new problems, new demands and accentuated competition for resources.

A prerequisite to diagnosing urban problems and evaluating policy alternatives is the tabulation and analysis of a wide array of economic, demographic, social and cultural data on urban areas. By its very nature, a city is an extremely complex system of interacting components in which change in any one component affects all other components of the system. Industrial growth in a city, for example, increases in-migration to that city from elsewhere in Canada and abroad, with implications for the age-sex profile of the population and its ethnic and religious composition, and all of these changes in turn affect the demand for housing and for social and other services. Furthermore, cities are themselves components of a complex interacting system of cities in which changes in one urban area affect all others. A major retailing firm decides to close its mail-order business, an airline relocates its service depots, a mining company develops a new resource site, and in each case repercussions are felt throughout the urban system. The cumulative effect of

a myriad of such decisions is continually redrawing the map of the nation. Thus, whatever the immediate concerns or interests in urban Canada of the individual, whether businessman, policy analyst, researcher, planner or educator, a proper understanding of their alternatives and opportunities ultimately requires some consideration of a wide array of social, economic, demographic and cultural data.

This series of data handbooks provides a convenient source of a wide range of data on the cities and neighbourhoods of urban Canada. The text accompanying the tables assists in explaining the precise meaning of each data set and points out the significance of the data and some of the relationships among the various measures. The maps present a selection of these measures to show their spatial patterns.

Volume I focuses on the 137 urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971, which accounted for 70 percent of Canada's population at that time. Individual chapters are concerned with urban population growth, the urban economy, manufacturing, income disparities, the family life cycle, the cultural mosaic, housing and patterns of interaction among urban areas.

Volume II considers the 22 Census Metropolitan Areas, both as single entities and as agglomerations of neighbourhoods. Differences among metropolitan areas and neighbourhoods in terms of the family life cycle, income and cultural characteristics are discussed. Volume II serves as a review of the much more exhaustive data presented in Volume III for each of over 2,200 metropolitan sub-areas. The text in

Volume III is limited to the definitions and commentary necessary for a correct interpretation of the tables and maps in that volume.

Although the data presented in this series are derived almost entirely from Statistics Canada's data base, these volumes are complementary to the regular series of Statistics Canada publications. Much previously unpublished material and several tabulations prepared especially for this series are presented here. Furthermore, much of the data are presented for both 1971 and 1961, using a consistent set of 1971 urban area definitions. Although Statistics Canada publishes most of its data in raw form, the data in this series are usually transformed to percentages and other types of summary indexes which may be more useful to the average user.

The three volumes of this data handbook series will not meet all the data needs of everyone concerned with urban Canada, nor are they intended as a review of past attempts at solving urban problems. Rather, the primary purpose of this series is to consolidate in a convenient form a judicious selection of the wide array of data required for the intelligent diagnosis, analysis and solutions of the problems of urban and metropolitan Canada.

Part I

Introduction

1 Urban Canada: the issues and the data

**D. Michael Ray
Graham Murchie
Paul Y. Villeneuve**

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/ Non-urban		Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
Employment, index							x	x								x		A1.1
Housing, age							x	x								x		A1.1
Migration						x	x	x	x		x							1.5
Population,						x	x	x	x			x						1.1
Population,	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x						1.2
, growth							x	x								x		A1.1
, growth, components	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									1.4
, growth index							x	x	x	x				x				1.13
, growth rates						x	x	x	x		x							1.3
, growth, age of housing							x	x	x			x		x				1.14
, metropolitan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x			1.7
, metropolitan, projections							x	x	x	x					x			1.9
, municipal components								x								x		A1.3
, OECD countries								x									x	1.10
, OECD countries, growth								x									x	1.11
, OECD countries, metropolitan to 2001								x									x	1.12
, projections								x	x	x								1.8
, urban	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x							1.6
Urban areas, province								x								x		A1.2
, size class								x								x		A1.2

1.1 The issues

1.1.1 Evolving policy concerns

The challenge of urban growth and change is a fundamental theme underlying much of what has taken place in Canada in the century since Confederation. It also pervades much of what is written about future national prospects and problems. Growth has been widely vaunted, in the past, as an end in itself and has been actively encouraged by all levels of government, by business and by the public generally. A measure of success is that, among the developed countries, Canada has sustained one of the world's fastest growth rates of population and of Gross National Product and has changed from a largely rural nation to a predominantly urban one.

Early growth of the economy depended upon the exploitation of natural resources in response to the evolving demands of an international market. As demands changed, a succession of staples, notably fur, then lumber, wheat and minerals, bolstered growth, first in one region and then in another. The differences in the timing and nature of development across the country have had profound impacts on the economic potential of regions today, and on the policies needed to deal with these differences.

Along with these differences, there emerged persistent disparities in regional incomes and economic opportunities, together with steadily increasing population concentration in only a few metropolitan centres.

This metropolitan concentration has been accompanied by escalating housing costs, transportation congestion, urban poverty, environmental decay and a growing fiscal squeeze on local government. These urban-regional growth differences and problems are now receiving more careful appraisal. As early as 1969, the Economic Council of Canada noted:

Rapid growth will not . . . solve all of our problems. In fact, it will create new problems, new wants and . . . accentuated competition for resources. (ECC, Sixth Annual Review, 1969, p. 155)

It is clear that economic growth is becoming increasingly focused on the large urban and metropolitan centres with their skilled labour pools and their management and financial resources, creating a society with distinctive value systems and life styles. In turn, this prompts increasing national concern to preserve primary resources for anticipated domestic requirements.

1.1.2 Viewpoints

As Canadian urban society grows in size and complexity there is an increasing need to recognize the different viewpoints and the different data needs of the various actors on the urban scene: for example, the homeowner in an older, established neighbourhood; the young, single, apartment dweller; the civic official

required to make citywide decisions; and the provincial or national policy-maker. At a neighbourhood level, "growth" may mean land use rezoning or major street widening. To the civic politician it may be a question of whether the city should grow and, if so, what neighbourhoods should be impacted. At a provincial or national level, the growth issue may be one of determining an adequate population distribution policy between regions and cities.

The information required in each case reflects the spatial scale and the governmental level to which the problem-solving process is being addressed. A city planner working in his professional role at the local level may find national data far too general and abstract to help him in addressing his detailed, specific, day-to-day concerns. By contrast, a federal policy-maker may view the city planner's data as too specialized and narrow to help him with national issues. Both, however, will be better informed in dealing with their particular problems if they have access to an array of data which incorporates something of both operating scales. The feasibility of providing a broad information base is constrained by the dimensions of the data.

1.2 The dimensions of the information base

1.2.1 The information base

Data can be characterized by the following dimensions, whether they relate to the economic, social, cultural or political aspects of society:

- a) Absolute numbers, indicating the number of units with a given property
- b) Growth in absolute numbers through time
- c) Relationships between numbers at one point in time
- d) The change in relationship between numbers through time
- e) Spatial patterns relating to all of the preceding.

Put concretely, an individual studying the problem of low income in Canada may begin [as in a)] by checking the number of families in a particular community earning less than \$5,000, and then by comparing these results for two consecutive census years [see b)]. But to gain an understanding of the problem, the individual may need to examine certain factors, such as relationships between income and education level, among occupation and employment status and the sex of the head of family [see c)], and, for example, changes through time in the gap in earned income for males and females [see d)], and the ways in which the spatial concentrations of low income are associated with other characteristics, such as higher regional unemployment levels [see e)].

1.2.2 System dynamics

These questions about the relationships among characteristics in space through time lead, in turn, to the following more fundamental questions about system dynamics:

- a) What are the forces that have shaped the system under investigation?
- b) How have these forces changed through time?
- c) What are the interrelationships among these forces?
- d) How have the forces, operating primarily at other geographic scales and governmental levels, affected the system at the scale and level at which it is being investigated?
- e) What are the implications for the future state of the system if the present forces continue?

To change the scale of the previous example, consider the variations in average family income between cities. Average family income tends to be greater the larger the population of a city.

- a) How does the organization of industry and the concentration of corporate control in the larger cities affect income distribution?
- b) How have changes in industrial organization affected the importance of this factor?
- c) What is the relationship between the average family income and the median value of housing? How much do higher housing costs in large cities offset the benefits of broader job opportunities and higher incomes?
- d) Does the location of foreign subsidiaries and of foreign-born skilled workers reinforce or counteract the domestic forces affecting population distribution and income?
- e) What are the implications for future prospects of employment and quality of life in smaller towns if there is increasing concentration of manufacturing activity and corporate control in larger cities?

1.3 Organization of the data

Whether the investigator is concerned with the first level of analysis and the enumeration of basic facts and relationships, or whether the concern is with fundamental system dynamics, the data must describe the place, time and attributes being studied. Taken together, these dimensions are the terms of reference for any data handbook: to provide as comprehensive a set of data covering as many places and time periods as is possible.

1.3.1 Urban attributes—the variables

This data handbook on urban growth and form will examine, therefore, the following elements of the urban reality:

- a) Urban functions
- b) Income
- c) Employment
- d) Occupational
- e) Educational
- f) Demographic
- g) Cultural.

1.3.2 Spatial scales

These variables are tabulated for one or more of the following spatial units:

- a) The nation
- b) National regions:
 - British Columbia
 - The Prairies
 - Ontario
 - Québec
 - Atlantic Provinces
- c) The provinces
- d) Urban size classes:
 - 1,000,000 and over (Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver)
 - 250,000–999,999
 - 100,000–249,999
 - 50,000–99,999
 - 30,000–49,999
 - 20,000–29,999
 - 10,000–19,999
- e) Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
- f) Census Agglomerations (CAs)
- g) Urban centres of 10,000 and more.

1.3.3 Time periods

The longest time periods for which consistent data populations can be prepared depend on the size of the areal unit. In general, the smaller the area the more frequent and the less well documented the boundary changes. For national totals there is little difficulty in tabulating many characteristics back to 1851. Exceptions occur when the data involve a new census concept, such as “language most often spoken at home”, defined for the first time in 1971. It is not, therefore, possible to tabulate this characteristic for earlier censuses. In the cases of census divisions it has proved possible to retabulate many census characteristics for standardized census divisions back to 1911. These data are available on microfiche. Only the population totals are included in this volume (as Table A1.4) because of space limitations. The urban data in this volume and the metropolitan data presented in Volume II could be tabulated on a consistent areal basis back only to 1961.

As an aid to accessing the data and indicating its range and scope, sectional indexes introduce the statistical content of each chapter of the volume. Each table is related to the three dimensions of the data

explained already. Hence, any one attribute can be located and referenced against the time period and spatial scale at which it is available.

The data tabulations presented in this handbook will serve some of the needs of all actors on the urban scene. It is necessary to recognize, however, that a data base to serve urban Canada can never be either complete or entirely objective. Limitations arise from intrinsic difficulty in matching user needs with the data available, and from the inevitable biases, whatever the choices made by the handbook authors. The approach adopted in this handbook is to retabulate and reformulate the census data relevant to the urban user and to provide initial analysis so as to illustrate the potentialities and the limitations of the data.

1.4 Handbook themes

A number of themes emerge in the handbook that reflect the interplay of the three dimensions of the data: space, time and urban attributes. From the viewpoints of the authors, three themes are particularly important. First is the consequences of city size for a wide array of attributes. Second, implicit but not developed, is the impact of the hierarchy of growth forces that set the rhythms and patterns evident in the maps and tables. The third major theme is the myriad of interrelationships among urban attributes. Others, approaching the handbook from their own viewpoint, may observe different themes and draw different implications, but it may serve to introduce the content of this handbook if these three themes are spelled out.

Table 1.1 Population totals, Canada and provinces, 1951–71

Province	1951	1961	1971
Newfoundland	361,416	457,853	522,104
Prince Edward Island	98,429	104,629	111,641
Nova Scotia	642,584	737,007	788,960
New Brunswick	515,697	597,936	634,557
Québec	4,055,681	5,259,211	6,027,764
Ontario	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,703,106
Manitoba	776,541	921,686	988,247
Saskatchewan	831,728	925,181	926,242
Alberta	939,501	1,331,944	1,627,874
British Columbia	1,165,210	1,629,082	2,184,621
Yukon	9,096	14,628	18,388
Northwest Territories	16,004	22,998	34,807
Canada	14,009,429	18,238,247	21,568,311

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Census Subdivisions*, Bulletin 1.1–2, Cat. No. 92–702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973).

Table 1.2 Percentage distribution of population, Canada by province, 1851-1971

Province	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	—	2.6	2.5	2.4
Nova Scotia	11.4	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	8.6	6.8	6.0	4.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
New Brunswick	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.6	6.2	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.7
Quebec	36.5	34.4	32.3	31.4	30.8	30.7	27.8	26.9	27.7	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9
Ontario	39.1	43.2	43.9	44.6	43.7	40.6	35.1	33.4	33.1	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.0
Manitoba	—	—	0.7	1.4	3.1	4.7	6.4	6.9	6.8	32.9	32.8	34.2	35.7
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	6.8	8.6	8.9	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.6
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	5.2	6.7	7.1	7.8	5.9	5.1	4.3
British Columbia	2.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.3	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	8.3	8.9	10.1
										0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: L.O. Stone and A. J. Siggner (eds.), *The Population of Canada: A Review of Recent Trends*, United Nations monograph, April 1974, p. 72.

1.4.1 The consequences of size

The attributes of urban size and urban growth have received little attention in the past. But they are pervasive, as emerges when data are cross-tabulated by size class of urban area. The 137 urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971 are listed by size class and province in Table A1.2, and the component areas included in defining their areal extent are listed in Table A1.3.

It might be expected that the urban growth rate and urban size would be very similar, with current population size a function of the rates at which cities have grown in the past and the date when they were first established. In fact, it is difficult to measure the growth rates of urban population because the urban boundaries are redefined at each census to reflect the expansion of built-up areas, changes in administrative boundaries, and any changes in the census concept of metropolitanism and urbanism.

It has been possible in most cases to retabulate the 1961 urban area data according to the 1971 urban areas, but population growth over the short ten-year period bears no significant relationship to population size. Table A1.1 includes the population totals and urban growth rates for each urban area and, because it is so closely related to population growth, housing by period of construction.

The relationship between population growth and age of housing is particularly apparent for the period 1961 to 1971, the only matching period for which both sets of data are available. Seven cities could be described as new: more than half of their total housing was built between 1961 and 1971 (Table A1.1). And each of these cities, all located on Canada's resource frontier, had population growth rates greater than 50 percent during the same period. The most rapid rate of growth occurred in Labrador City, which had a population growth index of 181.4 percent: 93.9 percent of the housing of this city was built between 1961 and 1971.

Growth and size affect not only the age composition of dwelling units. Cities change in many ways as they grow in population. In part, change is a response to accommodate growth, as when a larger proportion of the dwelling units become rented apartments rather than single-family, owner-occupied homes. In part, also, change is a measure of the competitive success of a city in attracting new economic activity, as when, for example, the share of the labour force in manufacturing and in finance increases. By cross-tabulating the various economic, demographic, cultural and housing data by city size class, it is possible, then, to suggest the likely future growth trajectories of a city's characteristics. Thus, difference between cities in each size class at one point in time provide some indication of the ways in which an individual city will change as it progresses from one size class to another through time.

The attributes of urban size are a theme of the chapters that follow. Chapter 2, which develops a classification of Canadian cities according to the economic functions they perform, demonstrates that

the variation in the occupational structure of the labour force between cities of about the same population diminishes with increasing population size. There is, then, much more variation in small than in large cities in occupational structure, and much higher levels of economic specialization. Also, the average minimum percent of the labour force in any occupational category, with the exception of mining, increases with city size.

Manufacturing is the dominant economic function of about half of Canada's cities over 10,000 population. Chapter 3 identifies the progressive changes in the diversity, structure and organization of industry with city size. Particularly important are the data on the proportion of manufacturing activity in each city controlled by Canadian head offices located in some other city. This proportion tends to increase systematically the smaller the city is. Smaller cities tend to have not only a smaller range of economic functions, but evidently less control over how their industries are run. Perhaps not surprisingly, Chapter 4 indicates that not only do smaller cities tend to have lower family incomes but, insofar as conclusions about the performance of various city sizes can be drawn from regional data, they may also have higher unemployment levels and greater seasonal variations in unemployment.

Demographic and cultural characteristics, which are described in Part III, do not vary as much with city size as do economic characteristics. Nevertheless, larger cities and faster-growth cities tend to number a higher proportion of immigrants among their population, particularly immigrants who entered Canada in the post-World War II period, and a relatively higher proportion of population in the 20-44 age bracket. The impact of immigration on the demographic, cultural and economic character of our larger urban and metropolitan centres is easily underestimated. Currently, one-third of Canada's population is either foreign-born or has at least one foreign-born parent. Chapter 6 reveals that, between 1961 and 1971 in Toronto, immigrants alone were equal in number to half the population increase and a third of the population increase in Montréal and Vancouver. Some readers may conclude that immigration thus presents itself as a powerful policy lever to influence urban and regional growth rates.

Figure 1.1 Population of Canada, 1911

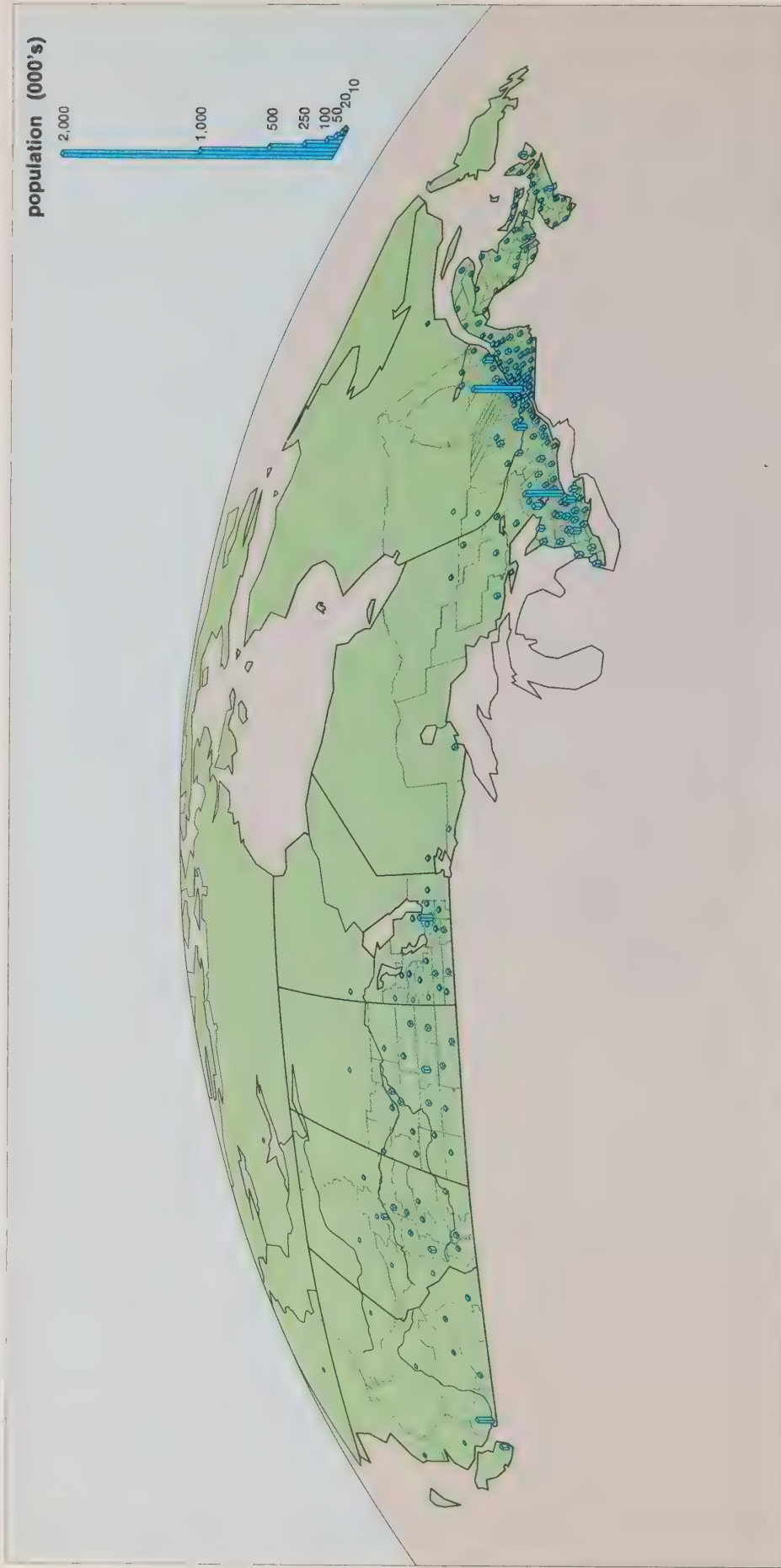
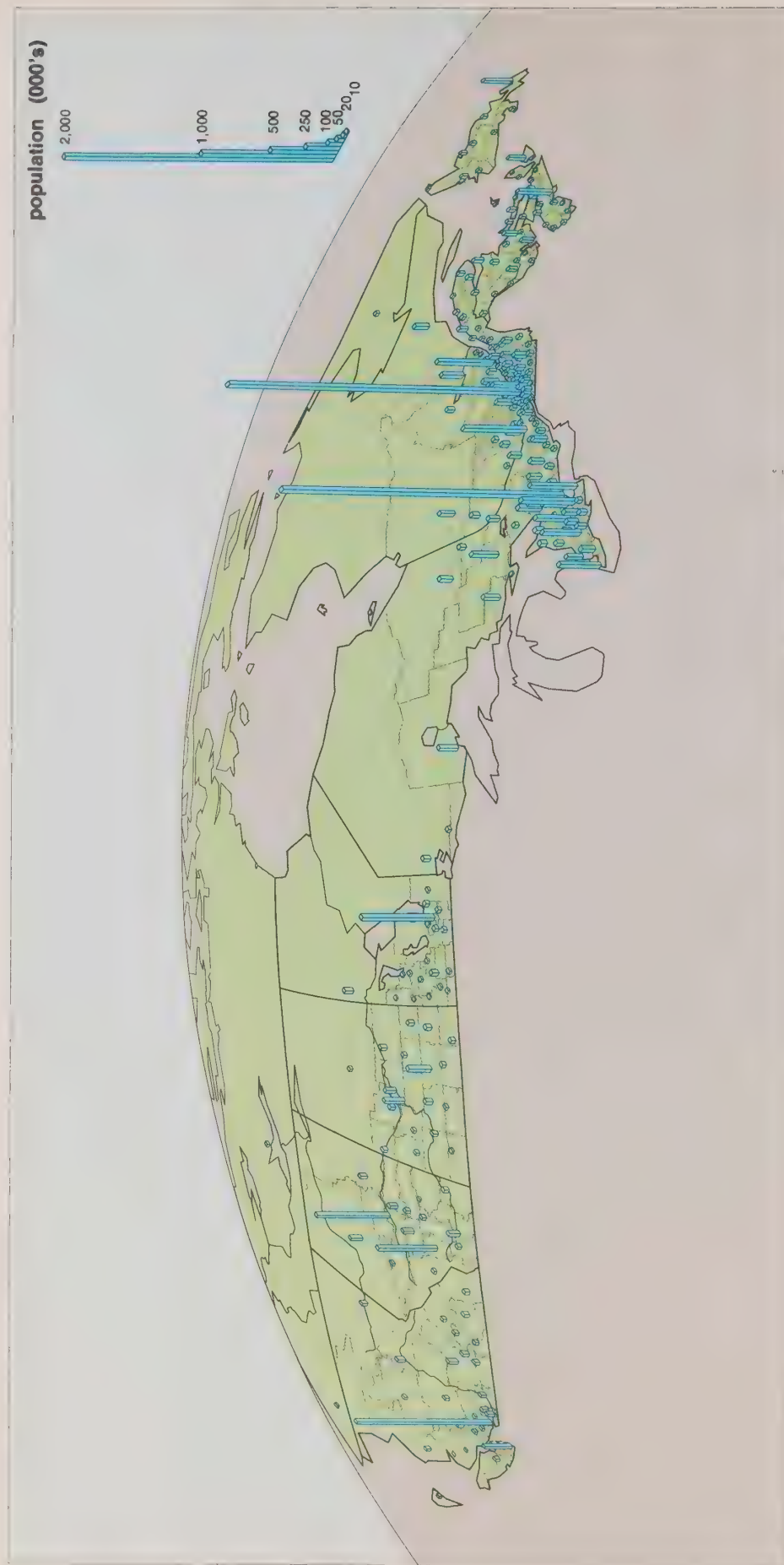


Figure 1.2 Population of Canada, 1941



Figure 1.3 Population of Canada, 1971



1.4.2 The geographic hierarchy of growth forces

There is a second theme in this handbook which is less explicit but, perhaps, more important than the urban size theme. Each urban area, whatever its location or its size, is embedded in a hierarchy of geographical scales. In Canada, four of these scales stand out as being particularly important. They are, in ascending order, the urban, metropolitan, national and international scales. At each of these scales there are countervailing forces of spatial concentration and spatial diffusion which structure population growth and redistribution. At the urban scale, forces of concentration draw people to cities from surrounding rural areas and the same process at the next scale draws urban and rural population to metropolitan centres. At the national

scale, forces of concentration have attracted people to the industrial heartland from the resource-oriented hinterlands of eastern, northern and western Canada. Finally, at the international scale, forces of diffusion rooted in the preindustrial area, when Canada was the developing resource hinterland for Western Europe, have spread immigrants east to west across the continent as part of the colonization of the New World.

Table 1.3 Population growth rates, Canada and provinces, 1951-71

	1941 - 1951	1951 - 1961	1961 - 1971
Canada	21.8	30.2	18.3
Newfoundland	*	26.7	14.0
Prince Edward Island	3.6	6.3	6.7
Nova Scotia	11.2	14.7	7.0
New Brunswick	12.7	15.9	6.1
Québec	21.7	29.7	14.6
Ontario	21.4	35.6	23.5
Manitoba	6.4	18.7	7.2
Saskatchewan	- 7.2	11.2	0.1
Alberta	18.0	41.8	22.2
British Columbia	42.5	39.8	34.1
Yukon	85.1	60.8	25.7
Northwest Territories	33.1	43.7	51.3

* Newfoundland not included in census prior to 1951.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Census Subdivisions*, Bulletin 1.1-2, Cat. No. 92-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973).

1.4.3 Urban-rural forces

Sharp urban-rural disparities in population growth are not new in Canada; they have existed since before Confederation. Every decade has witnessed an increase in the proportion of the population classified as "urban" in every province (Table 1.6). During the last decade, cities of all sizes across Canada have been growing (Table A1.1). The only exceptions by city size class to the rule of increasing urbanization are for Nova Scotia size class 50,000 to 100,000, which includes only one city (Sydney), and for Saskatchewan size class 30,000 to 50,000, which again includes a single city (Moose Jaw). Both these cities declined in population during the last inter-census period (Table A1.1). Over time, however, certain urban areas have accounted for

most of the growth in absolute numbers. These have come to be known as the Metropolitan Areas and now account for about half of Canada's population.

1.4.4 Metropolitan forces

The census defines as Metropolitan Areas, urban concentrations with a population over 100,000. The differences between urban and metropolitan areas, however, transcend mere differences in population size. Metropolitan Areas operate at a much more extensive geographical scale than urban areas, as illustrated in Chapter 8 in the tables on inter-city flows of migrants, newspapers and air passengers.

Table 1.4 Components of population growth, Canada, 1861-1971 (population in 000's)

Decade	Population start of decade	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration*	Net migration
1861-71	3,230	1,369	718	651	183	375	- 192
1871-81	3,689	1,477	754	723	353	440	- 87
1881-91	4,325	1,538	824	714	903	1,109	- 206
1891-1901	4,833	1,546	828	718	326	506	- 180
1901-11	5,371	1,931	811	1,120	1,759	1,043	716
1911-21	7,207	2,338	988†	1,350	1,612	1,381	231
1921-31	8,788	2,415	1,055	1,360	1,203	974	229
1931-41	10,377	2,294	1,072	1,222	150	242	- 92
1941-51	11,507	3,186	1,214†	1,972	548	379	169
1951-61	14,009‡	4,468	1,320	3,148	1,543	462	1,081
1961-71	18,238	4,063	1,360	2,703	1,429	802	627

* A residual, calculated by adding natural increase and immigration to the population count at the start of the decade and subtracting the population count at the end of the decade.

† Includes deaths resulting from the two world wars, numbering 120,000 and 36,000 respectively.

‡ Includes Newfoundland.

Source: Same as Table 1.2, p. 4.

Table 1.5 Amounts and rates of interprovincial net migration in Canada, 1956-61 to 1966-71

Province	1956-61*			1961-66			1966-71		
	Total population in 1961 ('000)	Net migration ('000)	Rate per 1,000 population in 1961	Total population in 1966 ('000)	Net migration ('000)	Rate per 1,000 population in 1966	Total population in 1971 ('000)	Net migration ('000)	Rate per 1,000 population in 1971
Newfoundland	377	- 4	- 11	493	- 11	- 22	522	- 14	- 26
Prince Edward Island	88	- 1	- 11	109	- 2	- 23	112	- 2	- 19
Nova Scotia	615	- 14	- 23	756	- 37	- 49	789	- 23	- 29
New Brunswick	497	- 6	- 11	617	- 20	- 32	635	- 12	- 20
Québec	4,379	- 5	- 1	5,781	4	1	6,028	- 107	- 18
Ontario	5,303	28	5	6,961	57	8	7,703	124	16
Manitoba	775	- 14	- 18	963	- 33	- 34	988	- 50	- 50
Saskatchewan	778	- 31	- 40	955	- 42	- 44	926	- 82	- 88
Alberta	1,100	17	15	1,463	- 14	- 10	1,628	21	13
British Columbia	1,365	31	23	1,874	100	54	2,185	142	65
Yukon and Northwest Territories	27	- 1	- 28	43	- 3	- 76	53	3	56

* The 1961 figures refer to persons aged five and over in 1961.

Source: Same as Table 1.2, p. 79.

Figure 1.4 Location map, Canada's urban areas



Figure 1.4 b) Location map, Canada's urban areas



1 Alma	47 Kitchener CMA	93 St-Georges CA
2 Arnprior CA	48 Kitimat	94 St-Hyacinthe CA
3 Asbestos CA	49 Labrador City CA	95 St-Jean CA
4 Bale-Comeau CA	50 Lachute CA	96 St-Jérôme CA
5 Barrie CA	51 La Tuque	97 St. John's CMA
6 Bathurst	52 Leamington	98 Ste-Scholastique
7 Belleville	53 Lethbridge	99 Saint John CMA
8 Brandon	54 Lincoln	100 Sarnia CA
9 Brantford CA	55 Lindsay	101 Saskatoon CMA
10 Brockville	56 London CMA	102 Sault Ste. Marie CA
11 Calgary CMA	57 Magog CA	103 Sept-Îles
12 Campbellton CA	58 Matane	104 Shawinigan CA
13 Charlottetown CA	59 Medicine Hat CA	105 Sherbrooke CA
14 Chatham	60 Midland CA	106 Simcoe
15 Chicoutimi — Jonquière CMA	61 Moncton CA	107 Smiths Falls CA
16 Chilliwack CA	62 Montmagny	108 Sorel CA
17 Cobourg CA	63 Montréal CMA	109 Stratford
18 Corner Brook	64 Moose Jaw	110 Sudbury CMA
19 Cornwall	65 Nanaimo CA	111 Summerside CA
20 Courtenay CA	66 Newcastle CA	112 Swift Current
21 Cowansville	67 New Glasgow CA	113 Sydney CA
22 Cranbrook	68 New Hamburg CA	114 Sydney Mines CA
23 Dawson Creek	69 North Battleford CA	115 Terrace CA
24 Dolbeau CA	70 North Bay	116 Thetford Mines CA
25 Drummondville CA	71 Orillia	117 Thompson
26 Edmonton CMA	72 Oromocto	118 Thunder Bay CMA
27 Edmundston	73 Oshawa CA	119 Timmins CA
28 Flin Flon CA	74 Ottawa-Hull CMA	120 Toronto CMA
29 Fredericton CA	75 Owen Sound	121 Trail CA
30 Gaspé	76 Pembroke CA	122 Trenton CA
31 Granby CA	77 Penticton	123 Trois-Rivières CA
32 Grand Falls CA	78 Petawawa CA	124 Truro CA
33 Grande Prairie	79 Peterborough CA	125 Val-d'Or CA
34 Guelph CA	80 Portage la Prairie	126 Valleyfield CA
35 Haileybury CA	81 Port Alberni CA	127 Vancouver CMA
36 Halifax CMA	82 Powell River	128 Vernon
37 Hamilton CMA	83 Prince Albert	129 Victoria CMA
38 Hawkesbury CA	84 Prince George CA	130 Victoriaville CA
39 Joliette CA	85 Prince Rupert CA	131 Wallaceburg
40 Kamloops CA	86 Québec CMA	132 Whitehorse
41 Kapuskasing	87 Red Deer	133 Williams Lake CA
42 Kelowna CA	88 Regina CMA	134 Windsor CMA
43 Kenora CA	89 Rimouski CA	135 Winnipeg CMA
44 Kentville CA	90 Rivière-du-Loup	136 Woodstock
45 Kingston CA	91 Rouyn CA	137 Yorkton
46 Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	92 St. Catharines — Niagara CMA	

Figure 1.5 Urban population growth, 1961-71

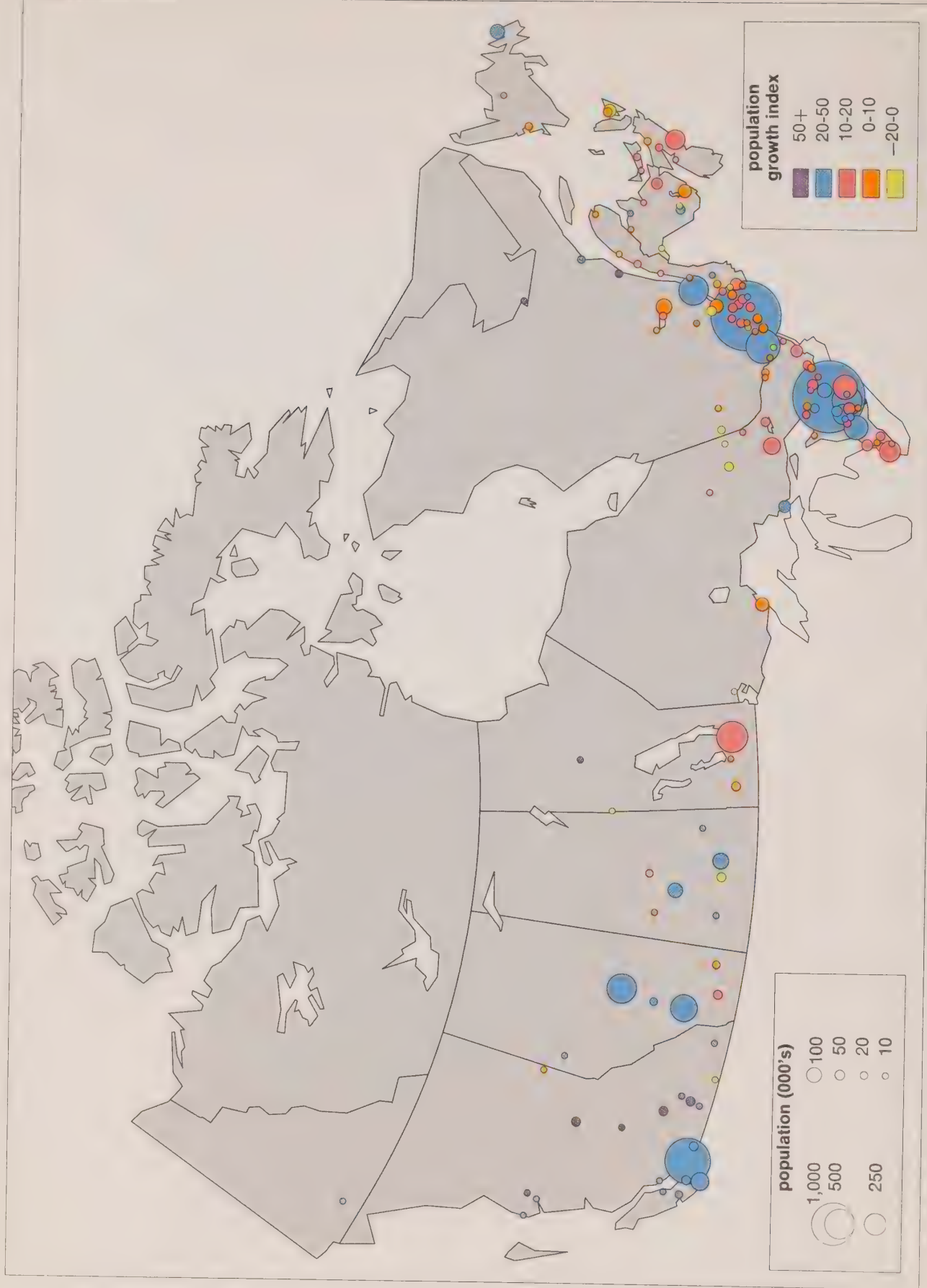


Figure 1.5 b) Urban population growth, 1961-71

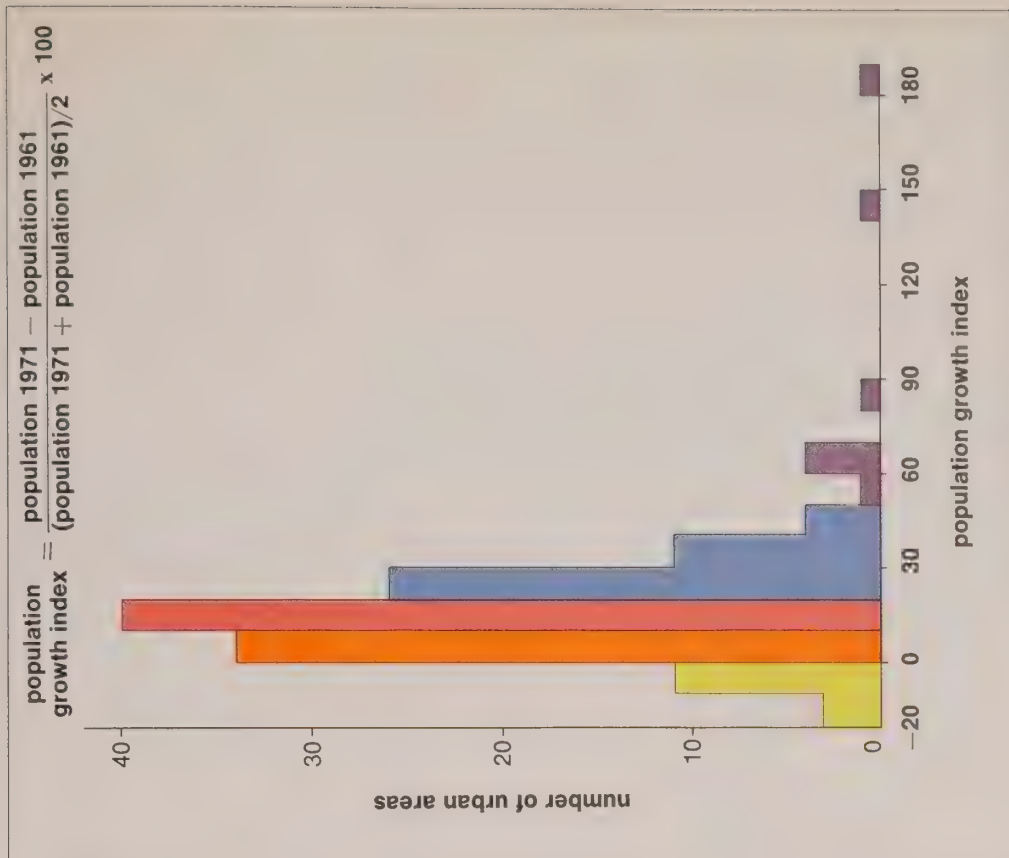
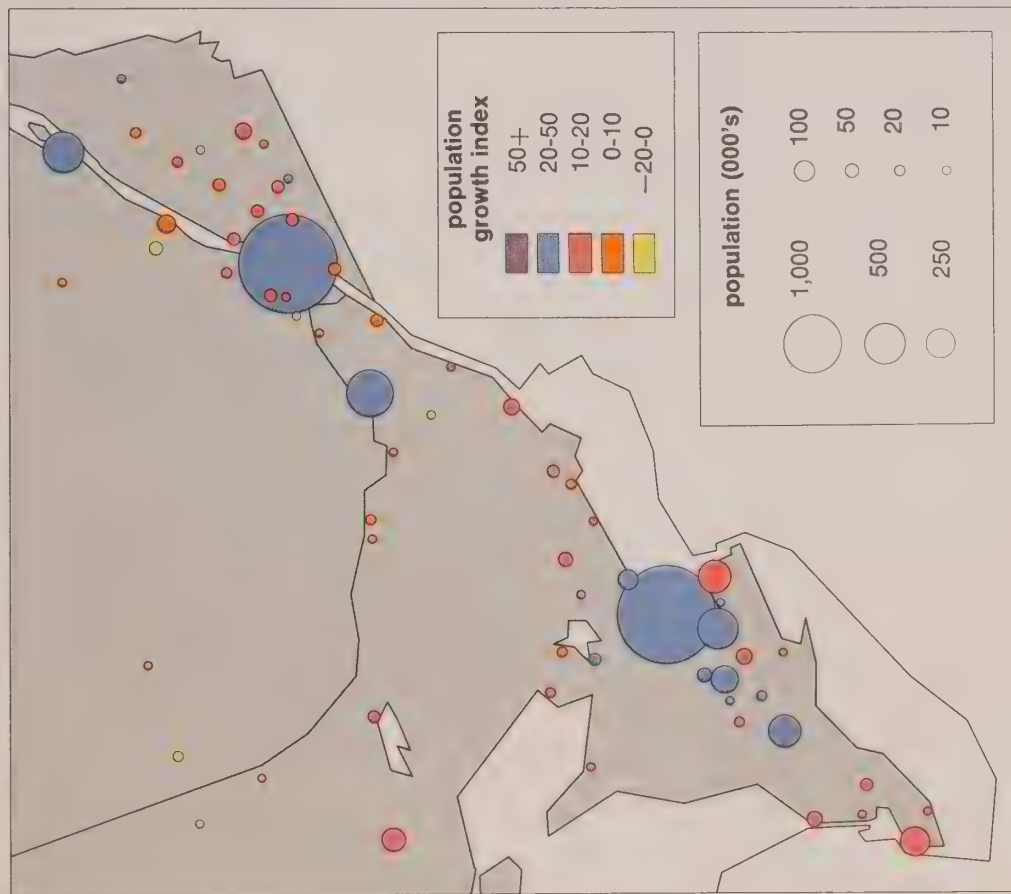


Table 1.6 Percent of population urban, Canada and provinces, 1851-1971

	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Canada (excl. Newfoundland)	13.1	15.8	18.3	23.3	29.8	34.9	41.8	47.4	52.5	55.7	62.9	70.2	76.6
Canada (incl. Newfoundland)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.4	69.7	76.1
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.3	50.7	57.2
Prince Edward Island	—	9.3	9.4	10.5	13.1	14.5	16.0	18.8	19.5	22.1	25.1	32.4	38.3
Nova Scotia	7.5	7.6	8.3	14.7	19.4	27.7	36.7	44.8	46.6	52.0	54.5	54.3	56.7
New Brunswick	14.0	13.1	17.6	17.6	19.9	23.1	26.7	35.2	35.4	38.7	42.8	46.5	56.9
Québec	14.9	16.6	19.9	23.8	28.6	36.1	44.5	51.8	59.5	61.2	66.8	74.3	80.6
Ontario	14.0	18.5	20.6	27.1	35.0	40.3	49.5	58.8	63.1	67.5	72.5	77.3	82.4
Manitoba	—	—	—	14.9	23.3	24.9	39.3	41.5	45.2	45.7	56.0	63.9	69.5
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	16.1	16.8	20.3	21.3	30.4	43.0	53.0
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	29.4	30.7	31.8	31.9	47.6	63.3	73.5
British Columbia	—	—	9.0	18.3	42.6	46.4	50.9	50.9	62.3	64.0	68.6	72.6	75.7

Source: L.O. Stone, *Urban Development in Canada* (Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1967).

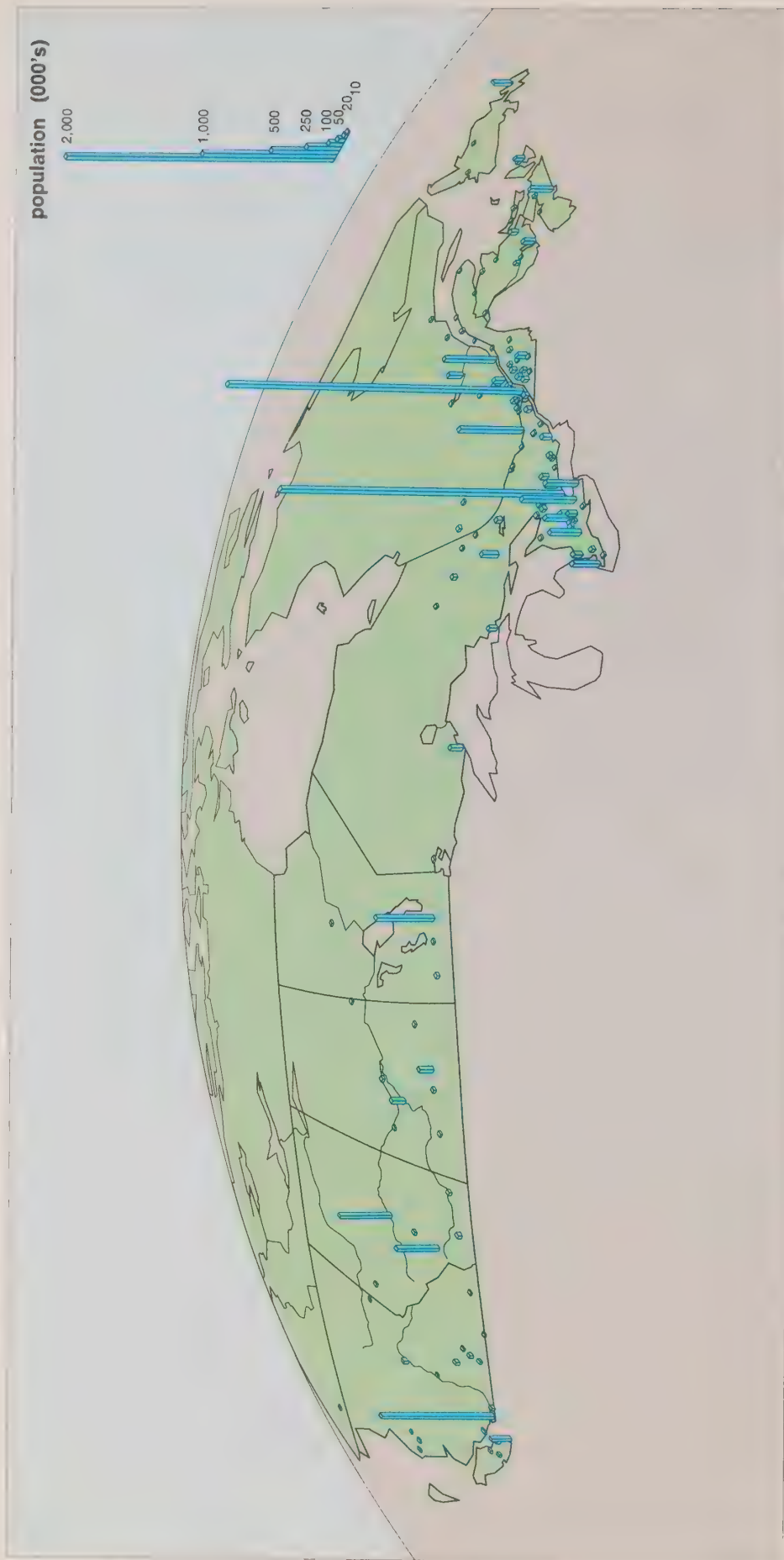
Table 1.7 Population of principal regions of metropolitan development in Canada, 1901-71

Principal regions of metropolitan development	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961*	1961†	1971	Growth rate
	(Population in '000)									
Halifax	51	58	75	79	99	134	184	193	223	1.16
Montréal	415	616	796	1,086	1,216	1,504	2,156	2,216	2,743	1.18
Québec	117	133	158	207	241	297	383	379	481	1.27
Hamilton	79	112	154	190	207	266	359	401	499	1.11
London	52	61	74	87	97	129	181	227	286	1.05
Ottawa	103	133	168	197	236	296	436	457	529	1.24
Toronto	303	478	686	901	1,002	1,264	1,942	1,919	2,628	1.39
Windsor	22	32	66	117	129	163	192	217	259	1.18
Winnipeg	48	157	229	295	302	357	476	477	540	1.01
Calgary	8	56	78	103	112	156	290	279	403	1.78
Edmonton	15	48	87	116	136	211	374	360	496	1.96
Vancouver	—	—	224	338	394	562	790	827	1,082	1.66
Total metro	1,213	1,884	2,795	3,716	4,171	5,339	7,763	7,952	10,169	
Percent of total	22.8	26.2	31.9	35.9	36.3	39.2	43.8	44.8	47.1	
Canada	5,324	7,192	8,776	10,363	11,490	13,623	17,743	17,743	21,568	1.00

Note: Population figures for 1901 to 1951 and 1961* were calculated using an expanded definition of metropolitan area (see Stone, *ibid.*, p. 132). Population figures for 1961† and 1971 are CMA populations. The population growth rates are computed using 1911-71 county population totals, corrected for boundary changes. The population growth rate is 1.0 for Canada by the mathematical definition used. An index of 2.0 would indicate a growth rate exactly double that of the country as a whole; a growth rate of 0.5 would indicate a rate one-half that of the nation.

Source: Population totals 1901 to 1961* from Stone, Leroy O., *Urban Development in Canada*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa, 1967), p. 278; Population totals for 1961† and 1971 from Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada* (Ottawa, 1972).

Figure 1.6 Population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971



1.4.5 Heartland-hinterland forces

Beyond and above the urban and metropolitan scales, at the national scale, forces of concentration also dominate forces of dispersion. The heartland of Canada, which extends from Windsor to Québec City, is at this level the focus of the growth forces. As a result, it concentrates two-thirds of the population of the country on 5 percent of the land area. Urban areas over 10,000 located within this emerging urban region showed, between 1961 and 1971, an average rate of growth higher than the rates for urban areas of this size located elsewhere in the country.

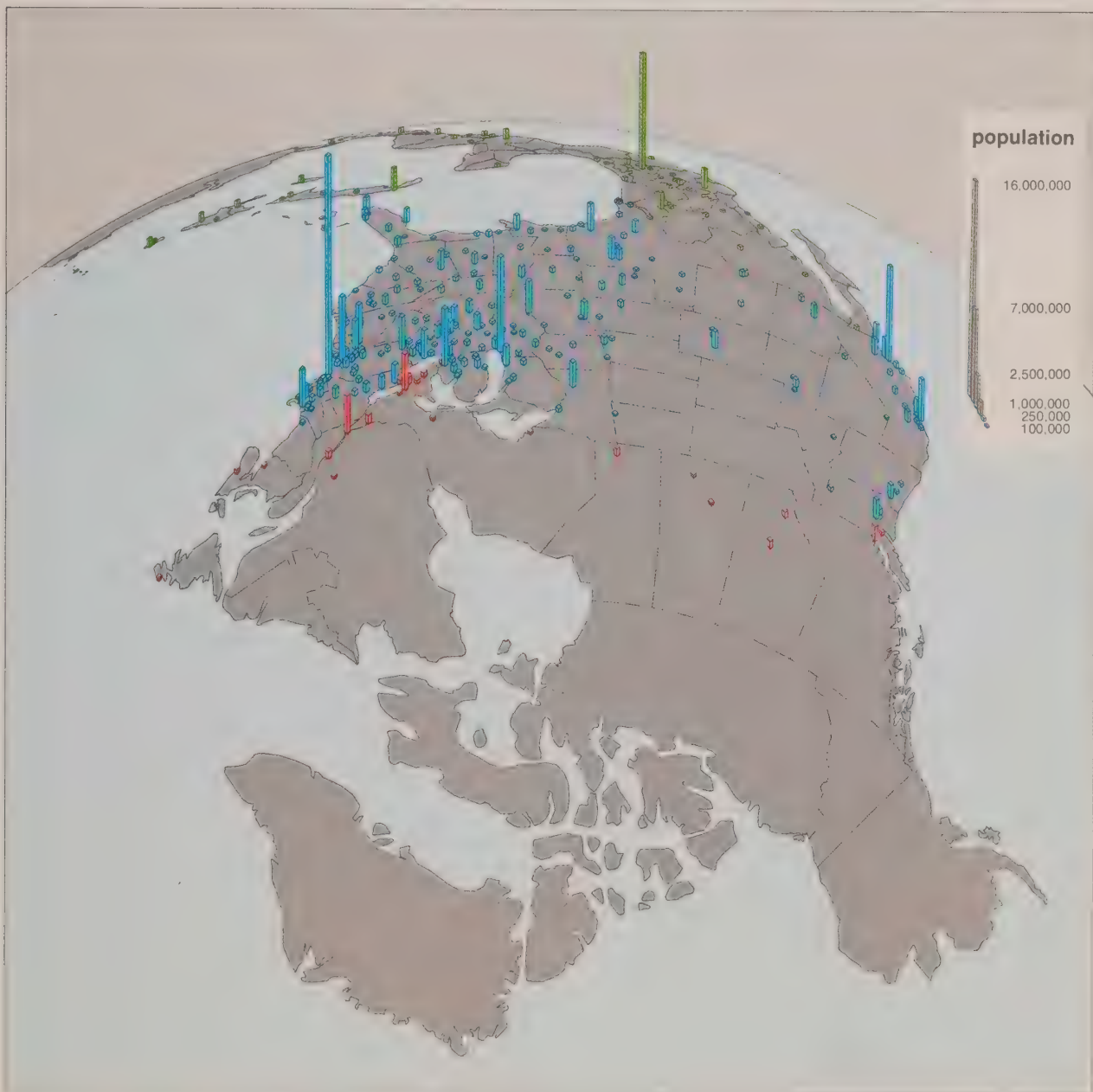
The Canadian heartland, viewed in a continental perspective, is an extension of the New York–Chicago heartland. Canadian hinterland is the northern arm of a continental hinterland that incorpo-

rates the western and southern regions of the United States. These relationships, displayed in Figure 1.7, underline the role of yet another set of forces, operating at a higher geographical scale.

1.4.6 East-West forces

A last set of centre-periphery forces operates at a continental and intercontinental scale. At this scale, Canada is part of the periphery of a field centred on the North Atlantic and the megalopolises of Western Europe and the United States (Fig. 1.10). At this scale the forces of diffusion outweigh the forces of concentration: the net effect of the population growth and redistribution favours the West over the East. An east-west growth

Figure 1.7 Population North American cities, 100,000 or more, 1971



gradient is thus evident in the population data, although it is complicated by the north-south links between Canada and the United States.

1.4.7 Summary effect of the forces on urban Canada

The combined effects of the four sets of growth forces can be summarized by a series of maps showing the population distribution in 1911, 1941 and 1971.

Notice first that the pillars representing Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver increasingly dominate the maps. This is illustrative of the first two forces of increasing urban and metropolitan concentration. Once account has been taken of those two forces, the next most important change evident in population distribution is the emergence of Canada's "main

street", a heartland corridor from Windsor to Québec City. And finally, once these two sets of changes have been accounted for, the last obvious pattern of population distribution is the east-west gradient. Compare the pillars for the Atlantic and Western Provinces and notice how small the increases are in the East compared with those in the West.

These maps show only one characteristic: total population. But the patterns they demonstrate are common to many of the attributes tabulated in this handbook and they serve to express the composite spatial patterns that underlie the figures in many of the tables.

Figure 1.8 indexes the growth rates that have occurred from 1911 to 1971 against the national population growth. Again, the Metropolitan Concentra-

Table 1.8 Illustrative population projections to 2001: Canada, regions and Census Metropolitan Areas

	1971	2001A*	2001B†
	(Population in '000)		
Atlantic Region	2,058	2,511	2,511
St. John's	131	163	195
Halifax	223	285	326
Saint John	107	101	136
Québec	6,028	6,919	6,919
Chicoutimi	134	135	184
Québec	480	746	730
Montréal	2,743	3,355	4,471
Ontario	7,703	12,518	12,518
Ottawa-Hull	603	1,031	1,039
Sudbury	155	290	259
Toronto	2,628	3,689	4,775
Hamilton	499	637	820
St. Catharines	303	393	442
Kitchener	227	380	415
London	286	454	439
Windsor	259	360	338
Thunder Bay	112	110	159
Prairie Region	3,542	4,322	4,322
Winnipeg	540	637	760
Saskatoon	126	153	252
Regina	141	142	246
Edmonton	496	899	1,059
Calgary	403	956	932
British Columbia	2,185	4,255	4,255
Vancouver	1,082	2,101	1,760
Victoria	196	351	300
Canada	21,568	30,655	30,655

* 2001A based on Tae-Ho Yoo et al, "Interim Population Projections: 22 CMAs 1971-2001", MSUA, January, 1974.

† 2001B projections calculated by Urban Growth Management Group, MSUA, 1974.

Note: All projections are based on 1971 CMA boundaries.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *Population: Cities, Towns, Villages, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations*, Cat. No. 92-708 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971); *Interim Population Projections of 22 Census Metropolitan Areas (1971-2001)*. Discussion paper B.75.10 (Ottawa: MSUA, 1974).

tion is the most obvious. If these trends continue to the year 2001, the population distribution that would result is shown by the map on Figure 1.9.

1.4.8 The interrelationship among growth forces

Little has been said to this point on the nature of the urban growth forces and on the relationships among them. Attention has been confined to their geographical scale. There is, of course, a good reason for this: the nature of the growth forces and the relationships among them are as complex as their geographical structure is simple. They are made up of numerous and intertwined economic, political, social and cultural characteristics. And, in turn, these characteristics can be thought of as resulting from an infinity of interlocking individual and group decisions, taken

in all parts of Canada and elsewhere. In fact, even the best longitudinal data sets and analyses will probably never permit a total comprehension of urban growth processes. These are really a flow, an ongoing chain of communications, decisions and actions, a whole which functions as a whole whether through conflict or integrative behaviour. Indeed, the holistic nature of the Canadian urban system is such that it is constantly subject to counter-intuitive behaviour. This is particularly evident when one attempts the tracing of the system-wide ramifications of individual decisions. For instance, an urban freeway constructed to reduce downtown congestion will probably do so in the short term; but in the long term it will, in fact, increase congestion through greater use of the improved facilities it provides.

Table 1.9 Metropolitan concentration in Canada and major regions, 1961–2001

Census year	Canada	British Columbia	Prairies	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic Provinces
1961	44	53	37	48	50	15
1966	48	53	43	55	52	14
1971	55	58	48	66	56	22
2001A	57	58	64	59	61	22
2001B	65	48	75	69	78	26

Note: The 1961 and 1966 figures are for centres over 100,000. The 1971 and projected 2001 figures are calculated on the basis of the figures in Table 1.8 and 1971 CMA boundaries.

Source: Canada, Economic Council of Canada, *Fourth Annual Review: The Canadian Economy from the 1960's to the 1970's* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1967), p. 186 and Table 9.

Table 1.10 Percent of population urban in OECD countries, 1950, 1960 and 1970

	1950	1960	1970
Australia	72.1	81.0	88.5
Japan	37.4	63.5	84.4
Germany	72.5	77.6	82.4
Denmark	67.3	74.1	80.1
United Kingdom	78.5	79.3	80.1
United States	64.0	69.9	75.2
Canada	61.7	68.5	74.7
Netherlands	70.5	67.5	72.2
Iceland	61.0	66.5	71.7
Belgium	63.4	66.2	71.2
France	54.1	61.3	70.2
Finland	41.5	55.9	68.4
Sweden	55.4	61.0	66.1
Luxembourg	58.8	62.6	65.6
Greece	51.0	57.0	62.6
Switzerland	48.2	54.2	59.8
Spain	48.7	53.9	59.1
Norway	42.2	48.7	54.9
Italy	44.0	47.8	51.5
Austria	49.0	50.0	51.0
Ireland	40.6	45.7	50.7
Yugoslavia	17.2	27.2	38.7
Portugal	31.2	33.9	36.5
Turkey	22.1	26.6	31.2
Average	52.2	58.3	64.4

Note: Countries are ordered by percent of the population urban in 1970.

Source: Data provided by OECD.

In the face of such complexity, the following chapters can do little other than offer an introduction to the processes that are distributing growth within the Canadian urban system. The idea of growth, as a complex flow process, pervades this handbook, together with the first two themes of urban size and hierarchical growth forces. Hence, the composite pattern behind the growth and size of every urban place in Canada is at once complex and simple. The complexity arises from the interrelationships among the growth forces, while the simplicity is to be found in the hidden hierarchical structuring of the forces in geographical space. This handbook attempts to document both the simplicity of the structure and the complexity of the processes.

Table 1.11 Growth rate of total population, urban population and population in cities over 100,000, in OECD countries, 1950–60 and 1960–70

	Annual growth rate (percent)				
	Total population 1959–69	Urban population		Population in cities over 100,000	
		1950–60	1960–70	1950–60	1960–70
United Kingdom	0.65	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5
Austria	0.50	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2
Belgium	0.60	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.4
Ireland	0.25	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.5
Luxembourg	0.80	1.2	1.4	—	—
Italy	0.85	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8
Denmark	0.75	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.9
Greece	0.70	2.1	1.6	3.4	2.8
Sweden	0.70	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.5
Germany	1.05	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Portugal	0.90	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2
Spain	0.95	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.7
Netherlands	1.25	0.8	2.0	1.7	3.1
Norway	0.80	2.4	2.0	1.2	3.1
United States	1.35	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.8
France	1.05	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.5
Switzerland	1.70	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.9
Finland	0.70	4.0	2.7	3.1	2.6
Iceland	1.65	3.0	2.7	—	—
Australia	—	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.9
Canada	1.85	3.8	2.8	4.3	3.3
Japan	1.05	6.6	3.7	5.8	4.0
Turkey	2.55	4.8	4.2	6.9	6.8
Yugoslavia	—	5.9	4.8	5.7	5.6
Average growth rate	1.03	3.28	2.27	2.59	2.88

Note: Countries are ordered by average annual growth rate in urban population: 1960–70.

Source: Data provided by OECD.

Figure 1.8 Population growth rates, 1911-71

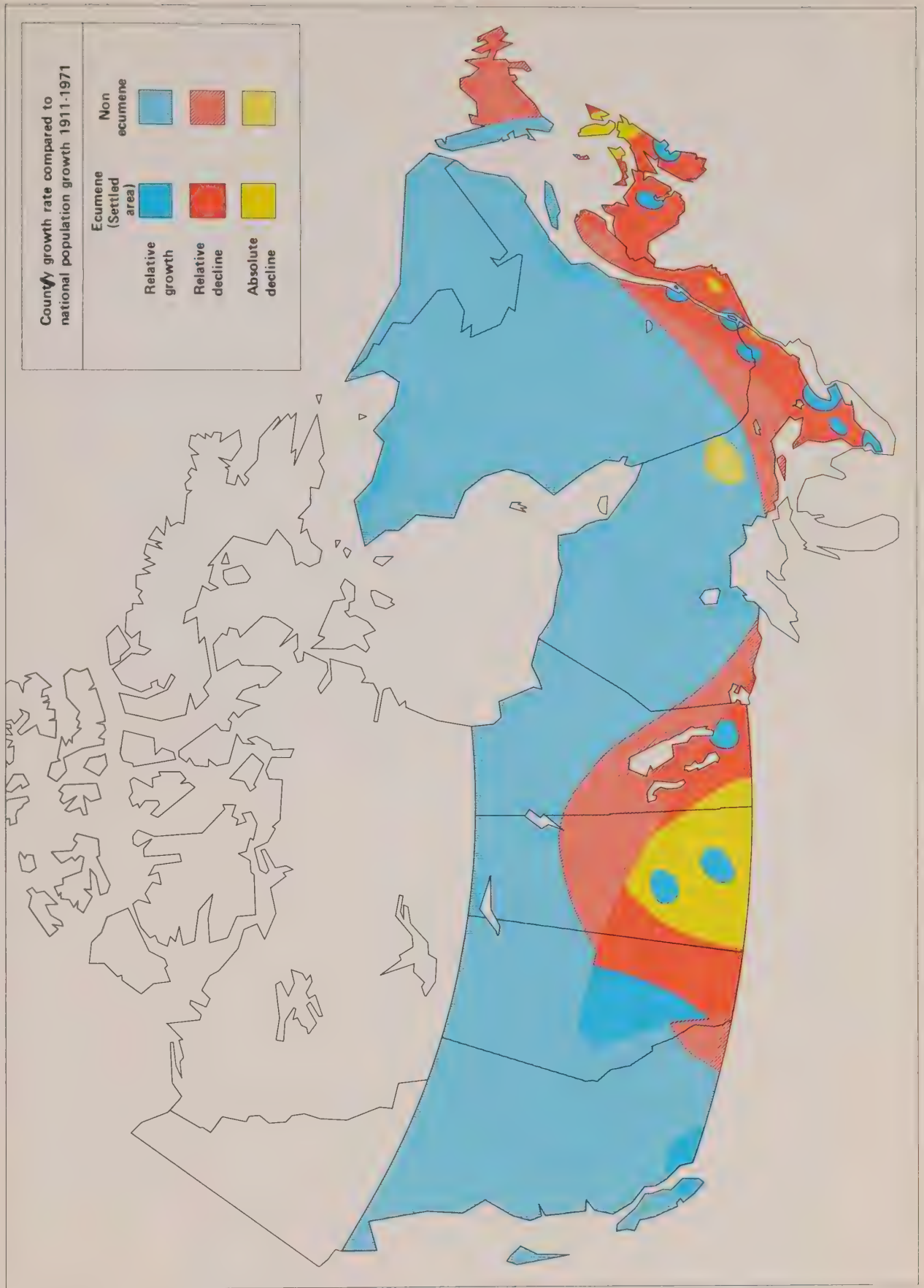


Figure 1.9 Projected population, 2001

population (000's)

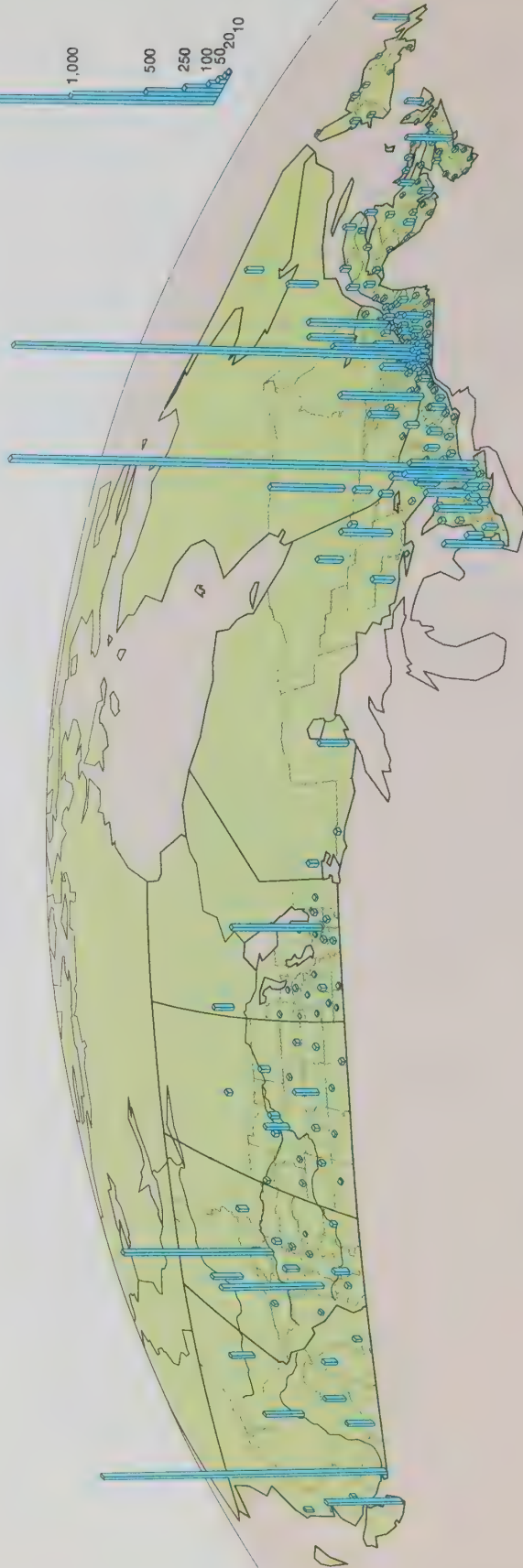
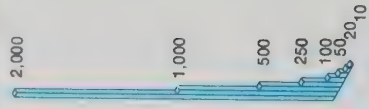


Figure 1.10 Population world cities, 1,000,000 or more, 1971



Table 1.12 Urban population concentration, OECD countries, 1970

Country	Total population ('000)	Largest city population ('000)		Largest two cities population ('000)		% of total population Largest city	Two largest cities
Australia	12,404	2,720	Sydney	4,920	Sydney	21.9	39.7
Denmark	4,963	1,480	Copenhagen	1,670	Melbourne Copenhagen	29.8	33.6
Greece	8,876	2,425	Athens	2,895	Arhüs Athens	27.3	32.6
Ireland	2,936	775	Dublin	905	Thessalonika Dublin	26.4	30.8
Austria	7,449	1,890	Vienna	2,145	Cork Vienna	25.4	28.8
United Kingdom	56,065	11,544	London	14,525	Linz London	20.6	25.9
Sweden	8,083	1,350	Stockholm	2,000	Manchester Stockholm	16.7	24.7
Portugal	9,723	1,500	Lisbon	2,350	Goteborg Lisbon	15.4	24.2
Canada	21,673	2,511	Toronto	4,948	Porto Toronto Montréal	11.6	22.8
Finland	4,768	757	Helsinki	955	Toronto Helsinki	15.9	20.0
France	51,402	8,714	Paris	9,940	Turku Paris	16.9	19.3
Norway	3,876	590	Oslo	742	Lyon Oslo	15.2	19.1
Belgium	9,801	1,104	Brussels	1,778	Bergen Brussels	11.3	18.1
Netherlands	13,110	1,222	Rotterdam	2,361	Antwerp Rotterdam	9.3	18.0
Switzerland	6,270	667	Zurich	1,037	Amsterdam Zurich	10.6	16.5
Spain	32,958	2,990	Madrid	5,323	Basel Madrid	9.0	16.2
Japan	102,795	12,199	Tokyo	15,506	Barcelona Tokyo	11.9	15.1
Fed. Rep. Germany	61,796	6,789	Essen	9,196	Osaka Essen-Dortmund-Duisberg	10.9	15.1
United States	206,985	16,077	New York	25,550	Hamburg New York	7.8	12.3
Yugoslavia	20,649	1,165	Zagreb	2,343	Los Angeles Zagreb	5.6	11.3
Turkey	35,225	2,600	Istanbul	3,850	Belgrade Istanbul	7.4	10.9
Italy	53,648	2,920	Rome	4,670	Ankara Rome Milan	5.4	8.7

Note: The population of Toronto is indicated as larger than Montréal's by OECD.

Source: Data provided by OECD.

$$\text{Population growth index} = \frac{\text{Population in 1971} - \text{Population in 1961}}{(\text{Population in 1971} + \text{Population in 1961})/2} \times 100$$

Table 1.13 Population growth index, urban Canada, 1961–71

Region and province	Size class							All urban areas over 10,000
	1,000,000+	250,000–1,000,000	100,000–250,000	50,000–100,000	30,000–50,000	20,000–30,000	10,000–20,000	
Atlantic			14.69	3.84	14.08	8.96	17.96	12.44
Newfoundland			21.09			4.37	66.79	23.76
Prince Edward Island						13.96	10.42	12.68
Nova Scotia			14.08	–3.32	1.19	8.97	11.97	8.19
New Brunswick			8.46	13.78	27.23		7.11	11.70
Québec	21.28	23.60	4.66	7.31	13.52	18.67	8.42	18.92
Ontario	31.17	22.19	26.58	17.64	13.16	12.27	7.74	24.75
Prairies		25.35	24.29		5.64	18.56	30.03	24.02
Manitoba		12.53			9.62		40.43	14.12
Saskatchewan			24.29		–7.98	16.30	17.45	19.68
Alberta		33.83			14.30	19.72	42.62	32.24
British Columbia	26.77		22.78		53.26	24.33	29.33	29.40
Urban Canada	26.14	23.53	20.52	11.95	20.21	15.48	16.33	22.69

Table 1.14 Urban population growth and age of housing, by province and size class, 1961-71

Province and size class (1971)	Population (in '000)		Population growth index*				Period of construction of private occupied dwellings, 1971		
	1971	1966	1961	1961-71		1966-71	Before 1946 %	1946-60 %	1961-71† %
Province:‡									
Newfoundland	183.5	166.5	144.5	23.8	14.1	9.7	32.8	33.3	33.9
Prince Edward Island	39.3	37.6	34.6	12.7	8.4	4.3	52.0	24.2	23.8
Nova Scotia	407.7	392.9	375.7	8.2	4.5	3.7	46.2	29.1	24.7
New Brunswick	288.5	277.8	256.6	11.7	7.9	3.8	45.1	29.5	25.4
Québec	4,272.1	4,031.5	3,533.6	18.9	13.2	5.8	33.0	35.8	31.2
Ontario	6,266.1	5,609.2	4,886.2	24.7	13.8	11.1	35.7	33.9	30.4
Manitoba	614.6	572.7	533.5	14.1	7.1	7.1	40.6	33.0	26.3
Saskatchewan	371.5	351.6	304.9	19.7	14.2	5.5	32.1	35.2	32.7
Alberta	1,009.8	858.6	729.4	32.2	16.3	16.2	19.6	41.3	39.1
British Columbia	1,662.8	1,428.3	1,236.6	29.4	14.4	15.2	30.2	35.3	34.6
Size class (1971):									
1,000,000 +									
Montréal CMA	6,453.6	5,794.0	4,961.8	26.1	15.5	10.8	30.9	35.8	33.3
Toronto CMA	2,743.2	2,571.0	2,215.6	21.3	14.9	6.5	31.1	36.4	32.4
Vancouver CMA	2,628.0	2,289.9	1,919.4	31.2	17.6	13.8	30.7	35.3	34.0
250,000-1,000,000	1,082.4	933.1	826.8	26.8	12.1	14.8	30.8	35.5	33.7
100,000-250,000	3,868.9	3,465.3	3,054.3	23.5	12.6	11.0	33.3	34.7	32.0
50,000-100,000	1,672.6	1,531.7	1,361.3	20.5	11.8	8.8	35.0	34.0	31.0
30,000-50,000	854.4	817.4	758.1	11.9	7.5	4.4	43.0	33.0	24.0
20,000-30,000	904.1	828.6	738.1	20.2	11.5	8.7	37.0	34.2	28.8
10,000-20,000	570.3	539.5	488.3	15.5	10.0	5.5	38.8	35.3	26.0
	803.2	758.4	682.0	16.3	10.6	5.7	40.7	32.4	26.9
Urban Canada	15,127.0	13,734.9	12,043.9	22.7	13.1	9.6	33.7	34.9	31.4
Non-urban Canada	6,441.3	6,280.0	6,194.4	3.9	1.4	2.5	49.3	28.6	22.1
Canada	21,568.3	21,014.9	18,238.2	16.7	9.3	7.5	38.0	33.2	28.8

* Population growth index for 1961-71 = $\frac{\text{Population in 1971} - \text{Population in 1961}}{(\text{Population in 1971} + \text{Population in 1961})/2} \times 100$

The indexes for 1961-66 and 1966-71 are similarly defined.

† Includes the first five months only of 1971.

‡ Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba. Populations in 1961 and 1966 are also on the basis of 1971 urban area boundaries.

Source: Table A1.2.

Table A1.1 Population growth, employment growth and age of housing, urban areas, 1961-71

No.	Urban area	Population*			Population growth index†			Employment index 1971‡	Period of construction of private occupied dwellings, 1971		
		1971			1961-71				Before 1946		
		1971	1966	1961	1961-71	1961-66	1966-71		%	%	1961-71 %
1	Alma	22,622	22,195	20,124	11.7	9.8	1.9	115.0	24.3	51.9	24.0
2	Arnprior CA	10,089	9,769	9,290	8.3	5.0	3.2	n.a.	58.2	26.5	15.1
3	Asbestos CA	15,674	16,352	16,979	-8.0	-3.8	-4.2	n.a.	37.5	45.5	17.1
4	Baie-Comeau CA	25,290	23,602	13,936	57.9	51.5	6.9	147.5	8.3	39.9	51.7
5	Barrie CA	38,176	31,869	28,757	28.1	10.3	18.0	166.4	34.7	34.7	30.6
6	Bathurst	16,674	15,256	13,009	24.7	15.9	8.9	168.6	36.9	28.7	34.7
7	Belleville	35,128	32,785	30,655	13.6	6.7	6.9	128.9	43.4	31.4	25.1
8	Brandon	31,150	30,181	28,291	9.6	6.5	3.2	115.1	41.9	32.9	25.3
9	Brantford CA	80,284	75,187	68,828	15.4	8.8	6.6	124.8	54.0	26.9	19.0
10	Brockville	19,765	19,266	17,744	10.8	8.2	2.6	129.3	51.2	27.6	21.2
11	Calgary CMA	403,319	330,575	279,062	36.4	16.9	19.8	149.7	19.7	40.6	39.7
12	Campbellton CA	12,443	12,466	12,018	3.5	3.7	-0.2	109.8	59.7	21.9	18.4
13	Charlottetown CA	25,253	22,934	21,958	14.0	4.4	9.6	148.2	54.6	20.0	25.4
14	Chatham	35,317	32,428	29,841	16.8	8.3	8.5	143.2	50.0	28.6	21.4
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	133,703	132,954	127,616	4.7	4.1	0.6	113.5	36.8	40.4	22.8
16	Chilliwack CA	33,322	29,047	26,856	21.5	7.8	13.7	n.a.	29.3	43.3	27.4
17	Cobourg CA	18,316	17,509	15,703	15.4	10.9	4.5	n.a.	45.8	30.0	24.3
18	Corner Brook	26,309	27,116	25,185	4.4	7.4	-3.0	100.3	28.6	49.5	21.9
19	Cornwall	47,116	45,766	43,639	7.7	4.8	2.9	125.3	43.3	37.1	19.7
20	Courtenay CA	16,166	13,310	10,124	46.0	27.2	19.4	n.a.	23.6	33.4	43.0
21	Cowansville	11,920	10,692	8,220	36.7	26.1	10.9	n.a.	32.6	29.9	38.0
22	Cranbrook	12,000	9,005	7,983	40.2	12.0	28.5	n.a.	29.9	30.2	39.9
23	Dawson Creek	11,885	12,451	10,961	8.1	12.7	-4.7	n.a.	11.7	57.6	30.4
24	Dolbeau CA	11,234	11,388	10,345	8.2	9.6	-1.4	n.a.	32.4	44.5	23.1
25	Drummondville CA	46,524	46,220	42,495	9.1	8.4	0.7	121.1	41.6	35.7	22.7
26	Edmonton CMA	495,702	452,370	359,821	31.8	16.7	15.3	144.6	18.0	41.2	40.9
27	Edmundston	12,365	12,517	12,791	-3.4	-2.2	-1.2	117.4	54.6	29.2	16.6
28	Flin Flon CA	11,201	11,911	12,833	-13.6	-7.5	-6.1	n.a.	47.5	46.2	6.1
29	Fredericton CA	37,684	33,587	28,651	27.2	15.9	11.5	153.8	38.1	29.2	32.8
30	Gaspé	17,211	16,210	15,613	9.7	3.8	6.0	n.a.	47.8	30.3	22.0
31	Granby CA	39,307	39,236	34,904	11.9	11.7	0.2	109.4	35.5	40.4	24.2
32	Grand Falls CA	14,321	14,143	12,110	16.7	15.5	1.3	n.a.	33.7	37.0	29.1
33	Grande Prairie	13,079	11,417	8,484	42.6	29.5	13.6	n.a.	13.8	38.9	47.2
34	Guelph CA	62,659	53,684	46,211	30.2	15.0	15.4	136.6	38.1	28.4	33.5
35	Haileybury CA	12,965	12,278	11,517	11.8	6.4	5.4	n.a.	61.2	23.1	15.7
36	Halifax CMA	222,637	209,901	193,353	14.1	8.2	5.9	120.5	34.8	32.8	32.4
37	Hamilton CMA	498,523	457,410	401,071	21.7	13.1	8.6	123.6	37.5	34.1	28.4
38	Hawkesbury CA	10,771	10,701	10,004	7.4	6.7	0.7	n.a.	46.9	27.6	25.7

Table A1.1 Population growth, employment growth and age of housing, urban areas, 1961-71 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Population*			Population growth index†			Employment index 1971‡	Period of construction of private occupied dwellings, 1971		
		1971	1966	1961	1961-71	1961-66	1966-71		Before 1946 %	1946-60 %	1961-71§ %
39	Joliette CA	29,350	27,446	24,098	19.7	13.0	6.7	138.8	37.6	28.7	33.6
40	Kamloops CA	43,790	33,140	22,924	62.6	36.4	27.7	272.5	17.2	33.8	49.1
41	Kapuskasing	12,834	12,617	11,326	12.5	10.8	1.7	n.a.	32.5	44.0	23.6
42	Kelowna CA	36,956	25,720	19,838	60.3	25.8	35.9	n.a.	19.5	30.1	50.4
43	Kenora CA	13,064	13,384	13,101	-0.3	2.1	-2.4	n.a.	57.5	28.1	14.3
44	Kentville CA	11,571	10,952	10,264	12.0	6.5	5.5	n.a.	47.1	26.9	26.0
45	Kingston CA	85,877	82,199	72,992	16.2	11.9	4.4	122.5	38.5	30.9	30.5
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	15,205	15,823	17,456	-13.8	-9.8	-4.0	n.a.	82.9	11.9	5.2
47	Kitchener CMA	226,846	192,275	154,864	37.7	21.6	16.5	155.6	32.9	29.9	37.2
48	Kitimat	11,803	9,792	8,217	35.8	17.5	18.6	n.a.	0.2	76.2	23.8
49	Labrador City CA	11,009	7,706	537	181.4	173.9	35.3	n.a.	0.8	5.3	93.9
50	Lachute CA	15,294	15,879	15,894	-3.9	-0.1	-3.8	n.a.	51.3	33.1	15.6
51	La Tuque	13,099	13,554	13,023	0.6	4.0	-3.4	n.a.	49.0	36.0	15.1
52	Leamington	10,435	9,871	9,294	11.6	6.0	5.6	n.a.	58.7	28.6	12.5
53	Lethbridge	41,217	37,289	35,717	14.3	4.3	10.0	138.3	30.1	45.7	24.1
54	Lincoln	14,247	13,186	11,438	21.9	14.2	7.7	n.a.	49.0	28.7	22.0
55	Lindsay	12,746	12,090	11,399	11.2	5.9	5.3	n.a.	61.8	22.6	15.6
56	London CMA	286,011	253,701	226,669	23.2	11.3	12.0	123.8	39.4	29.7	30.9
57	Magog CA	14,383	14,928	14,233	1.1	4.8	-3.7	99.7	56.8	29.8	13.4
58	Matane	11,841	11,109	10,962	7.7	1.3	6.4	n.a.	35.8	37.5	26.7
59	Medicine Hat CA	28,773	27,720	26,705	7.5	3.7	3.7	102.1	34.9	42.3	22.8
60	Midland CA	23,503	20,987	19,785	17.2	5.9	11.3	178.5	54.2	24.6	21.1
61	Moncton CA	71,416	66,046	62,210	13.8	6.0	7.8	142.6	39.2	32.8	28.0
62	Montmagny	12,432	12,241	11,415	8.5	7.0	1.6	n.a.	51.8	28.5	19.7
63	Montreal CMA	2,743,208	2,570,982	2,215,627	21.3	14.9	6.5	120.2	31.1	36.4	32.4
64	Moose Jaw	31,854	34,573	34,502	-8.0	0.2	-8.2	83.5	54.4	31.7	13.9
65	Nanaimo CA	38,760	32,577	26,741	36.7	19.7	17.3	n.a.	29.8	33.6	36.6
66	Newcastle CA	19,762	19,634	17,695	11.0	10.4	0.7	n.a.	48.1	31.1	20.7
67	New Glasgow CA	23,435	23,056	22,408	4.5	2.9	1.6	134.8	72.5	15.2	12.3
68	New Hamburg CA	10,010	8,835	7,895	23.6	11.2	12.5	n.a.	57.1	16.1	26.9
69	North Battleford CA	15,148	15,325	14,748	2.7	3.8	-1.2	n.a.	35.1	37.0	28.1
70	North Bay	49,187	45,076	40,892	18.4	9.7	8.7	119.8	32.5	40.4	27.3
71	Orillia	24,040	22,448	21,937	9.2	2.3	6.9	135.2	45.1	32.7	22.2
72	Oromocto	11,427	14,112	12,170	-6.3	14.8	-21.0	n.a.	2.2	76.8	20.9
73	Oshawa CA	120,318	106,453	86,095	33.2	21.1	12.2	131.2	29.1	37.2	33.8
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	602,510	528,774	457,038	27.5	14.6	13.0	143.1	28.7	33.9	37.4
75	Owen Sound	18,469	17,895	17,548	5.1	2.0	3.2	137.7	65.7	20.5	13.6
76	Pembroke CA	20,299	19,737	19,922	1.9	-0.9	2.8	98.1	51.1	35.3	13.6
77	Penticton	18,146	15,330	13,859	26.8	10.1	16.8	n.a.	30.4	36.9	32.6
78	Petawawa CA	14,290	13,579	13,839	3.2	-1.9	5.1	n.a.	9.7	66.2	24.3

Table A1.1 Population growth, employment growth and age of housing, urban areas, 1961-71 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Population*		Population growth index†			Employment index 1971‡	Period of construction of occupied dwellings, 1971		1961-71§ %
		1971	1966	1961	1961-71	1961-66	1966-71	Before 1946 %	1946-60 %	
79	Peterborough CA	63,531	61,292	56,547	11.6	8.1	3.6	47.1	33.1	19.8
80	Portage la Prairie	12,950	13,012	12,388	4.4	4.9	-0.5	42.7	34.6	22.7
81	Port Alberni CA	26,509	23,859	20,759	24.3	13.9	10.5	28.0	44.8	27.3
82	Powell River	13,726	12,578	10,748	24.3	15.7	8.7	35.2	37.7	27.1
83	Prince Albert	28,464	26,269	24,174	16.3	8.3	8.0	36.4	35.4	28.1
84	Prince George CA	49,100	37,747	20,636	81.6	58.6	26.1	7.7	31.1	61.2
85	Prince Rupert CA	16,766	15,683	12,874	26.3	19.7	6.7	48.3	21.3	30.3
86	Québec CMA	480,502	436,918	379,067	23.6	14.2	9.5	35.2	29.6	35.2
87	Red Deer	27,674	26,184	19,612	34.1	28.7	5.5	15.3	47.9	36.8
88	Regina CMA	140,734	132,432	113,749	21.2	15.2	6.1	30.5	35.9	33.7
89	Rimouski CA	28,956	27,019	24,420	17.0	10.1	6.9	25.1	41.8	33.0
90	Rivière-du-Loup	12,760	11,637	10,835	16.3	7.1	9.2	53.8	20.6	25.7
91	Rouyn CA	28,562	30,102	30,193	-5.6	-0.3	-5.3	38.2	47.5	14.3
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	303,429	285,453	257,796	16.3	10.2	6.1	41.8	35.8	22.4
93	St-Georges CA	13,554	12,218	10,120	29.0	18.8	10.4	35.5	30.1	34.4
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	39,693	38,077	34,078	15.2	11.1	4.2	42.5	30.2	27.3
95	St-Jean CA	47,044	43,640	40,102	15.9	8.4	7.5	35.9	39.8	24.2
96	St-Jérôme CA	35,335	33,268	29,193	19.0	13.1	6.0	30.1	39.0	30.9
97	St. John's CMA	131,814	117,533	106,666	21.1	9.7	11.5	36.2	32.2	31.6
98	Ste-Scholastique	14,787	14,837	13,455	9.4	9.8	-0.3	46.1	25.0	29.2
99	Saint John CMA	106,744	104,195	98,083	8.5	6.0	2.4	53.7	23.9	22.4
100	Sarnia CA	78,444	74,312	68,395	13.7	8.3	5.4	36.5	40.2	23.3
101	Saskatoon CMA	126,449	115,900	95,564	27.8	19.2	8.7	27.6	35.0	37.3
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	81,270	75,501	65,816	21.0	13.7	7.4	33.4	40.7	25.8
103	Sept-Îles	24,320	19,950	15,231	46.0	26.8	19.7	5.0	46.4	48.8
104	Shawinigan CA	57,246	62,236	63,400	-10.2	-1.9	-8.4	86.3	39.6	10.3
105	Sherbrooke CA	84,570	79,667	70,253	18.5	12.6	6.0	36.4	31.6	32.0
106	Simcoe	10,793	9,929	9,825	9.4	1.1	8.3	57.3	21.7	20.6
107	Smiths Falls CA	14,044	14,563	14,257	-1.5	2.1	-3.6	66.5	21.5	12.0
108	Sorel CA	34,479	33,664	28,906	17.6	15.2	2.4	38.5	31.6	29.9
109	Stratford	24,508	23,068	20,825	16.3	10.2	6.1	153.0	17.6	20.6
110	Sudbury CMA	155,424	136,739	127,446	19.8	7.0	12.8	30.6	41.4	28.1
111	Summerside CA	14,004	14,679	12,617	10.4	15.1	-4.7	47.2	32.3	20.7
112	Swift Current	15,415	14,485	12,192	23.4	17.2	6.2	31.0	35.2	33.9
113	Sydney CA	91,162	91,821	94,242	-3.3	-2.6	-0.7	63.8	24.6	11.6
114	Sydney Mines CA	34,026	33,928	33,624	1.2	0.9	0.3	58.2	27.2	14.6
115	Terrace CA	13,902	10,743	6,788	68.8	45.1	25.6	8.4	37.6	54.0

Table A1.1 Population growth, employment growth and age of housing, urban areas, 1961-71 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Population*		Population growth index†		Employment index 1971‡	Period of construction of private occupied dwellings, 1971		1961-71§
		1971	1966	1961	1961-71	1961-66	Before 1946	1946-60	
							%	%	%
116	Thetford Mines CA	26,126	25,800	25,798	1.3	0.0	43.5	40.6	15.8
117	Thompson	19,001	8,846	3,418	139.0	88.5	0.9	11.8	87.4
118	Thunder Bay CMA	112,093	108,035	102,085	9.4	5.7	44.4	35.3	20.2
119	Timmins CA	41,473	42,227	42,195	-1.7	0.1	77.2	19.3	12.0
120	Toronto CMA	2,628,043	2,289,900	1,919,409	31.2	17.6	135.5	35.3	34.0
121	Trail CA	17,177	18,486	18,493	-7.4	0.0	n.a.	27.4	9.4
122	Trenton CA	28,650	27,397	26,479	7.9	3.4	43.0	31.5	25.6
123	Trois-Rivières CA	97,930	95,468	89,171	9.4	6.8	39.2	35.3	25.5
124	Truro CA	24,914	23,289	21,790	13.4	6.7	51.3	26.8	21.9
125	Val-d'Or CA	19,165	20,235	17,455	9.3	14.8	30.7	45.1	24.2
126	Valleyfield CA	37,430	36,540	34,699	7.6	5.2	43.4	35.0	21.7
127	Vancouver CMA	1,082,352	933,091	826,798	26.8	12.1	30.8	35.5	33.7
128	Vernon	13,283	11,493	10,278	25.5	11.2	33.7	33.9	32.4
129	Victoria CMA	195,800	175,262	155,763	22.8	11.8	36.2	32.9	30.9
130	Victoriaville CA	26,526	25,282	21,790	19.6	14.8	37.0	33.3	29.8
131	Wallaceburg	10,550	10,792	9,930	6.1	8.3	52.9	31.8	14.9
132	Whitehorse	11,217	8,131	8,287	30.1	-1.9	10.6	42.7	46.9
133	Williams Lake CA	11,407	8,953	5,963	62.7	40.1	7.1	37.8	55.1
134	Windsor CMA	258,643	238,323	217,215	17.4	9.3	49.1	31.6	19.3
135	Winnipeg CMA	540,262	508,759	476,543	12.5	6.5	41.5	-33.4	25.1
136	Woodstock	26,173	24,057	21,211	20.9	12.6	45.4	29.8	24.7
137	Yorkton	13,430	12,649	9,995	29.3	23.4	25.6	36.5	37.9

* Population is presented on the basis of 1971 urban area boundaries. Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations have been used where defined by Statistics Canada.

† Population growth index for 1961-71 = $\frac{\text{Population in 1971} - \text{Population in 1961}}{(\text{Population in 1971} + \text{Population in 1961})/2} \times 100$. The indexes for 1961-66 and 1966-71 are similarly defined.

‡ Employment indexes measure the level of employment in 1971 based on an index value of 100 in 1961. Not all employment is included. Employment in agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households, and public administration and defence is excluded. Coverage is also limited to firms employing 20 or more persons. Urban area definitions do not always correspond to 1971 census definitions. Census Metropolitan Areas as defined in 1961 are used for 19 urban areas. The remaining areas are intended to be labour market areas.

§ Includes the first five months only of 1971.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Population: Cities, Towns, Villages, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin 1.1-8, Cat. No. 92-708 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Population: Census Subdivisions (Historical)*, Bulletin 1.1-2, Cat. No. 92-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Special tabulations prepared from census visitation records, maps, and unpublished records on municipal boundary changes kept by Statistics Canada;

Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Housing: Period of Construction and Length of Occupancy*, Bulletin 2.3-6, Cat. No. 93-731 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings, and Hours: January, 1975*, Cat. No. 72-002 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975).

Table. A1.2 Urban areas by province and size class, 1971*

Size class	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Québec
10,000-19,999	Grand Falls CA (32) Labrador City CA (49)	Summerside CA (111)	Kentville CA (44)	Bathurst (6) Campbellton CA (12) Edmundston (27) Newcastle CA (66) Oromocto (72)	Asbestos CA (3) Cowansville (21) Dolbeau CA (24) Gaspé (30) Lachute CA (50) La Tuque (51) Magog CA (57) Matane (58) Montmagny (62) Rivière-du-Loup (90) St-Georges CA (93) Ste-Scholastique (98) Val-d'Or CA (125)
20,000-29,999	Corner Brook (18)	Charlottetown CA (13)	New Glasgow CA (67) Truro CA (124)		Alma (1) Baie-Comeau CA (4) Joliette CA (39) Rimouski CA (89) Rouyn CA (91) Sept-Îles (103) Theftord Mines CA (116) Victoriaville CA (130)
30,000-49,999			Sydney Mines CA (114)	Fredericton CA (29)	Drummondville CA (25) Granby CA (31) St-Hyacinthe CA (94) St-Jean CA (95) St-Jérôme CA (96) Sorel CA (108) Valleyfield CA (126)
50,000-99,999			Sydney CA (113)	Moncton CA (61)	Shawinigan CA (104) Sherbrooke CA (105) Trois-Rivières CA (123)
100,000-249,999	St. John's CMA (97)		Halifax CMA (36)	Saint John CMA (99)	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA (15)
250,000-999,999					Québec CMA (86)

Table A1.2 Urban areas by province and size class, 1971* (*Continued*)

Size class	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Yukon	Canada Total
1,000,000 +							
Total	4	2	6	8	34		
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia		
10,000-19,999	Arnprior CA (2) Brockville (10) Cobourg CA (17) Haileybury CA† (35) Hawkesbury CA (38) Kapuskasing (41) Kenora CA (43) Kirkland Lake (46) Leamington (52) Lincoln (54) Lindsay (55) New Hamburg CA (68) Owen Sound (75) Petawawa CA (78) Simcoe (106) Smiths Falls CA (107) Wallaceburg (131)	Flin Flon CA† (28) Portage la Prairie (80) Thompson (117)	North Battleford CA (69) Swift Current (112) Yorkton (137)	Grande Prairie (33)	Courtenay CA (20) Cranbrook (22) Dawson Creek (23) Kitimat (48) Penticton (77) Powell River (82) Prince Rupert CA (85) Terrace CA (115) Trail CA (121) Vernon (128) Williams Lake CA (133)	Whitehorse (132)	58
20,000-29,999	Midland CA (60) Orillia (71) Pembroke CA (76) Stratford (109) Trenton CA (122) Woodstock (136)		Prince Albert (83)	Medicine Hat CA (59) Red Deer (87)	Port Alberni CA (81)		22
30,000-49,999	Barrie CA (5) Belleville (7) Chatham (14) Cornwall (19) North Bay (70) Timmins CA (119)	Brandon (8)	Moose Jaw (64)	Lethbridge (53)	Chilliwack CA (16) Kamloops CA (40) Kelowna CA (42) Nanaimo CA (65) Prince George CA (84)		23

Table A1.2 Urban areas by province and size class, 1971* (Concluded)

Size class	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
50,000–99,999	Brantford CA (9) Guelph CA (34) Kingston CA (45) Peterborough CA (79) Sarnia CA (100) Sault Ste. Marie CA (102)						11
100,000–249,999	Kitchener CMA (47) Oshawa CA (73) Sudbury CMA (110) Thunder Bay CMA (118)		Regina CMA (88) Saskatoon CMA (101)		Victoria CMA (129)		11
250,000–999,999	Hamilton CMA (37) London CMA (56) Ottawa–Hull CMA† (74) St. Catharines–Niagara CMA (92) Windsor CMA (134)	Winnipeg CMA (135)		Calgary CMA (11) Edmonton CMA (26)			9
1,000,000 +	Toronto CMA (120)				Vancouver CMA (127)		3
Total	45	5	7	6	19	1	137

* Included in this table are the following:

- (1) all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
- (2) all Census Agglomerations (CAs) over 10,000 population in 1971
- (3) other incorporated urban centres over 10,000 population in 1971
- (4) other municipalities which contained an unincorporated urban settlement over 10,000 population in 1971, i.e., Kitimat District Municipality, Powell River District Municipality and Teck Township (including Kirkland Lake unincorporated village).

The numbers following each place name indicate the urban area number used throughout this publication. The number appearing in the column and row labelled "Total" indicates the number of urban areas in each size class and province, respectively.

† Partly in Saskatchewan.

‡ Partly in Québec province.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Population: Census Subdivisions (Historical)*, Bulletin 1.1-2, Cat. No. 92-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, Census Division, "1971 Census: Official List: Census Agglomerations", unpublished bulletin, no date; Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Population: Population of Unincorporated Settlements*, Bulletin SP-1, Cat. No. 92-771 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973).

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
2	Arnprior CA, Ont.	Arnprior, t. Braeside, vl. McNab, twp.	6,016 522 3,551
3	Asbestos CA, Qué.	Asbestos, t. Danville, t. Shipton, mun.	9,749 2,566 3,359
4	Baie-Comeau CA, Qué.	Baie-Comeau, t. Hauterive, t.	12,109 13,181
5	Barrie CA, Ont.	Barrie, c. Innisfil, twp.	27,676 10,500
9	Brantford CA, Ont.	Brantford, c. Paris, t. Brantford, twp.	64,421 6,483 9,380
11	Calgary CMA, Alta.	Calgary, c.	403,319
12	Campbellton CA, N.B.	Campbellton, c. Atholville, vl.	10,335 2,108
13	Charlottetown CA, P.E.I.	Charlottetown, c. Parkdale, vl. Sherwood, vl.	19,133 2,313 3,807
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA, Qué.	Chicoutimi, c. Arvida, c. Chicoutimi-Nord, c. Jonquière, c. Kénogami, c. Bagotville, t. Port-Alfred, t. Rivière-du-Moulin, t. Saguenay, t. St-Jean-Vianney, vl. Bagotville, mun. Chicoutimi, mun. Shipshaw, mun.	33,893 18,448 14,086 28,430 10,970 6,041 9,228 4,393 39 184 3,420 3,121 1,450
16	Chilliwack CA, B.C.	Chilliwack, c. Chilliwack, D.M. Indian Reserves	9,135 23,739 448
17	Cobourg CA, Ont.	Cobourg, t. Hamilton, twp.	11,282 7,034
20	Courtenay CA, B.C.	Courtenay, c. Comox, t. Comox-Strathcona R.D.: Subdivision C (part) Indian Reserves	7,152 3,980 4,947 87
24	Dolbeau CA, Qué.	Dolbeau, t. Mistassini, t.	7,633 3,601

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
25	Drummondville CA, Qué.	Drummondville, c. Drummondville-Sud, t. St-Cyrille, vl. Wendover & Simpson, mun.	31,813 8,989 1,125 4,597
26	Edmonton CMA, Alta.	Edmonton, c. Fort Saskatchewan, t. Morinville, t. St. Albert, t. Bon Accord, vl. Gibbons, vl. Legal, vl. 90, Sturgeon, mun. Strathcona, county no. 20. Indian Reserves	438,152 5,726 1,475 11,800 332 551 563 10,976 25,735 392
28	Flin Flon CA, Man./Sask.	Flin Flon, c. Creighton, t.	9,344 1,857
29	Fredericton CA, N.B.	Fredericton, c. Marysville, t. Barker's Point, vl. Nashwaaksis, vl. Indian Reserves	24,254 3,872 1,882 7,353 323
31	Granby CA, Qué.	Granby, c. Granby, mun.	34,385 4,922
32	Grand Falls CA, Nfld.	Grand Falls, t. Windsor, t.	7,677 6,644
34	Guelph CA, Ont.	Guelph, c. Guelph, twp.	60,087 2,572
35	Haileybury CA, Ont.	Haileybury, t. Cobalt, t. New Liskeard, t.	5,280 2,197 5,488
36	Halifax CMA, N.S.	Halifax, c. Dartmouth, c. Halifax, mun. (part): Subdivision C— Sackville-Windsor Junction Subdivision D— Halifax-Dartmouth: Bedford & Waverly Area Cole Harbour & Eastern Passage Area Herring Cove Area North Dartmouth Area Indian Reserves (Subd. D).	122,035 64,770 16,846 6,178 7,428 1,640 3,738 2
37	Hamilton CMA, Ont.	Hamilton, c. Burlington, t. Dundas, t. Grimsby, t. Stoney Creek, t. Waterdown, vl. Ancaster, twp.	309,173 87,023 17,208 15,770 8,380 2,146 15,326

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Binbrook, twp.	3,826
		Flamborough, East, twp.	5,980
		Flamborough, West, twp.	8,588
		Glanford, twp.	6,110
		Saltfleet, twp.	18,993
38	Hawkesbury CA, Ont/Qué.	Hawkesbury t.	9,276
		Grenville, vl.	1,495
39	Joliette CA, Qué.	Joliette, c.	20,127
		Notre-Dame-des-Prairies, mun.	4,775
		St-Charles-Borromée, mun.	4,448
40	Kamloops CA, B.C.	Kamloops, c.	26,168
		Valleyview, t.	3,787
		Dufferin, D.M.	762
		Thompson-Nicola R.D.: Subdivision B (part)	12,946
		Indian Reserves	127
42	Kelowna CA, B.C.	Kelowna, c.	19,412
		Guisachan, L.D.	636
		Central Okanagan R.D.: Subdivision A (part)	14,819
		Central Okanagan R.D.: Subdivision B (part)	2,053
		Indian Reserves	36
43	Kenora CA, Ont.	Kenora, t.	10,952
		Keewatin, t.	2,112
44	Kentville CA, N.S.	Kentville t.	5,198
		Kings, mun. (part)	6,373
45	Kingston CA, Ont.	Kingston, c.	59,047
		Kingston, twp.	17,387
		Pittsburgh, twp.	9,443
47	Kitchener CMA, Ont.	Kitchener, c.	111,804
		Galt, c.	38,897
		Waterloo, c.	36,677
		Hespeler, t.	6,343
		Preston, t.	16,723
		Ayr, vl.	1,272
		Bridgeport, vl.	2,375
		Dumfries, North, twp.	4,022
		Waterloo, twp.	8,733
49	Labrador City CA, Nfld.	Labrador City, L.I.D.	7,622
		Wabush, L.I.D.	3,387
50	Lachute CA, Qué.	Lachute, c.	11,813
		Brownsburg, vl.	3,481

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
56	London CMA, Ont.	London, c.	223,222
		St. Thomas, c.	25,545
		Port Stanley, vl.	1,725
		Dorchester, North, twp.	6,382
		London, twp.	5,995
		Nissouri, West, twp.	3,207
		Southwold, twp.	4,478
		Westminster, twp.	6,634
		Yarmouth, twp.	8,823
57	Magog CA, Qué.	Magog, c.	13,281
		Omerville, vl.	1,102
59	Medicine Hat CA, Alta.	Medicine Hat, c.	26,518
		Redcliff, t.	2,255
60	Midland CA, Ont.	Midland, t.	10,992
		Penetanguishene, t.	5,497
		Port McNicoll, vl.	1,450
		Victoria Harbour, vl.	1,243
		Tay, twp.	4,321
61	Moncton CA, N.B.	Moncton, c.	47,891
		Dieppe, t.	4,277
		Bridgedale, vl.	416
		Gunningsville, vl.	1,669
		Lewisville, vl.	3,710
		Riverview Heights, vl.	6,525
		Moncton, mun.	6,928
63	Montréal CMA, Qué.	Montréal, c.	1,214,352
		Beauharnois, c.	8,121
		Beaconsfield, c.	19,389
		Chambly, c.	11,469
		Côte-St-Luc, c.	24,375
		Deux-Montagnes, c.	8,631
		Dorval, c.	20,469
		Lachine, c.	44,423
		Laflèche, c.	15,113
		LaSalle, c.	72,912
		Laval, c.	228,010
		Longueuil, c.	97,590
		Montréal-Nord, c.	89,139
		Outremont, c.	28,552
		Pierrefonds, c.	33,010
		Pointe-aux-Trembles, c.	35,567
		Pointe-Claire, c.	27,303
		St-Lambert, c.	18,616
		St-Laurent, c.	62,955
		St-Léonard, c.	52,040
		St-Thérèse, c.	17,175
		Verdun, c.	74,718
		Westmount, c.	23,606
		Anjou, t.	33,886
		Baie-d' Urfé, t.	3,881
		Beloeil, t.	12,274
		Blainville, t.	9,630
		Brossard, t.	23,452
		Boucherville, t.	19,997
		Candiac, t.	5,185
		Carignan, t.	3,340

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Charlemagne, t.	4,111
		Chateauguay, t.	15,797
		Chateauguay-Centre, t.	17,942
		Delson, t.	2,941
		Dollard-des-Ormeaux, t.	25,217
		Dorion, t.	6,209
		Greenfield Park, t.	15,348
		Hampstead, t.	7,033
		Hudson, t.	4,345
		Île-Cadieux, t.	45
		Île-Dorval, t.	7
		Île-Perrot, t.	4,021
		Kirkland, t.	2,917
		La Prairie, t.	8,309
		L'Assomption, t.	4,915
		LeMoyne, t.	8,194
		L'Épiphanie, t.	2,752
		Léry, t.	2,247
		Lorraine, t.	3,145
		Maple Grove, t.	1,708
		Marieville, t.	4,563
		Mascouche, t.	8,812
		Mercier, t.	4,011
		Montréal-Est, t.	5,076
		Montréal-Ouest, t. 6,368	
		Mont-Royal, t.	21,561
		Mont-St-Hilaire, t.	5,758
		Otterburn Park, t.	3,512
		Pincourt, t.	5,899
		Pointe-du-Moulin, t.	184
		Repentigny, t.	19,520
		Richelieu, t.	1,777
		Rosemère, t.	6,710
		Roxboro, t.	7,633
		St-Basil-le-Grant, t.	4,402
		St-Bruno-de-Montarville, t.	15,780
		Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, t.	4,976
		Ste-Geneviève, t.	2,847
		Ste-Thérèse-Ouest, t.	7,278
		St-Eustache, t.	9,479
		St-Hubert, t.	21,741
		St-Pierre, t.	6,801
		Terrebonne, t.	9,212
		Vaudreuil, t.	3,843
		Bois-des-Filion, vl.	4,061
		McMasterville, vl.	2,518
		Melocheville, vl.	1,601
		Pointe-Calumet, vl.	2,214
		Senneville, vl.	1,412
		Varenes, vl.	2,382
		Vaudreuil-sur le-Lac, vl.	285
		L'Assomption, mun.	2,029
		L'Épiphanie, mun.	1,668
		Notre-Dame, mun.	2,913
		Notre-Dame-de	764
		-Bon-Secours, mun.	
		Notre-Dame-de	1,552
		-l'Île-Perrot, mun.	
		St-Amable, mun.	2,392
		St-Charles-de	
		-Lachenaie, mun.	2,671
		St-Constant, mun.	5,728

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Ste-Anne-de	2,882
		-Varenes, mun.	
		Ste-Catherine	3,934
		-d'Alexandrie	
		-de-Laprairie, mun.	
		Ste-Julie, mun.	2,559
		Ste-Marie-de-Monnoir, mun.	1,362
		St-Eustache, mun.	7,411
		St-Jean-de-Dieu, mun.	3,768
		St-Louis-de-Terrebonne, mun.	4,295
		St-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, mun.	3,169
		St-Mathias, mun.	1,662
		St-Mathieu-de-Beloeil mun.	563
		St-Paul-l'Ermite, mun.	3,660
		St-Raphael-de-l'Île-Bizard, mun.	2,950
		Terrasse-Vaudreuil, mun	1,695
		Indian Reserves	3,982
65.	Nanaimo CA, B.C.	Nanaimo, c.	14,948
		Nanaimo R.D.: Subdivision A (part)	23,436
		Indian Reserves	376
66	Newcastle CA, N.B.	Newcastle, t.	6,460
		Chatham, t.	7,833
		Loggieville, vl.	877
		Nelson Miramichi, vl.	1,580
		Chatham, mun.	3,012
67	New Glasgow CA, N.S.	New Glasgow, t.	10,849
		Stellarton, t.	5,357
		Trenton, t.	3,331
		Westville, t.	3,898
68	New Hamburg CA, Ont.	New Hamburg, t.	3,008
		Wilmot, twp.	7,002
69	North Battleford CA, Sask.	North Battleford, c.	12,698
		Battleford t.	1,803
		Saskatchewan Hospital Area	647
73	Oshawa CA, Ont.	Oshawa, c.	91,587
		Whitby, t.	25,324
		Whitby, East, twp.	3,407
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA, Ont./Qué.	Ottawa, c.	302,341
		Hull, c.	63,580
		Vanier, c.	22,477
		Aylmer, t.	7,198
		Buckingham, t.	7,304
		Gatineau, t.	22,321
		Masson, t.	2,336
		Pointe-Gatineau, t.	15,640
		Angers, vl.	881
		Deschênes, vl.	1,806
		Richmond, vl.	2,122
		Rockcliffe Park, vl.	2,138
		Stittsville, vl.	1,994
		Templeton, vl.	3,684

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Cumberland, twp.	9,294
		Gloucester, twp.	37,145
		Goulbourn, twp.	5,341
		Hull, partie-ouest, mun.	2,966
		Lucerne, mun.	8,611
		March, twp.	5,822
		Nepean, twp.	64,606
		Templeton-Est, mun.	1,977
		Templeton-Est, partie est, mun.	253
		Templeton-Ouest, mun.	1,030
		Touraine, mun.	9,643
76	Pembroke CA, Ont.	Pembroke, c.	16,544
		Stafford, twp.	3,755
78	Petawawa CA, Ont.	Petawawa, vl.	5,784
		Petawawa, twp.	8,506
79	Peterborough CA, Ont.	Peterborough, c.	58,111
		Lakefield, vl.	2,245
		Douro, twp.	3,175
81	Port Alberni CA, B.C.	Port Alberni, c.	20,063
		Alberni-Clayoquot R.D.: Subdivision A (part)	6,364
		Indian Reserves	82
84	Prince George CA, B.C.	Prince George, c.	33,101
		South Fort George, vl.	1,282
		Fraser-Fort George R.D.: Subdivision A (part)	14,717
85	Prince Rupert CA, B.C.	Prince Rupert, c.	15,747
		Port Edward, vl.	1,019
86	Québec CMA, Qué.	Québec, c.	186,088
		Beauport, c.	14,681
		Charlesbourg, c.	33,443
		Giffard, c.	13,135
		Lauzon c.	12,809
		Levis, c.	16,597
		Loretteville, c.	11,644
		Sillery, c.	13,932
		Ste-Foy, c.	68,385
		St-Romuald d'Etchemin, c.	8,394
		Ancienne-Lorette, t.	8,304
		Bélair, t.	4,505
		Charney, t.	5,175
		Courville, t.	6,222
		Lac-Delage, t.	59
		Montmorency, t.	4,949
		Notre-Dame-des-Laurentides, t.	5,080
		Orainsville, t.	12,520
		St-David-de-l'Auberivière, t.	3,818
		St-Nicholas, t.	1,975
		Vanier, t.	9,717
		Val-St-Michel, t.	2,050
		Villeneuve, t.	4,062
		St-Émile, vl.	2,645
		St-Jean-de-Boischatel, vl.	1,685

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Charlesbourg-Est, mun.	1,487
		Charlesbourg-Ouest, mun.	1,745
		Lac-St-Charles, mun.	2,384
		L'Ange-Gardien, mun.	2,203
		Shannon, mun.	3,998
		St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, mun.	3,041
		St-Dunstan-du-Lac-Beauport, mun.	1,280
		Ste-Thérèse-de-Lisieux, mun.	2,723
		St-Félix-du-Cap-Rouge, mun.	2,974
		St-Gabriel-de-Valcartier, mun.	1,826
		St-Michel-Archange, mun.	4,069
		Indian Reserves	898
88	Regina CMA, Sask.	Regina, c.	139,469
		159. Sherwood, mun.	1,265
89	Rimouski CA, Qué.	Rimouski, c.	26,887
		Rimouski-Est, vl.	2,069
91	Rouyn CA, Qué.	Rouyn, c.	17,821
		Noranda, c.	10,741
92	St. Catharines * -Niagara CMA, Ont.	St. Catharines, c.	109,722
		Niagara Falls, c.	67,163
		Port Colborne, c.	21,420
		Welland, c.	44,397
93	St-Georges CA, Qué.	St-Georges, t.	7,554
		St-Georges-Ouest, t.	6,000
94	St-Hyacinthe CA, Qué.	St-Hyacinthe, c.	24,562
		Douville, t.	3,267
		La Providence, t.	4,709
		St-Joseph, t.	4,945
		St-Rosalie, vl.	2,210
95	St-Jean CA, Qué.	St-Jean, c.	32,863
		Iberville, t.	9,331
		St. Luc, t.	4,850
96	St-Jérôme CA, Qué.	St-Jérôme, c.	26,524
		St-Antoine, t.	5,831
		Lafontaine, vl.	2,980
97	St. John's CMA, Nfld.	St. John's, c.	88,102
		Mount Pearl, t.	7,211
		Pouch Cove, t.	1,483
		Lawrence Pond L.I.D.	—
		Petty Harbour L.I.D.	940
		Wedgewood Park L.I.D.	417
		St. John's Area:	
		Freshwater Bay	1,821
		Goulds	4,695
		Higgins Line	2,623
		Kanes Valley	3,535
		Logy Bay	2,724
	* "St. Catharines-Niagara CMA, Ont." should include the following components:		
		Fort Erie, t.	23,113
		Niagara-on-the-Lake, t.	12,552
		Pelham, t.	9,997
		Thorold, t.	15,065

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Mount Scio	3,582
		Unorganized (Subd. P)	9,823
		—Kelligrews	
		Unorganized (Subd. S)	4,858
		—St. John's East Extern	
99	Saint John CMA, N.B.	Saint John, c.	89,039
		Rothsay, t.	1,038
		East Riverside	852
		—Kingshurst, vl.	
		Fairvale, vl.	2,050
		Gondola Point, vl.	850
		Hampton, vl.	1,748
		Pamdenec, vl.	422
		Renforth, vl.	1,606
		Westfield, vl.	461
		Quispamsis, vl.	2,215
		Hampton, par.	923
		Musquash, par.	732
		Rothsay, par.	411
		Simonds, par.	1,252
		Westfield, par.	3,145
100	Sarnia CA, Ont.	Sarnia, c.	57,644
		Courtright, vl.	590
		Point Edward, vl.	2,773
		Moore, twp.	6,893
		Sarnia, twp.	10,017
		Indian Reserves	527
101	Saskatoon CMA, Sask.	Saskatoon, c.	126,449
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, c.	80,332
		Indian Reserves	938
104	Shawinigan CA, Qué.	Shawinigan, c.	27,792
		Grand-Mère, c.	17,137
		Shawinigan-Sud, t.	11,470
		Baie-de-Shawinigan, vl.	847
105	Sherbrooke CA, Qué.	Sherbrooke, c.	80,711
		Lennoxville, t.	3,859
107	Smiths Falls CA, Ont.	Smiths Falls, t.	9,585
		Montague, twp.	4,459
108	Sorel CA, Qué.	Sorel, c.	19,347
		St-Joseph-de-Sorel, t.	3,290
		Tracy, t.	11,842
110	Sudbury CMA, Ont.	Sudbury, c.	90,535
		Capreol, t.	3,470
		Coniston, t.	2,907
		Copper Cliff, t.	4,089
		Lively, t.	3,000
		Balfour, twp.	9,101
		Falconbridge, twp.	1,269
		Neelon & Garson, twp.	6,296
		Rayside, twp.	6,344
		Valley East, twp.	17,937
		Waters, twp.	2,936
		Unorganized	7,540

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
111	Summerside CA, P.E.I.	Summerside, t.	9,439
		Miscouche, vl.	750
		St. Eleanors, vl.	1,621
		Township 17	2,194
113	Sydney CA, N.S.	Sydney, c.	33,230
		Dominion, t.	2,879
		Glance Bay, t.	22,440
		New Waterford, t.	9,579
		Cape Breton, mun. (part):	
		Subdivision B	22,751
		—Big Pond-Sydney	
		Indian Reserves	283
114	Sydney Mines CA, N.S.	Sydney Mines, t.	8,991
		North Sydney, t.	8,604
		Cape Breton, mun. (part):	
		Subdivision A	15,165
		—Grand Narrows	
		—Sydney Mines	
		Indian Reserves	1,266
115	Terrace CA, B.C.	Terrace, D.M.	9,991
		Kitimat-Stikine R.D.:	
		Subdivision C (part)	3,885
		Indian Reserves	26
116	Thetford Mines CA, Qué.	Thetford Mines, c.	22,003
		Black Lake, t.	4,123
118	Thunder Bay CMA, Ont.	Thunder Bay, c.	108,411
		Oliver, twp.	1,342
		Paipoonge, twp.	2,340
119	Timmins CA, Ont.	Timmins, t.	28,542
		Mountjoy, twp.	2,817
		Tisdale, twp.	8,147
		Whitney, twp.	1,967
120	Toronto CMA, Ont.	Metropolitan Toronto:	
		Toronto, c.	712,786
		Etobicoke, b.	282,686
		Scarborough, b.	334,310
		York, b.	147,301
		York, East, b.	104,784
		York, North, b.	504,150
		Acton, t.	5,031
		Ajax, t.	12,515
		Aurora, t.	13,614
		Brampton, t.	41,211
		Georgetown, t.	17,053
		Markham, t.	36,684
		Milton, t.	7,018
		Mississauga, t.	156,070
		Newmarket, t.	18,941
		Oakville, t.	61,483
		Port Credit, t.	9,442
		Richmond Hill, t.	32,384
		Streetsville, t.	6,840
		Vaughan, t.	15,873
		Whitchurch-Stouffville, t.	11,262
		Bolton, vl.	2,984

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
		Pickering, vl.	2,537
		Albion, twp.	4,711
		Chinguacousy, twp.	30,997
		Esquesing, twp.	9,416
		King, twp.	12,864
		Pickering, twp.	31,734
		Toronto Gore, twp.	1,362
121	Trail CA, B.C.	Trail, c.	11,149
		Rossland, c.	3,896
		Warfield, vl.	2,132
122	Trenton CA, Ont.	Trenton, t.	14,589
		Frankford, vl.	1,862
		Sidney, twp.	12,199
123	Trois-Rivières CA, Qué.	Trois-Rivières, c.	55,869
		Cap-de-la-Madeleine, c.	31,463
		Trois-Rivières-Ouest, t.	8,057
		Ste-Marthe-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine, mun.	2,541
124	Truro CA, N.S.	Truro, t.	13,047
		Colchester, mun. (part)	11,646
		Indian Reserves	221
125	Val-d'Or CA, Qué.	Val-d'Or, t.	17,421
		Unorganized	1,744
126	Valleyfield CA, Qué.	Valleyfield (Salaberry-de-), c.	30,173
		St-Timothée, vl.	1,613
		Grande-Île, mun.	1,676
		St-Timothée, mun.	3,968
127	Vancouver CMA, B.C.	Vancouver, c.	426,256
		University Endowment Area	3,536
		Langley, c.	4,684
		New Westminster, c.	42,835
		North Vancouver, c.	31,847
		Port Coquitlam, c.	19,560
		Port Moody, c.	10,778
		White Rock, c.	10,349
		Lion's Bay, vl.	396
		Burnaby, mun.	125,660
		Coquitlam, mun.	53,073
		Delta, mun.	45,860
		Fraser Mills, mun.	157
		Langley, mun.	21,936
		Maple Ridge, mun.	24,476
		North Vancouver, mun.	57,861
		Pitt Meadows, mun.	2,771
		Richmond, mun.	62,121
		Surrey, mun.	98,601
		West Vancouver, mun.	36,440
		Greater Vancouver R.D.: Subdivision A	1,405
		Indian Reserves	1,750

Table A1.3 Component municipalities of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Components	Population 1971
129	Victoria CMA, B.C.	Victoria, c.	61,761
		Sidney, t.	4,868
		Central Saanich, mun.	5,136
		Esquimalt, mun.	12,922
		North Saanich, mun.	3,601
		Oak Bay, mun.	18,426
		Saanich, mun.	65,040
		Capital R.D.: Subdivision B	22,949
		Indian Reserves	1,097
130	Victoriaville CA, Qué.	Victoriaville, t.	22,047
		Arthabaska, t.	4,479
133	Williams Lake CA, B.C.	Williams Lake, t.	4,072
		Cariboo R.D.: Subdivision A (part)	6,940
		Indian Reserves	395
134	Windsor CMA, Ont.	Windsor, c.	203,300
		Amherstburg, t.	5,169
		Belle River, t.	2,877
		Essex, t.	4,002
		Tecumseh, t.	5,165
		St. Clair Beach, vl.	1,987
		Anderdon, twp.	4,667
		Maidstone, twp.	7,734
		Malden, twp.	3,151
		Rochester, twp.	3,640
		Sandwich, South, twp.	4,842
		Sandwich, West, twp.	12,109
135	Winnipeg CMA, Man.	Winnipeg, c.	246,246
		East Kildonan, c.	30,152
		St. Boniface, c.	46,714
		St. James-Assiniboia, c.	71,431
		St. Vital, c.	32,963
		Transcona, c.	22,490
		West Kildonan, c.	23,959
		Tuxedo, t.	3,258
		Charleswood, mun.	12,180
		Fort Garry, mun.	26,127
		Kildonan, North, mun.	17,713
		Old Kildonan, mun.	1,984
		St. Paul, East, mun.	2,616
		St. Paul, West, mun.	2,429

Abbreviations:

CA	Census Agglomeration	par.	parish
CMA	Census Metropolitan Area	mun.	municipality
c.	city	D.M.	District Municipality
t.	town	L.D.	Local District
vl.	village	L.I.D.	Local Improvement District
twp.	township	R.D.	Regional District

Source:

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Cities, Towns, Villages, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin 1.1-8, Cat. No. 92-708 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, Census Division, Geography Section, "Final Counts of Census Agglomerations by Municipality", unpublished bulletin, August, 1972 (revised).

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911-71

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Newfoundland							
Division 01							
Males					74,476	95,045	107,489
Females					75,067	93,859	106,889
Total population					149,543	188,904	214,378
Division 02							
Males					11,327	12,709	13,989
Females					11,039	12,070	13,331
Total population					22,366	24,779	27,320
Division 03							
Males					10,665	12,044	12,457
Females					9,769	11,255	12,059
Total population					20,434	23,299	24,516
Division 04							
Males					8,533	12,504	14,484
Females					7,449	11,681	13,866
Total population					15,982	24,185	28,350
Division 05							
Males					14,424	19,832	22,863
Females					13,665	19,254	22,016
Total population					28,089	39,086	44,879
Division 06							
Males					14,646	19,590	20,375
Females					13,322	18,455	19,714
Total population					27,968	38,045	40,089
Division 07							
Males					18,279	20,687	20,867
Females					17,015	18,965	19,709
Total population					35,294	39,652	40,576
Division 08							
Males					19,257	23,439	26,223
Females					17,542	21,220	24,467
Total population					36,799	44,659	50,690
Division 09							
Males					8,964	11,431	12,072
Females					8,087	10,279	11,068
Total population					17,051	21,710	23,140
Division 10							
Males					4,572	7,643	15,288
Females					3,318	5,891	12,878
Total population					7,890	13,534	28,166
Prince Edward Island							
Kings							
Males	11,598	10,570	10,143	10,529	9,529	9,453	9,615
Females	11,038	9,875	9,004	8,886	8,414	8,440	8,809
Total population	22,636	20,445	19,147	19,415	17,943	17,893	18,424
Prince							
Males	16,551	16,026	16,317	17,834	19,444	21,018	21,269
Females	16,228	15,494	15,183	16,656	18,291	19,876	20,813
Total population	32,779	31,520	31,500	34,490	37,735	40,894	42,082
Queens							
Males	18,920	18,291	18,932	20,865	21,245	22,886	25,342
Females	19,393	18,359	18,459	20,277	21,506	22,956	25,793
Total population	38,313	36,650	37,391	41,142	42,751	45,842	51,135
Nova Scotia							
Annapolis							
Males	9,374	9,173	8,307	9,059	11,798	11,871	11,205
Females	9,207	8,980	7,990	8,633	9,949	10,778	10,636
Total population	18,581	18,153	16,297	17,692	21,747	22,649	21,841

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Antigonish							
Males	5,915	5,825	5,228	5,511	6,177	7,250	8,480
Females	6,047	5,755	4,845	5,034	5,794	7,110	8,334
Total population	11,962	11,580	10,073	10,545	11,971	14,360	16,814
Colchester							
Males	11,746	12,647	12,581	15,122	15,710	17,187	18,752
Females	11,918	12,549	12,470	15,002	15,826	17,120	18,983
Total population	23,664	25,196	25,051	30,124	31,536	34,307	37,735
Cumberland							
Males	20,708	21,072	18,807	20,449	19,816	18,923	17,607
Females	19,835	20,119	17,559	19,027	19,839	18,844	17,553
Total population	40,543	41,191	36,366	39,476	39,655	37,767	35,160
Digby							
Males	10,206	10,007	9,510	10,086	10,049	10,288	10,356
Females	9,961	9,605	8,843	9,386	9,940	9,928	9,993
Total population	20,167	19,612	18,353	19,472	19,989	20,216	20,349
Guysborough							
Males	8,858	8,163	8,488	8,237	7,534	7,065	6,657
Females	8,190	7,355	6,955	7,224	6,711	6,209	6,207
Total population	17,048	15,518	15,443	15,461	14,245	13,274	12,864
Halifax							
Males	40,061	48,455	49,744	61,145	80,980	114,122	130,018
Females	40,196	48,773	50,460	61,511	81,237	111,601	131,443
Total population	80,257	97,228	100,204	122,656	162,217	225,723	261,461
Hants							
Males	10,016	10,165	9,993	11,450	11,882	13,486	14,638
Females	9,687	9,574	9,400	10,584	11,475	12,958	14,297
Total population	19,703	19,739	19,393	22,034	23,357	26,444	28,935
Inverness							
Males	13,079	12,421	11,235	11,018	9,792	9,936	10,580
Females	12,492	11,387	9,820	9,555	8,598	8,782	9,795
Total population	25,571	23,808	21,055	20,573	18,390	18,718	20,375
Kings							
Males	10,995	12,045	12,436	14,717	16,651	21,489	22,642
Females	10,785	11,678	11,921	14,203	16,532	20,258	22,333
Total population	21,780	23,723	24,357	28,920	33,183	41,747	44,975
Lunenburg							
Males	17,121	17,295	16,174	16,863	17,037	17,900	19,519
Females	16,139	16,447	15,500	16,079	16,219	17,098	18,903
Total population	33,260	33,742	31,674	32,942	33,256	34,998	38,422
Pictou							
Males	18,213	20,537	19,956	20,931	21,980	21,949	23,038
Females	17,645	20,314	19,062	19,858	22,022	21,959	23,066
Total population	35,858	40,851	39,018	40,789	44,002	43,908	46,104
Richmond							
Males	6,828	6,580	5,875	5,821	5,604	5,965	6,560
Females	6,445	6,000	5,223	5,032	5,179	5,409	6,174
Total population	13,273	12,580	11,098	10,853	10,783	11,374	12,734
Yarmouth							
Males	11,350	10,964	10,382	11,159	11,120	11,631	12,309
Females	11,870	11,410	10,557	11,256	11,674	11,755	12,373
Total population	23,220	22,374	20,939	22,415	22,794	23,386	24,682
Group 275							
Males	44,288	49,210	52,433	61,375	65,124	70,664	69,113
Females	38,952	45,900	47,995	57,356	63,399	69,109	67,785
Total population	83,240	95,110	100,428	118,731	128,523	139,773	136,898
Group 276							
Males	12,261	11,913	11,955	13,101	13,701	14,518	14,993
Females	11,950	11,522	11,142	12,178	13,235	13,845	14,618
Total population	24,211	23,435	23,097	25,279	26,936	28,363	29,611
New Brunswick							
Carleton							
Males	11,034	10,921	10,776	11,311	11,368	12,055	12,495
Females	10,412	10,179	10,020	10,400	10,901	11,452	11,933
Total population	21,446	21,100	20,796	21,711	22,269	23,507	24,428

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Charlotte							
Males	10,774	10,853	10,868	11,489	12,462	11,645	12,347
Females	10,373	10,582	10,469	11,239	12,674	11,640	12,204
Total population	21,147	21,435	21,337	22,728	25,136	23,285	24,551
Gloucester							
Males	16,588	19,697	21,402	25,947	29,080	33,768	38,293
Females	16,074	18,987	20,512	23,966	28,409	32,575	36,459
Total population	32,662	38,684	41,914	49,913	57,489	66,343	74,752
Kent							
Males	12,435	12,317	12,279	13,691	13,919	13,898	12,856
Females	11,941	11,599	11,199	12,126	12,848	12,769	12,045
Total population	24,376	23,916	23,478	25,817	26,767	26,667	24,901
Northumberland							
Males	16,150	17,354	17,695	20,141	22,149	25,585	26,273
Females	15,044	16,631	16,429	18,344	20,845	24,450	25,288
Total population	31,194	33,985	34,124	38,485	42,994	50,035	51,561
Restigouche							
Males	8,434	11,810	15,607	17,034	18,267	20,738	20,858
Females	7,253	11,029	14,252	16,041	17,945	20,235	20,431
Total population	15,687	22,839	29,859	33,075	36,212	40,973	41,289
Saint John							
Males	26,082	29,305	29,996	33,761	35,697	43,817	45,173
Females	27,490	31,181	31,617	35,066	38,800	45,434	46,989
Total population	53,572	60,486	61,613	68,827	74,497	89,251	92,162
Westmorland							
Males	22,703	26,959	28,851	32,269	39,403	46,440	48,803
Females	21,918	26,428	28,655	32,217	40,609	47,239	49,866
Total population	44,621	53,387	57,506	64,486	80,012	93,679	98,669
York							
Males	16,125	16,494	16,521	18,548	21,404	26,419	32,188
Females	15,436	15,765	15,933	17,899	21,142	26,253	31,938
Total population	31,561	32,259	32,454	36,447	42,546	52,672	64,126
Group 375							
Males	15,470	14,965	14,303	15,414	16,597	19,622	25,155
Females	14,815	14,041	13,183	14,580	15,780	18,771	24,437
Total population	30,285	29,006	27,486	29,994	32,377	38,393	49,592
Group 376							
Males	15,086	17,233	20,538	23,176	27,027	29,847	27,489
Females	13,136	15,705	18,896	21,671	25,843	28,848	27,283
Total population	28,222	32,938	39,434	44,847	52,870	58,695	54,772
Group 377							
Males	8,986	9,443	9,784	11,316	11,838	18,606	17,492
Females	8,130	8,398	8,434	9,755	10,690	15,830	16,262
Total population	17,116	17,841	18,218	21,071	22,528	34,436	33,754
Québec							
Bagot							
Males	9,135	9,003	8,489	8,959	9,746	10,890	12,097
Females	9,071	9,032	8,425	8,683	9,478	10,500	11,494
Total population	18,206	18,035	16,914	17,642	19,224	21,390	23,591
Beauharnois							
Males	10,640	9,805	13,772	16,291	19,480	25,000	25,848
Females	10,162	10,083	11,391	13,978	19,268	24,667	26,289
Total population	20,802	19,888	25,163	30,269	38,748	49,667	52,137
Bellechasse							
Males	10,632	10,990	11,308	12,091	12,820	13,228	11,931
Females	10,509	10,823	10,698	11,585	12,510	12,826	11,586
Total population	21,141	21,813	22,006	23,676	25,330	26,054	23,517
Bonaventure							
Males	14,379	14,879	16,691	20,479	21,128	22,290	21,347
Females	13,731	14,213	15,741	18,717	19,993	20,672	20,354
Total population	28,110	29,092	32,432	39,196	41,121	42,962	41,701

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Brome							
Males	6,871	6,982	6,616	6,633	6,979	7,044	7,863
Females	6,345	6,399	5,817	5,852	6,414	6,647	7,448
Total population	13,216	13,381	12,433	12,485	13,393	13,691	15,311
Charlevoix							
Males	10,649	10,509	11,575	13,013	14,491	16,131	15,529
Females	9,988	10,199	11,365	12,649	13,768	14,881	14,901
Total population	20,637	20,708	22,940	25,662	28,259	31,012	30,430
Chateauguay							
Males	6,647	6,852	6,667	7,301	9,040	17,244	27,038
Females	6,675	6,705	6,458	7,142	8,817	16,798	26,699
Total population	13,322	13,557	13,125	14,443	17,857	34,042	53,737
Gaspé							
Males	18,195	20,945	23,817	29,077	32,146	38,248	37,840
Females	16,806	19,430	21,800	26,131	30,384	36,093	35,944
Total population	35,001	40,375	45,617	55,208	62,530	74,341	73,784
Hull							
Males	24,771	28,040	33,140	36,814	46,856	65,782	83,428
Females	23,561	26,990	30,730	34,374	45,726	63,329	82,247
Total population	48,332	55,030	63,870	71,188	92,582	129,111	165,675
Huntingdon							
Males	6,707	6,730	6,451	6,559	7,015	7,669	7,799
Females	6,533	6,444	5,894	5,835	6,442	7,083	7,559
Total population	13,240	13,174	12,345	12,394	13,457	14,752	15,358
Montréal							
Males	282,449	358,599	502,379	554,103	658,107	918,428	1,066,210
Females	283,719	379,611	517,639	584,328	699,968	954,009	1,120,943
Total population	566,168	738,210	1,020,018	1,138,431	1,358,075	1,872,437	2,187,153
Joliette							
Males	11,841	12,700	13,644	15,687	18,468	22,477	25,791
Females	12,070	13,213	13,941	16,026	18,783	22,492	26,297
Total population	23,911	25,913	27,585	31,713	37,251	44,969	52,088
Kamouraska							
Males	10,619	11,137	12,161	12,953	13,535	13,724	13,216
Females	10,269	10,877	11,793	12,582	13,137	13,414	13,048
Total population	20,888	22,014	23,954	25,535	26,672	27,138	26,264
L'Assomption							
Males	7,577	7,150	7,731	8,955	11,746	19,846	31,549
Females	7,587	7,181	7,592	8,588	11,459	19,594	30,649
Total population	15,164	14,331	15,323	17,543	23,205	39,440	62,198
Levis							
Males	14,319	16,523	17,811	19,050	21,362	25,628	30,862
Females	14,594	16,800	17,845	19,069	22,263	26,214	31,914
Total population	28,913	33,323	35,656	38,119	43,625	51,842	62,776
L'Islet							
Males	8,538	9,097	9,966	10,581	11,863	12,795	11,934
Females	7,897	8,762	9,438	10,008	11,133	12,003	11,253
Total population	16,435	17,859	19,404	20,589	22,996	24,798	23,187
L'Otbinère							
Males	11,144	10,992	11,706	13,608	14,279	15,653	14,102
Females	11,014	10,845	11,328	13,056	13,706	14,581	13,271
Total population	22,158	21,837	23,034	26,664	27,985	30,234	27,373
Megantic							
Males	16,439	17,161	17,782	20,094	22,476	28,134	28,726
Females	14,875	16,472	17,710	20,263	22,849	29,266	29,294
Total population	31,314	33,633	35,492	40,357	45,325	57,400	58,020
Missisquoi							
Males	8,893	8,887	10,047	10,816	12,327	14,894	17,350
Females	8,573	8,822	9,589	10,626	12,362	14,632	16,603
Total population	17,466	17,709	19,636	21,442	24,689	29,526	33,953
Montmagny							
Males	8,729	11,341	10,426	11,310	12,410	13,429	13,182
Females	8,627	10,656	9,813	10,739	12,100	13,021	13,125
Total population	17,356	21,997	20,239	22,049	24,510	26,450	26,307

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Montmorency							
Males	6,606	6,999	8,515	9,366	10,733	12,956	13,092
Females	6,609	7,009	8,440	9,236	10,656	12,752	12,744
Total population	13,215	14,008	16,955	18,602	21,389	25,708	25,836
Nicolet							
Males	15,077	14,841	14,282	14,965	15,073	15,458	14,972
Females	14,978	14,854	14,391	15,120	15,262	15,369	15,032
Total population	30,055	29,695	28,673	30,085	30,335	30,827	30,004
Portneuf							
Males	15,336	16,440	18,000	19,782	22,211	26,236	26,415
Females	15,193	16,520	17,890	19,214	21,242	24,475	25,125
Total population	30,529	32,960	35,890	38,996	43,453	50,711	51,540
Québec							
Males	49,207	58,420	81,447	96,476	120,816	160,052	204,423
Females	55,347	66,200	89,468	106,406	132,074	171,255	218,739
Total population	104,554	124,630	170,915	202,882	252,890	331,307	423,162
Richelieu							
Males	10,332	9,693	10,959	12,120	15,660	19,454	23,637
Females	10,354	9,855	10,524	11,571	15,141	19,111	23,456
Total population	20,686	19,548	21,483	23,691	30,801	38,565	47,093
Rouville							
Males	6,609	6,852	7,012	8,098	9,859	13,186	16,248
Females	6,522	6,804	6,764	7,744	9,647	12,793	15,511
Total population	13,131	13,656	13,776	15,842	19,506	25,979	31,759
St-Hyacinthe							
Males	10,633	11,058	12,361	14,907	18,032	21,795	24,443
Females	11,709	12,040	13,493	16,738	20,069	23,198	26,051
Total population	22,342	23,098	25,854	31,645	38,101	44,993	50,494
Shefford							
Males	12,145	13,012	14,535	17,037	22,016	27,619	31,288
Females	11,831	12,722	13,727	16,350	21,706	27,344	31,073
Total population	23,976	25,734	28,262	33,387	43,722	54,963	62,361
Sherbrooke							
Males	11,648	15,437	18,054	22,453	30,319	39,288	49,101
Females	11,563	15,919	19,332	24,121	31,847	41,202	52,369
Total population	23,211	31,356	37,386	46,574	62,166	80,490	101,470
Soulanges							
Males	4,640	5,115	4,641	4,806	4,727	5,173	5,838
Females	4,760	4,950	4,458	4,522	4,506	4,902	5,611
Total population	9,400	10,065	9,099	9,328	9,233	10,075	11,449
Stanstead							
Males	10,301	11,714	12,619	14,078	17,210	17,927	17,913
Females	10,464	11,666	12,499	13,894	17,432	18,168	18,353
Total population	20,765	23,380	25,118	27,972	34,642	36,095	36,266
Temiscouata							
Males	18,650	22,638	25,718	29,355	32,903	35,027	31,419
Females	17,780	21,672	24,576	28,320	32,647	34,291	31,258
Total population	36,430	44,310	50,294	57,675	65,550	69,318	62,677
Vaudreuil							
Males	5,585	5,854	6,103	6,803	8,913	14,704	18,536
Females	5,454	5,701	5,912	6,367	8,465	13,977	18,057
Total population	11,039	11,555	12,015	13,170	17,378	28,681	36,593
Yamaska							
Males	9,805	9,028	8,433	8,369	8,147	8,265	7,882
Females	9,706	9,028	8,387	8,147	7,924	7,793	7,324
Total population	19,511	18,056	16,820	16,516	16,071	16,058	15,206
Group 475							
Males	21,233	22,816	27,184	33,877	45,350	51,918	57,769
Females	20,357	22,007	26,154	32,845	45,033	51,603	57,899
Total population	41,590	44,823	53,338	66,722	90,383	103,521	115,668

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Group 476							
Males	74,850	80,380	83,541	90,420	100,297	109,039	102,784
Females	70,766	75,750	78,711	84,060	94,833	103,513	99,550
Total population	145,616	156,140	162,252	174,480	195,130	212,552	202,334
Group 477							
Males	30,251	33,390	36,926	44,389	57,991	84,960	113,486
Females	29,401	31,992	34,945	41,891	56,366	81,982	110,147
Total population	59,652	65,382	71,871	86,280	114,357	166,942	223,633
Group 478							
Males	18,215	18,536	18,001	20,266	22,291	24,575	24,501
Females	18,166	18,226	17,544	19,173	21,904	24,024	24,044
Total population	36,381	36,762	35,545	39,439	44,195	48,599	48,545
Group 479							
Males	14,327	17,285	19,888	23,823	48,034	86,549	133,207
Females	14,388	17,358	19,516	22,845	47,626	85,893	133,656
Total population	28,715	34,643	39,404	46,668	95,660	172,442	266,863
Group 480							
Males	11,062	11,943	13,962	15,636	21,869	28,486	33,936
Females	10,820	11,575	13,089	15,221	20,340	28,064	32,356
Total population	21,882	23,518	27,051	30,857	42,209	56,550	66,292
Group 481							
Males	28,197	31,409	33,506	34,399	38,544	41,535	43,204
Females	26,016	28,870	29,745	31,334	35,554	39,012	40,717
Total population	54,213	60,279	63,251	65,733	74,098	80,547	83,921
Group 482							
Males	9,937	10,352	11,034	11,515	14,269	21,725	37,526
Females	9,398	9,713	10,057	10,544	13,573	20,648	36,232
Total population	19,335	20,065	21,091	22,059	27,842	42,373	73,758
Group 483							
Males	26,491	32,660	40,104	51,205	59,640	69,768	60,908
Females	24,999	31,163	38,319	48,442	57,762	66,191	60,472
Total population	51,490	63,823	78,423	99,647	117,402	135,959	121,380
Group 484							
Males	92,504	125,450	168,330	234,463	300,947	387,627	398,377
Females	83,774	115,710	154,390	214,564	281,381	367,073	386,523
Total population	176, 278	241,160	322,720	449,027	582,328	754,700	784,900
Ontario							
Brant							
Males	23,485	26,544	26,637	28,276	36,405	41,684	48,185
Females	22,391	26,833	26,839	28,419	36,452	42,155	48,582
Total population	45,876	53,377	53,476	56,695	72,857	83,839	96,767
Bruce							
Males	25,450	22,588	21,962	21,516	21,071	22,186	24,122
Females	24,582	21,697	20,324	20,164	20,240	20,850	23,263
Total population	50,032	44,285	42,286	41,680	41,311	43,036	47,385
Dufferin							
Males	9,229	7,996	7,908	7,339	7,457	8,268	10,790
Females	8,511	7,419	6,984	6,736	7,109	7,827	10,410
Total population	17,740	15,415	14,892	14,075	14,566	16,095	21,200
Dundas							
Males	9,048	8,732	8,294	8,378	7,914	8,718	8,782
Females	9,117	8,577	7,804	7,832	7,904	8,444	8,675
Total population	18,165	17,309	16,098	16,210	15,818	17,162	17,457
Durham							
Males	13,617	12,457	13,454	12,938	15,275	20,440	23,999
Females	12,794	12,172	12,328	12,277	14,840	19,476	23,495
Total population	26,411	24,629	25,782	25,215	30,115	39,916	47,494
Elgin							
Males	22,471	22,732	22,133	23,229	28,193	31,519	33,031
Females	21,841	22,252	21,303	22,921	27,325	31,343	33,577
Total population	44,312	44,984	43,436	46,150	55,518	62,862	66,608

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Essex							
Males	34,567	53,240	82,509	89,968	110,405	129,079	152,847
Females	32,980	49,335	77,271	84,262	106,745	129,139	153,552
Total population	67,547	102,575	159,780	174,230	217,150	258,218	306,399
Frontenac							
Males	21,317	22,338	23,477	27,801	33,732	44,747	50,690
Females	21,287	22,156	22,279	25,916	32,367	42,787	51,002
Total population	42,604	44,494	45,756	53,717	66,099	87,534	101,692
Glengarry							
Males	10,608	10,484	9,779	9,854	9,155	9,974	9,412
Females	10,651	10,034	8,887	8,878	8,547	9,243	9,068
Total population	21,259	20,518	18,666	18,732	17,702	19,217	18,480
Grenville							
Males	8,479	8,266	8,252	8,096	8,510	11,619	12,277
Females	9,066	8,378	8,075	7,893	8,535	11,245	12,039
Total population	17,545	16,644	16,327	15,989	17,045	22,864	24,316
Grey							
Males	33,648	30,005	29,710	29,229	29,792	31,329	33,062
Females	32,243	29,046	27,989	27,931	29,168	30,676	33,341
Total population	65,891	59,051	57,699	57,160	58,960	62,005	66,403
Haldimand							
Males	11,045	10,889	11,103	11,236	12,282	14,270	16,640
Females	10,517	10,398	10,325	10,618	11,856	13,927	16,033
Total population	21,562	21,287	21,428	21,854	24,138	28,197	32,673
Hastings							
Males	28,512	29,127	30,227	32,579	37,606	47,265	49,740
Females	27,291	28,396	28,619	30,743	36,692	46,112	49,653
Total population	55,803	57,523	58,846	63,322	74,298	93,377	99,393
Huron							
Males	26,306	23,349	22,998	22,218	25,596	27,602	26,701
Females	26,677	23,739	22,182	21,524	23,684	26,203	26,250
Total population	52,983	47,088	45,180	43,742	49,280	53,805	52,951
Kent							
Males	28,551	29,930	32,487	33,856	40,133	44,942	50,369
Females	27,444	28,796	30,378	32,490	38,995	44,485	50,749
Total population	55,995	58,726	62,865	66,346	79,128	89,427	101,118
Lambton							
Males	26,168	26,776	28,349	29,044	38,261	51,845	57,570
Females	25,164	25,326	26,325	27,881	36,699	50,286	56,744
Total population	51,332	52,102	54,674	56,925	74,960	102,131	114,314
Lanark							
Males	16,922	16,332	16,635	16,745	17,871	20,216	21,016
Females	17,453	16,661	16,221	16,398	17,730	20,097	21,243
Total population	34,375	32,993	32,856	33,143	35,601	40,313	42,259
Leeds							
Males	18,147	17,338	17,678	18,041	19,171	23,446	24,813
Females	18,606	17,571	17,479	18,001	19,660	23,443	25,280
Total population	36,753	34,909	35,157	36,042	38,831	46,889	50,093
Lennox and Addington							
Males	10,131	9,638	9,899	9,467	9,999	12,245	14,616
Females	10,255	9,356	8,984	9,002	9,545	11,472	13,743
Total population	20,386	18,994	18,883	18,469	19,544	23,717	28,359
Middlesex							
Males	47,742	52,623	58,638	62,810	80,063	109,422	138,430
Females	49,323	54,242	59,603	64,356	82,076	112,000	143,584
Total population	97,065	106,865	118,241	127,166	162,139	221,422	282,014
Muskoka							
Males	11,204	10,153	11,077	11,372	12,513	13,441	15,828
Females	10,029	9,286	9,908	10,463	12,200	13,264	16,110
Total population	21,233	19,439	20,985	21,835	24,713	26,705	31,938

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Niagara							
Males	40,174	61,234	70,373	82,443	107,685	146,048	172,641
Females	37,418	54,059	66,557	76,459	104,914	145,367	174,687
Total population	77,592	115,293	136,930	158,902	212,599	291,415	347,328
Norfolk							
Males	13,702	13,305	16,375	18,274	21,751	25,675	27,356
Females	13,408	13,061	14,984	17,337	20,957	24,800	26,743
Total population	27,110	26,366	31,359	35,611	42,708	50,475	54,099
Northumberland							
Males	16,663	15,425	16,019	15,398	16,610	21,066	24,109
Females	16,229	15,860	15,433	15,388	16,872	20,826	24,053
Total population	32,892	31,285	31,452	30,786	33,482	41,892	48,162
Ontario							
Males	21,060	23,637	30,627	34,213	44,601	68,783	98,441
Females	19,946	22,857	29,040	31,505	42,487	67,112	97,816
Total population	41,006	46,494	59,667	65,718	87,088	135,895	196,257
Oxford							
Males	24,046	23,365	24,538	25,898	29,514	35,465	40,148
Females	23,325	23,397	23,287	25,076	29,304	35,034	40,201
Total population	47,371	46,762	47,825	50,974	58,818	70,499	80,349
Parry Sound							
Males	14,460	14,716	13,986	16,445	14,282	15,424	15,462
Females	12,087	12,306	11,914	13,638	13,089	14,208	14,782
Total population	26,547	27,022	25,900	30,083	27,371	29,632	30,244
Peel							
Males	11,644	12,371	14,841	16,358	28,889	57,036	131,599
Females	10,458	11,525	13,315	15,181	26,784	54,539	127,803
Total population	22,102	23,896	28,156	31,539	55,673	111,575	259,402
Perth							
Males	24,918	25,538	26,171	25,180	26,316	28,802	31,389
Females	24,264	25,305	25,221	24,514	26,268	28,650	31,584
Total population	49,182	50,843	51,392	49,694	52,584	57,452	62,973
Peterborough							
Males	20,964	21,070	22,221	24,039	30,074	37,815	43,202
Females	20,686	21,191	21,737	23,353	30,715	38,560	44,602
Total population	41,650	42,261	43,958	47,392	60,789	76,375	87,804
Prescott							
Males	13,669	13,429	12,618	13,076	13,152	14,004	14,120
Females	13,299	13,049	11,978	12,185	12,424	13,222	13,712
Total population	26,968	26,478	24,596	25,261	25,576	27,226	27,832
Prince Edward							
Males	8,448	8,288	8,476	8,536	9,480	10,658	10,275
Females	8,702	8,518	8,217	8,214	9,079	10,450	10,365
Total population	17,150	16,806	16,693	16,750	18,559	21,108	20,640
Renfrew							
Males	26,300	26,372	26,914	28,380	35,362	46,741	46,099
Females	25,170	25,133	25,313	26,340	31,355	42,894	44,776
Total population	51,470	51,505	52,227	54,720	66,717	89,635	90,875
Simcoe							
Males	43,609	42,770	43,442	44,789	55,516	72,133	86,473
Females	41,444	41,262	40,225	42,268	50,966	69,138	84,960
Total population	85,053	84,032	83,667	87,057	106,482	141,271	171,433
Stormont							
Males	12,273	12,650	16,595	20,659	24,222	28,796	30,210
Females	12,502	12,484	15,929	20,246	24,236	29,071	31,092
Total population	24,775	25,134	32,524	40,905	48,458	57,867	61,302
Waterloo							
Males	31,091	37,031	44,745	48,858	62,166	87,941	126,443
Females	31,516	38,235	45,107	49,862	63,957	88,813	127,594
Total population	62,607	75,266	89,852	98,720	126,123	176,754	254,037
Wellington							
Males	27,631	27,343	29,810	30,311	33,773	42,829	54,421
Females	26,861	26,817	28,354	29,142	33,157	41,873	54,160
Total population	54,492	54,160	58,164	59,453	66,930	84,702	108,581

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
York							
Males	221,828	314,608	419,182	462,998	574,631	856,835	1,110,141
Females	222,406	333,057	437,773	488,551	601,991	876,273	1,141,936
Total population	444,234	647,665	856,955	951,549	1,176,622	1,733,108	2,252,077
Group 575							
Males	69,740	82,067	91,530	106,470	124,545	183,270	239,664
Females	71,293	87,759	96,997	113,498	135,368	190,554	248,554
Total population	141,033	169,826	188,527	219,968	259,913	373,824	488,218
Group 576							
Males	19,068	17,621	16,620	16,986	17,648	19,561	21,478
Females	17,431	16,374	15,221	15,643	17,149	19,117	21,845
Total population	36,499	33,995	31,841	32,629	34,797	38,678	43,323
Group 577							
Males	68,892	89,198	108,689	118,272	154,711	232,717	295,315
Females	65,022	89,268	107,888	116,964	155,375	233,087	297,037
Total population	133,914	178,466	216,577	235,236	310,086	465,804	592,352
Group 582							
Males	134,450	148,315	201,866	249,626	287,838	378,672	399,000
Females	84,330	118,585	158,242	206,385	248,556	343,502	377,505
Total population	218,780	266,900	360,108	456,011	536,394	722,174	776,505
Manitoba							
Division 03							
Males		13,036	14,520	13,262	12,026	11,501	9,748
Females		11,006	12,233	11,519	10,844	10,479	9,237
Total population		24,042	26,753	24,781	22,870	21,980	18,985
Division 04							
Males		9,430	9,981	8,501	8,076	7,506	6,434
Females		7,811	8,272	7,198	6,960	6,711	6,039
Total population		17,241	18,253	15,699	15,036	14,217	12,473
Division 07							
Males		19,090	19,338	19,154	20,885	25,109	26,327
Females		17,010	17,574	17,515	19,906	24,427	26,188
Total population		36,110	36,912	36,669	40,791	49,536	52,515
Division 08							
Males		10,728	10,927	9,618	10,464	11,337	8,977
Females		8,935	8,919	8,185	9,101	10,280	8,773
Total population		19,663	19,846	17,803	19,565	21,617	17,750
Group 675							
Males		185,184	224,671	233,508	250,061	317,280	344,523
Females		174,633	212,426	226,774	254,229	317,632	353,414
Total population		359,817	437,097	460,282	504,290	634,912	697,937
Group 676							
Males		83,100	188,628	94,036	93,306	95,770	98,601
Females		70,150	72,650	80,474	80,683	83,654	89,986
Total population		153,250	161,278	174,510	173,989	179,424	188,587
Saskatchewan							
Division 01							
Males		19,135	22,826	18,419	18,829	20,463	19,540
Females		16,162	18,718	15,752	16,652	18,412	17,627
Total population		35,297	41,544	34,171	35,481	38,875	37,167
Division 02							
Males		20,060	23,572	19,759	18,522	17,875	15,822
Females		16,354	19,259	16,381	16,192	15,885	14,494
Total population		36,414	42,831	36,140	34,714	33,760	30,316
Division 03							
Males		21,676	25,487	20,897	15,913	14,899	12,429
Females		17,224	21,394	17,751	13,564	13,346	11,452
Total population		38,900	46,881	38,648	29,477	28,245	23,881
Division 04							
Males		13,185	15,814	12,331	9,060	9,521	8,270
Females		10,013	12,312	9,969	7,631	8,404	7,606
Total population		23,198	28,126	22,300	16,691	17,925	15,876

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911–71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Division 05							
Males		27,195	28,939	27,268	25,790	23,693	23,306
Females		23,348	25,009	23,754	23,087	21,703	21,650
Total population		50,543	53,948	51,022	48,877	45,396	44,956
Division 06							
Males		47,967	57,388	55,732	56,601	77,837	86,766
Females		41,240	52,518	53,084	57,013	76,563	88,453
Total population		89,207	109,906	108,816	113,614	154,400	175,219
Division 07							
Males		32,782	33,762	28,376	26,028	31,293	26,780
Females		27,651	29,468	25,476	24,393	30,047	26,681
Total population		60,433	63,230	53,852	50,421	61,340	53,461
Division 08							
Males		25,334	27,149	22,978	18,643	21,517	20,038
Females		20,333	22,212	19,867	16,568	19,811	19,273
Total population		45,667	49,361	42,845	35,211	41,328	39,311
Division 09							
Males		30,787	32,339	32,970	28,893	26,279	23,818
Females		26,478	28,200	29,364	26,046	23,742	22,559
Total population		57,265	60,539	62,334	54,939	50,021	46,377
Division 10							
Males		19,773	22,790	23,260	20,169	18,037	14,970
Females		16,253	19,100	19,947	17,464	15,940	13,734
Total population		36,026	41,890	43,207	37,633	33,977	28,704
Division 11							
Males		36,471	46,299	41,111	42,217	63,039	75,824
Females		31,552	41,677	38,901	42,148	62,807	77,874
Total population		68,023	87,976	80,012	84,365	125,846	153,698
Division 12							
Males		20,058	22,401	18,733	14,952	15,053	13,300
Females		15,827	18,211	15,940	12,944	13,230	12,022
Total population		35,885	40,612	34,673	27,896	28,283	25,322
Division 13							
Males		19,940	23,453	19,714	16,398	17,333	15,864
Females		15,543	19,179	16,632	14,323	15,661	14,611
Total population		35,483	42,632	36,346	30,721	32,994	30,475
Division 14							
Males		13,806	26,126	35,706	32,898	29,189	24,911
Females		10,456	20,096	29,460	28,717	25,375	23,384
Total population		24,262	46,222	65,166	61,615	54,564	48,295
Division 15							
Males		34,907	45,413	47,278	42,233	43,412	41,752
Females		30,377	38,284	41,758	38,927	40,257	40,120
Total population		65,284	83,697	89,036	81,160	83,669	81,872
Division 16							
Males		18,301	27,441	28,906	24,114	23,784	20,911
Females		14,966	21,295	24,306	21,097	21,236	19,621
Total population		33,267	48,736	53,212	45,211	45,020	40,532
Division 17							
Males		10,068	15,363	18,123	15,430	15,210	15,115
Females		7,843	11,952	15,050	13,618	13,620	13,844
Total population		17,911	27,315	33,173	29,048	28,830	28,959
Division 18							
Males		2,255	3,373	6,002	7,878	11,130	11,308
Females		2,190	2,966	5,037	6,776	9,578	110,513
Total population		4,445	6,339	11,039	14,654	20,708	21,821
Alberta							
Group 875							
Males		144,372	162,110	159,219	188,529	276,917	335,993
Females		117,730	135,330	139,756	176,427	263,497	330,566
Total population		262,102	297,440	298,975	364,956	540,414	666,559

Table A1.4 Population by sex, adjusted census division boundaries, 1911-71 (*Continued*)

County name and variable	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Group 876							
Males		136,700	166,120	180,988	216,135	310,628	378,322
Females		115,910	142,390	160,159	198,038	291,995	368,133
Total population		252,600	308,510	341,147	414,173	602,623	746,455
Group 877							
Males		43,140	71,970	86,251	87,528	101,838	113,470
Females		30,610	53,690	69,796	72,844	87,069	101,390
Total population		73,750	125,660	156,047	160,372	188,907	214,860
British Columbia							
Division 01							
Males			13,488	11,981	15,147	18,416	24,585
Females			9,078	9,364	12,481	15,828	22,015
Total population			22,566	21,345	27,628	34,244	46,600
Division 02							
Males			23,041	25,871	31,348	36,574	39,810
Females			17,414	22,395	28,712	34,133	37,620
Total population			40,455	48,266	60,060	70,707	77,440
Division 03							
Males			22,631	27,584	39,521	47,691	67,965
Females			17,892	24,021	38,165	46,955	67,510
Total population			40,523	51,605	77,686	94,646	135,475
Division 04							
Males			204,576	232,733	323,510	454,000	592,175
Females			175,282	216,643	325,728	453,531	597,755
Total population			379,858	449,376	649,238	907,531	1,189,930
Division 05							
Males			66,339	79,840	111,440	147,697	189,570
Females			54,594	70,567	103,563	143,138	192,220
Total population			120,933	150,407	215,003	290,835	381,795
Division 06							
Males			17,827	17,381	22,515	35,175	53,655
Females			12,198	13,329	19,308	31,115	48,950
Total population			30,025	30,710	41,823	66,290	102,605
Division 07							
Males			7,892	8,645	10,641	11,547	11,765
Females			4,766	5,699	7,606	9,778	10,750
Total population			12,658	14,344	18,247	21,325	22,515
Division 08							
Males			13,124	14,840	22,873	40,458	67,640
Females			8,410	10,436	17,403	33,782	60,565
Total population			21,534	25,276	40,276	74,240	128,205
Division 09							
Males			11,812	11,140	12,097	21,108	30,270
Females			6,886	6,911	8,757	17,095	25,970
Total population			18,698	18,051	20,854	38,203	56,240
Division 10							
Males			4,489	5,016	7,869	16,428	22,940
Females			2,524	3,465	6,526	14,633	20,880
Total population			7,013	8,481	14,395	31,061	43,815

Note: Most census divisions are areally consistent from 1911 to 1971. The following groups of C.D.'s or parts of C.D.'s were calculated by the authors to achieve this consistency. The 1971 components of these groups are shown. (See "Index Map of Census Divisions, 1971" Statistics Canada).

Province	Group Code	1971 census division code
Nova Scotia	275	203,217
	276	214,216
New Brunswick	375	301,306
	376	307,313
	377	309,312
Québec	475	403,420
	476	405, 417, 419, 421, 456, 473
	477	402, 418, 470
	478	408, 440
	479	411, 472
	480	427, 462
	481	432, 445, 451
	482	435, 449
	483	441, 442, 457
	484	401, 412, 416, 433, 434, 452, 460, 463, 468
Ontario	York	549, 554
	575	533, 543
	576	515, 550
	577	516, 553
	582	501, 504, 519, 525, 529, 541, 546, 547, 548
Manitoba	675	601, 602, 605, 606, 609, 619, 620
	676	610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618
Alberta	875	801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 809 (part)
	876	807, 808, 809 (part), 810, 811
	877	812, 813, 814, 815
British Columbia		1961 county areas used are complex partitions of the 29 1971 county units.

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Affairs and Information Canada, Ottawa, 1975.

Part II

Urban economy

2

Labour force statistics and a functional classification of Canadian cities

Shiu-Yeu Li

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Urban/				Other	Reference
												Size	Non-	Selected	Urban		
												class	urban	CMA's	areas		
Dominant functions, urban							x	x									2.8
Dominant functions, urban							x								x		A2.3
Gross domestic product, industry share			x	x	x	x	x	x	x								2.1
Industrial and city functions							x	x									2.6
Labour force, occupation	x							x	x								2.2
Labour force, occupation			x					x	x								2.3
Labour force, occupation						x		x	x								2.4
Labour force, occupation							x	x	x								2.5
Labour force, urban							x								x		A2.1

2.1 Introduction

Labour force statistics are of critical importance in understanding the urban and regional structures of the national economy. In 1971 about 40 percent of Canada's total population was in the labour force, earning more than 70 percent of the national income. Furthermore, although the post-World War II growth rate of Gross National Product (GNP) in Canada has equalled that of Northwest Europe (Figure 2.1), growth in the labour force has made a much greater contribution to growth of GNP in Canada than in Northwest Europe (Figure 2.2). Ideally, labour force data should be classified for each city and province at each census period, by occupation and by industry, and cross-tabulated by age and sex. In fact, this chapter is restricted to an examination of labour force data

tabulated by industry for cities in 1971 and for the major regions in 1881, 1921, 1951 and 1971. These data indicate the changes in the regional occupational structure since Confederation and provide an appropriate basis for the classification of cities according to their economic functions. Chapters 3 and 4 examine additional aspects of the urban economy and the labour force, particularly manufacturing activity and income, and explore the relationships between income and a wide range of social and economic characteristics of the population.

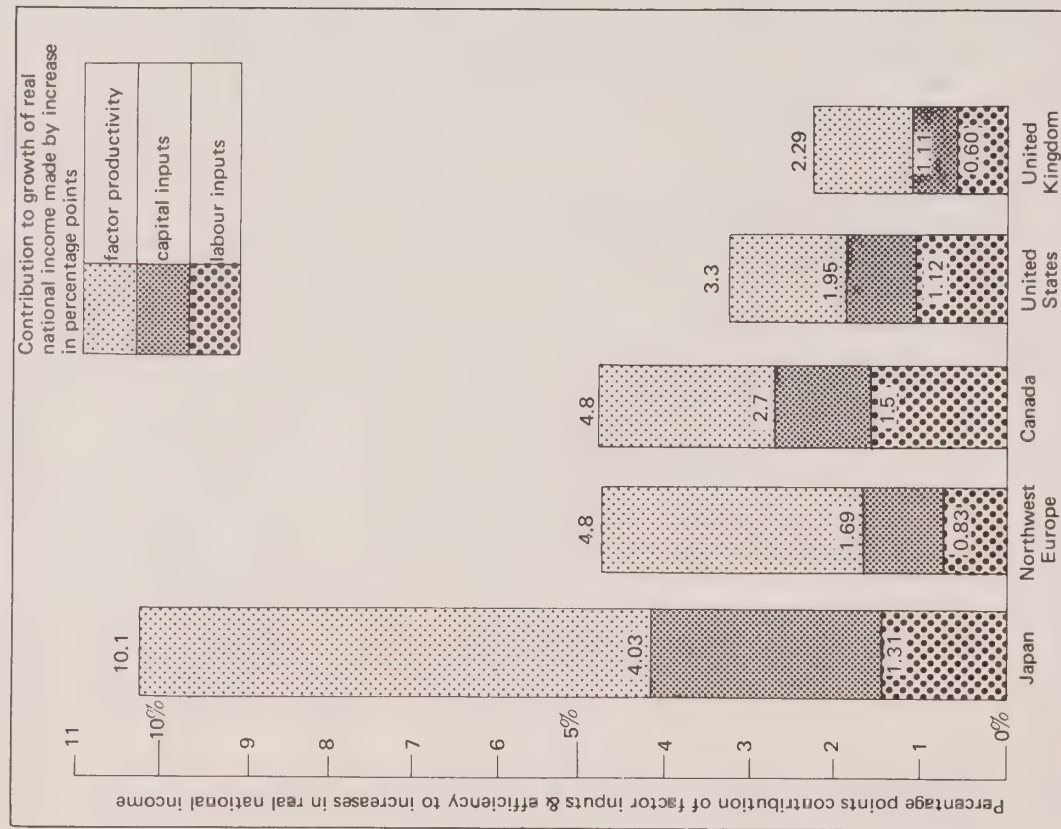
Figure 2.1 Growth rates of real national income in Canada, the Northwest European countries, Italy, U.S.A. and Japan, 1950-62



NOTE: Japan: 1955-1965; others: 1950-1962
Japan: real GNP; others are real national income.

Figure 2.2

The contribution of labour input, capital input and factor productivity to growth of real national income in selected countries, 1950-62



NOTE: Japan: 1955-1968

Figure 2.3

Percent of the total labour force in agriculture in selected countries, 1950-70

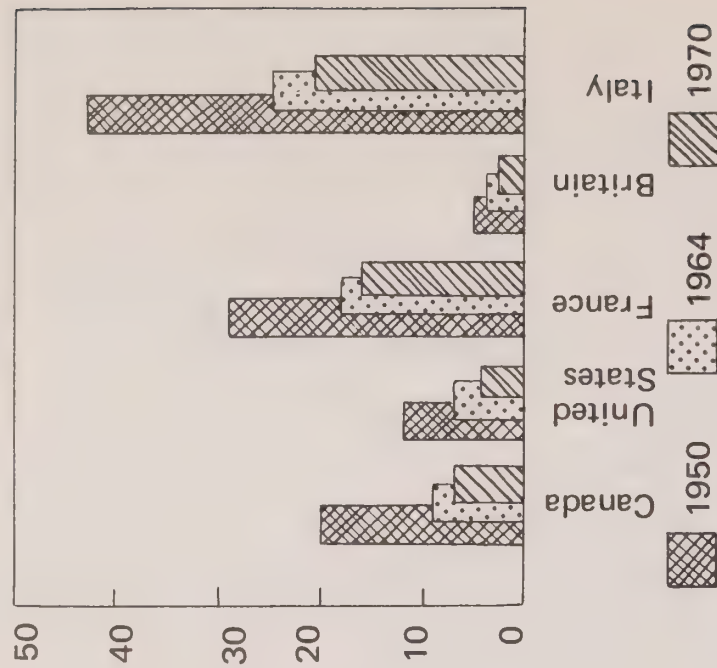
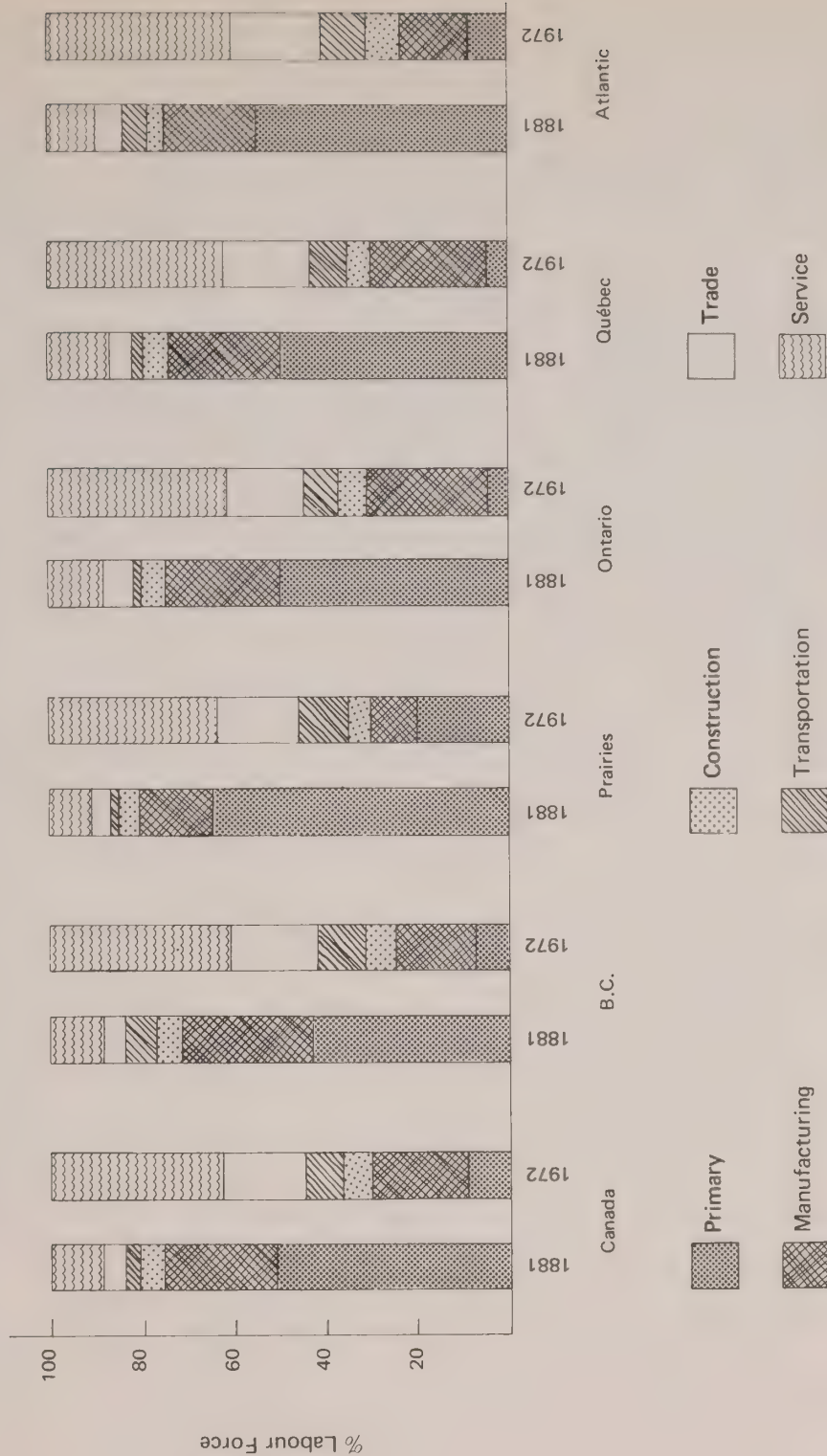


Figure 2.4 Regional occupation structure in Canada, 1881 and 1972



SOURCE: Calculated from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada 1880-81, Volume II, table XIV. (Ottawa, 1884) and Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, catalogue number 71-001, (Ottawa, March 1973)

2.2 Evolution of the concept of labour force

2.2.1 Changes in the definition of labour force

There has been some form of census enumeration of the economically active population since the very first census was undertaken in Canada (New France) in 1666. This first census tabulated the name, age, sex, marital status and occupation of each inhabitant in each dwelling. Occupational data were also included in each of the censuses that became mandatory in Canada under the terms of the British North America Act. The value of the data for determining trends through time is diminished, however, by the many changes which have occurred over the years in the definition of labour force, in the occupational classification and in the census divisions,

Another obstacle to preparing compatible time-series data is the redefinition of employment categories. Some redefinition is inevitable as new types of jobs are created and old types disappear. But the redefinitions of occupational and industrial classifications have been generally designed to be optimal for a particular census without special regard to the difficulties created in comparing data for different censuses.

2.2.2 Patterns of change in the proportions of the labour force

Although it is difficult to trace the detailed evolution of the structure of the labour force, it is possible to highlight the major changes that have taken place since the turn of the century by grouping the

Table 2.1 Percentage of gross domestic product at factor cost by industry for selected years, 1926–66

Industry	1926 %	1931 %	1936 %	1941 %	1946 %	1951 %	1956 %	1961 %	1966 %
Agriculture	18.1	8.0	9.7	9.2	12.3	12.5	7.3	4.7	5.9
Forestry	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.0
Fishing & trapping	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Mining, quarrying, oilwells	3.2	3.3	6.5	5.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0
Manufacturing	21.7	22.4	23.7	29.9	26.1	28.6	28.0	25.5	25.8
Construction	4.2	4.8	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.8	6.4	5.5	6.3
Transportation	—	—	—	—	8.0	7.1	7.3	6.5	5.9
Storage	12.9	13.8	13.3	12.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Communication	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4
Electric power, gas, water utilities	—	—	—	—	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.1
Wholesale trade	3.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7
Retail trade	8.1	10.0	9.3	7.8	9.6	8.1	9.0	9.3	8.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	10.0	11.9	10.9	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.6	10.6	9.8
Public administration, defence	3.4	5.2	5.1	8.7	7.3	5.2	6.4	7.5	6.9
Service	12.9	15.3	12.7	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.9	14.0	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross domestic product (\$ million)	4,904	4,310	4,158	7,424	10,791	19,126	27,189	33,351	50,741

Note: Columns do not necessarily sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditures*, Cat. No. 13–201 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1968); M.C. Urquhart and K.A.H. Buckley, *Historical Statistics of Canada* (Toronto: Macmillan Press, 1965).

although these changes themselves reflect concurrent social and economic developments.

Prior to 1941, the tabulation of gainful workers was limited to persons 10 years of age and over. The minimum age was increased to 14 years and over in 1941 and to 15 years and over in 1961. These increases reflect the additional years of schooling required for minimum training before entering the job market.

The definition of labour force has also changed over the years. Thus, prior to 1951, the questions asked about occupation referred to the day of the census only. In the 1961 and 1971 censuses, questions about occupational status pertained to the week and to the year preceding the censuses, in order to distinguish between experienced workers and new entrants to the labour force and to provide a better indication of unemployment status.

individual industrial categories into three broad categories: primary, secondary and tertiary.

The primary industries include: agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining. These activities involve retrieving raw materials directly from the land and sea and, where possible, in working jointly with nature to generate and proliferate them. Secondary industries include manufacturing and construction activities. All remaining activities can be grouped into a category termed tertiary production which includes the retail and wholesale trades, service activities and transportation.

The most dramatic shift in Canada's occupational structure has been from the primary activities (which have declined from 51 percent of the labour force in 1881 to 8 percent in 1971) to the tertiary sector (Figure 2.3). Employment in this sector increased

from 17 to 55 percent of the labour force between 1881 and 1971 (Tables 2.2 through 2.5). The major regions have not shared equally in these shifts, largely because of differences in resource endowment, timing of initial development, and location with respect to national markets. Thus, the Prairie region remains predominantly agricultural while Ontario and Québec have increased their concentration of manufacturing activities (Figure 2.4). By contrast, all regions have approximately equal proportions of workers in tertiary activities.

2.2.3 Labour force statistics, 1971

In 1971, labour force activity referred to the labour market activity of persons 15 years and over in the week prior to enumeration, i.e., May 24 to 31, 1971.

A series of five questions was asked: hours worked last week for pay or profit; hours of help given last week without pay in family or in family business; unemployed but looked for work last week; with a job but on temporary lay-off last week; with a job last week but absent from work.

The results obtained from the census questions on labour force were cross-tabulated by a number of characteristics including industry, sex and age. Of these, one of the most important was industry as specified in the Standard Industrial Classification (Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 2-50). The notion of industry referred to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the respondent was employed, as indicated by the name of the employer (or of own-business name if self-employed),

Table 2.2 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1881

	Canada	B.C.	Prairies (Manitoba)	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic
Primary	51.3	44.4	65.2	49.4	49.5	56.8
Manufacturing	24.3	27.8	16.4	26.8	25.1	18.2
Construction	4.5	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.2
Transportation	2.9	5.5	1.4	2.2	2.6	4.9
Trade	5.3	5.5	4.1	5.1	5.3	5.6
Service	11.6	11.1	7.6	11.5	13.0	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The labour force is composed of non-institutional population 10 years of age and over, who were employed or unemployed.

The labour force in this census year was enumerated by specific occupation. The various occupations were therefore classified in the following manner to facilitate comparisons.

Primary:

Boom Keepers; Dairymen; Farmers; Farmers, female; Farmers' Sons; Fishermen; Fruiterers; Gardeners and Nurserymen; Hunters; Lumbermen and Raftsmen; Miners; Quarrymen; Riggers and Caulkers; Sawyers and Millmen; Various Agricultural Occupations.

Manufacturing:

Aerated Water Manufacturers; Articled Apprentices; Bakers; Blacksmiths; Boat Builders; Boiler Builders; Boot and Shoemakers; Box and Trunk Manufacturers; Brewers and Distillers; Brick and Tile Makers; Brush and Broom Makers; Butchers; Cabinet and Furniture Makers; Carders and Weavers; Carriage Builders; Car and Locomotive Builders; Confectioners; Coopers; Dressmakers and Milliners; Edge Tool Makers; Engineers and Machinists; Engravers and Lithographers; Factory Operatives; Foundrymen; Gold and Silversmiths; Hatters and Furriers; Hermetical Sealers; Hosiers and Glovers; Laborers; Lime-burners; Lock and Gunsmiths; Manufacturers; Meat Curers; Mechanics; Millers; Millwrights; Musical Instrument Makers; Nail-makers; Optical and Mathematical Instrument Makers; Packers; Potters; Printers and Publishers; Saddle and Harness Makers; Sail-makers; Saw and File Cutters; Seamstresses; Ship-builders; Shipchandlers; Shirt and Collar Manufacturers; Soapboilers; Steam-engine Builders; Tailors and Clothiers; Tanners and Curriers; Tin and Coppersmiths; Tobacco Workers and Dealers; Watchmakers and Jewellers; Wheelwrights; Various Industrial Occupations.

Construction:

Architects; Bricklayers; Builders; Carpenters and Joiners; Carvers and Gilders; Contractors; Land Surveyors; Painters and Glaziers; Plasterers; Plumbers; Stone and Marble Cutters; Stone Masons.

Transportation:

Boat and Bargemen; Cabmen and Draymen; Gas Work Employees; Mariners; Pilots; Railway Employees; Stage Owners and Drivers; Stevedores; Teamsters and Drivers; Telegraph Employees.

Trade:

Barkeepers; Booksellers and Stationers; Chemists and Druggists; Commercial Travellers; Commercial Clerks; Dealers and Traders; Express Employees; Grain Dealers; Grocers; Hawkers and Pedlars; Merchants; Shopkeepers; Various Commercial Occupations.

Service:

Accountants and Book-keepers; Agents; Auctioneers; Bankers and Money Brokers; Barbers and Hairdressers; Book-binders; Brokers; Christian Brothers; Civil Engineers; Clergymen; Court Officers; Dentists; Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons; Government Employees; Hospital Attendants; Hotel and Building House Keepers; Insurance Employees; Judges; Keepers and Guards; Laundresses; Lawyers; Livery Stable Keepers; Messengers and Porters; Midwives and Nurses; Militia Officials; Musicians; Municipal Employees; Notaries; Nuns; Photographers; Physicians and Surgeons; Policemen and Constables; Professors; Servants; Stenographers; Students at Law; Students in Medicine; Teachers; Various Domestic Occupations; Various Professional Occupations; Various Indefinite Occupations.

Source: Calculated from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Canada 1880-1881*, Volume II, Table XIV (Ottawa, 1884).

and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment. If not employed in the week prior to enumeration, the information related to the respondent's job of longest duration since January 1, 1970. Persons with two or more jobs were asked to report information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

The total labour force was derived by combining those in the groups: worked last week for pay or profit (including the armed forces and civilian workers); worked last week in unpaid family work; looked for work last week; on temporary lay-off last week; with a job but not at work last week (whether in the armed forces or civilian work). Since housework in own home and volunteer work were excluded from the "worked last week for pay or profit" and "worked last

week in unpaid family work" groups, persons solely performing these activities were excluded from the labour force. Also excluded were female farm workers who indicated they helped without pay on a farm for less than 20 hours, and inmates of institutions. The labour force was also classified into experienced and unexperienced. Only the experienced labour force could be included in the analysis of the industrial structure in this chapter. The inexperienced labour force could not be classified by industry as they had either never worked or had not worked since January 1, 1970.

Table 2.3 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1921

	Canada	B.C.	Prairies	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic
Primary	36.6	29.4	55.2	28.2	30.9	43.4
Manufacturing	20.8	19.3	7.1	26.4	26.9	17.4
Construction	5.8	8.0	3.2	6.7	6.5	5.4
Transportation	7.8	11.2	7.2	8.1	7.1	7.7
Trade	9.4	11.2	8.3	10.7	9.9	8.2
Services	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	17.9	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The labour force is composed of non-institutional population 10 years of age and over, who were employed or unemployed.

Source: Calculated from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Sixth Census of Canada, 1921*, Volume 4, Table 2 (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1929).

Table 2.4 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1951

	Canada	B.C.	Prairies	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic
Primary	19.8	13.7	37.3	13.1	17.2	27.1
Manufacturing	25.1	24.0	13.6	29.8	29.4	20.1
Construction	6.2	6.8	4.8	6.4	6.8	5.9
Transportation	9.5	11.9	8.8	9.4	9.3	10.9
Trade	10.1	11.9	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.3
Services	28.2	31.7	25.1	30.6	27.9	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The labour force is composed of civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

That portion of the labour force enumerated as 'clerical' is included here in the Service classification.

That portion of the labour force enumerated as 'labourers' is included here in the Manufacturing classification.

Source: Calculated from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Canada, 1951*, Volume 4, Table 2 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953).

2.3 Employment and city size

2.3.1 Employment level and city size

Rapid urbanization and economic development have been associated with an increasing functional specialization in Canadian cities. In order to measure the degree of functional specialization, both employment level and employment structure of cities, classified by city size, are needed. Employment level refers to the *number* of workers in each industry; employment structure refers to the *proportion* of workers in each industry. The industrial classes are those of the 1971 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. In all, 11 broad divisions are identified (Table 2.6).

finance [Figure 2.6 (b) to (i)]. Thus, mining towns typically have small populations, while finance, insurance and real estate are, by contrast, relatively concentrated in large metropolitan centres (Table 2.7).

2.3.2 Urban variations in employment structure

The rule of proportional growth in the size of the labour force and in the occupational structure for urban centres provides a norm, or yardstick, against which to calibrate the deviations which occur in individual cities. As a first step to measuring these deviations, the mean, minimum and maximum percentages of the experienced labour force in each activity are listed in Table 2.7. The complete set of data are given in Table A2.1. The biggest range in employment for any industrial category is the range from 1.63 (Labrador

Table 2.5 Occupation structure of the labour force, 1971

	Canada	B.C.	Prairies	Ontario	Québec	Atlantic
Primary	8.3	7.3	19.5	5.4	5.2	8.4
Manufacturing	22.2	17.8	10.1	27.4	26.2	15.0
Construction	6.0	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.3	7.5
Transportation	8.8	10.5	9.7	7.5	8.7	10.4
Trade	16.9	19.2	17.2	16.4	15.9	19.8
Services	37.6	38.1	37.2	37.4	37.8	38.8

Note: The labour force is composed of civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Source: Calculated from Statistics Canada, *The Labour Force*, Cat. No. 71-001 (Ottawa: Information Canada, March 1973).

The relationship between city size and employment level is shown in Figure 2.6 (a). Note the very regular relationship: the total labour force tends to increase very progressively with increasing city size. Although this graph presents the relationship for all cities in a single year, it serves to indicate the pathway of growth for a single city through the years. Assuming that the 1971 relationship between labour force and population holds constant through time, it is possible to estimate the future labour force of any city, given a projection of its population. In fact, labour force participation rates for both males and females have been changing, as will be seen in Chapter 4.

The relative growth rate of the labour force with respect to city population is shown by the slope of the points on Figure 2.6(a). This slope indicates that the labour force tends to increase proportionately with city size; each 1 percent increase in population is matched by a 1 percent increase in labour force. Furthermore, it becomes evident that this rule of *proportionate growth* tends to apply to each constituent economic activity, with some notable exceptions, including mining and

City) to 74.58 (Oromocto) in the percent of labour force in public administration and defence. But the ranges for mining and manufacturing are almost as great. By contrast, industries such as the retail trade, community service and personal service have much smaller ranges in either absolute or relative terms (Table 2.7).

2.3.3 City size and employment structure

It is generally true that the smaller cities have the greatest deviations from the mean in employment structure, notwithstanding the exception of Toronto which has a higher proportion of its labour force in finance (7.36 percent) than any other city in Canada. The second step in calculating the deviation from the norm of a city's employment structure is to take account of this size relationship by plotting the proportion of each city's labour force in any given industry against that city's population.

When a city's proportion of labour force in each activity is plotted against its population size (Figure 2.8), the points do not fall in line but are widely scattered. Nevertheless, there are well defined upper and lower boundaries delimiting the incidence zone in which the points occur. Certain regularities can be observed in the behaviour of the incidence zone with

Figure 2.5 The distribution of the labour force, 1971

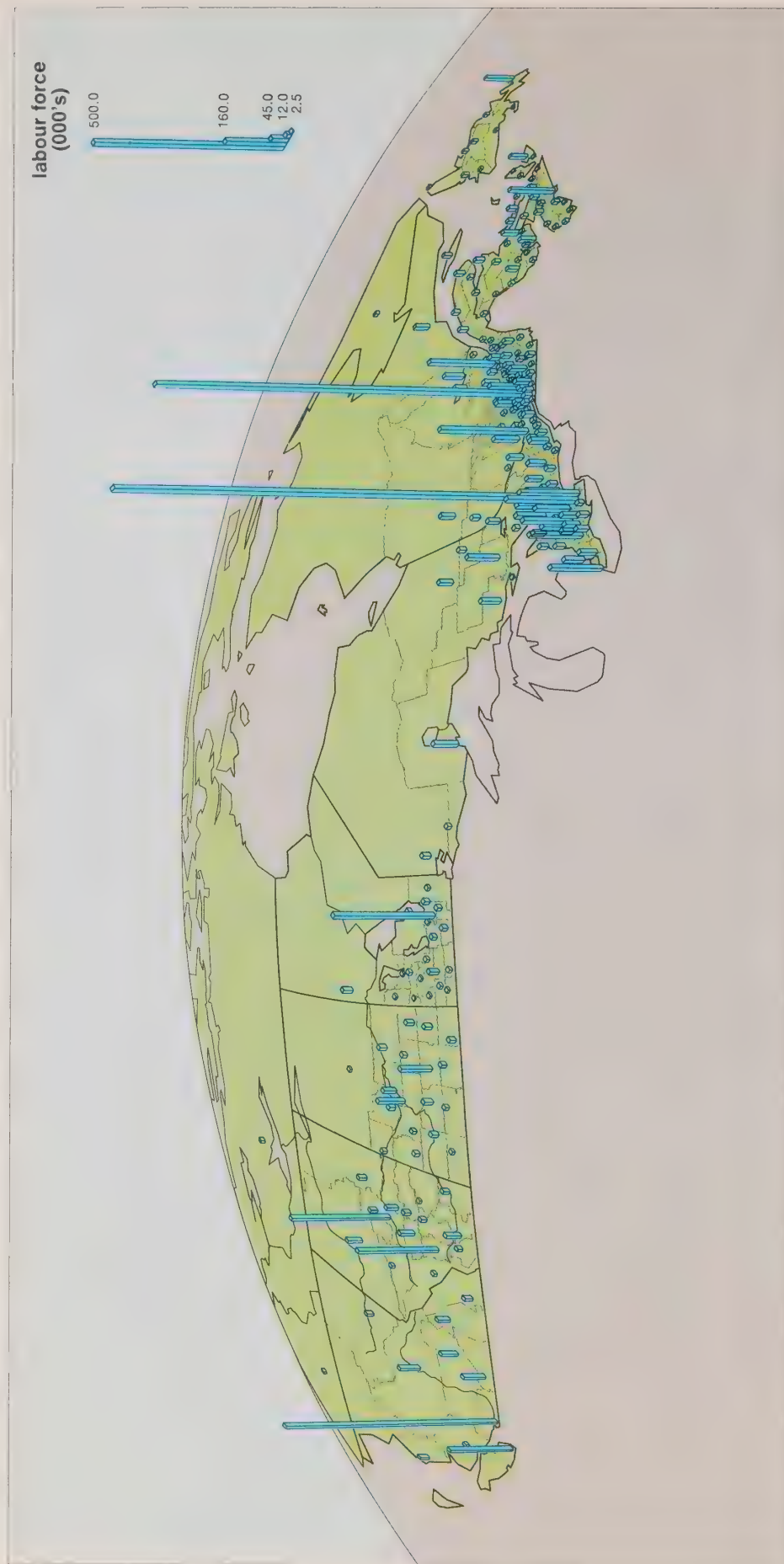


Figure 2.5 a) The distribution of the labour force in manufacturing, 1971



Figure 2.5 b) The distribution of the labour force in agriculture, 1971



Figure 2.5 c) The distribution of the labour force in other primary activities, 1971



Figure 2.5 d) The distribution of the labour force in construction, 1971



Figure 2.5 e) The distribution of the labour force in trade, 1971



Figure 2.5 f) The distribution of the labour force in city business and personal services, 1971

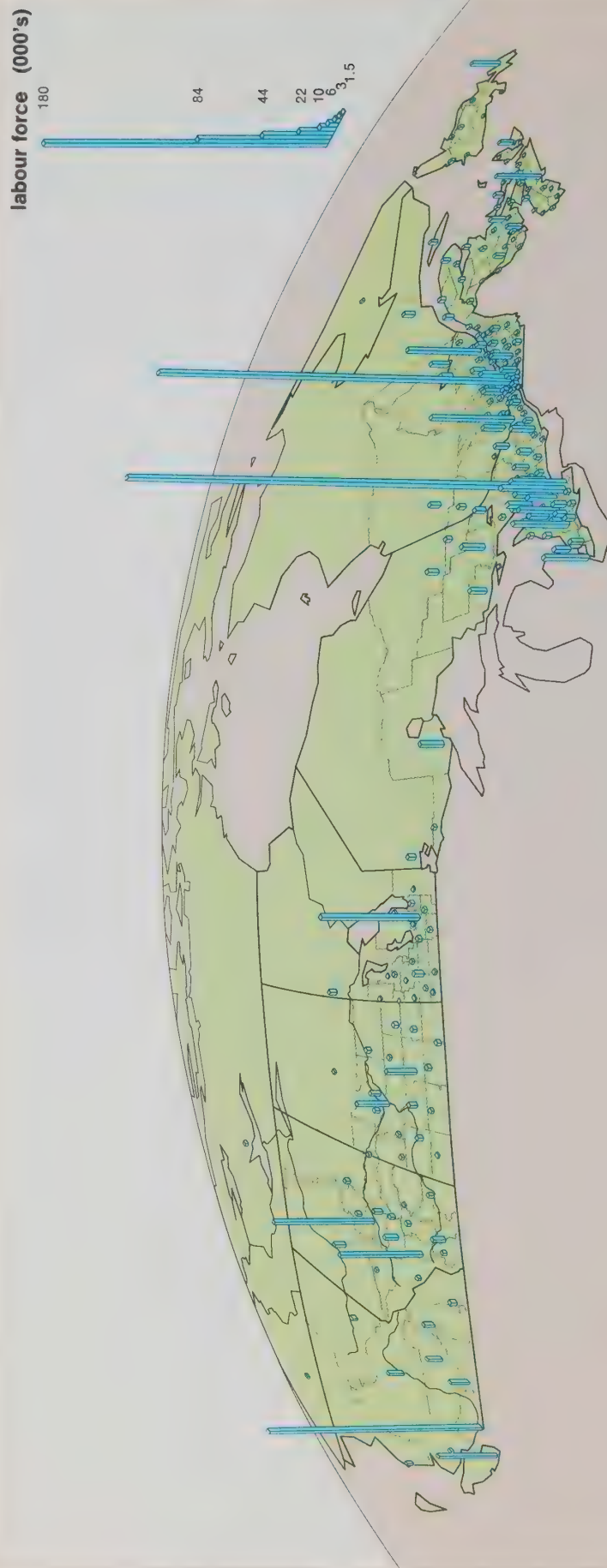


Figure 2.5 g) The distribution of the labour force in transportation and communications, 1971



Figure 2.5 h) The distribution of the labour force in finance, insurance and real estate, 1971

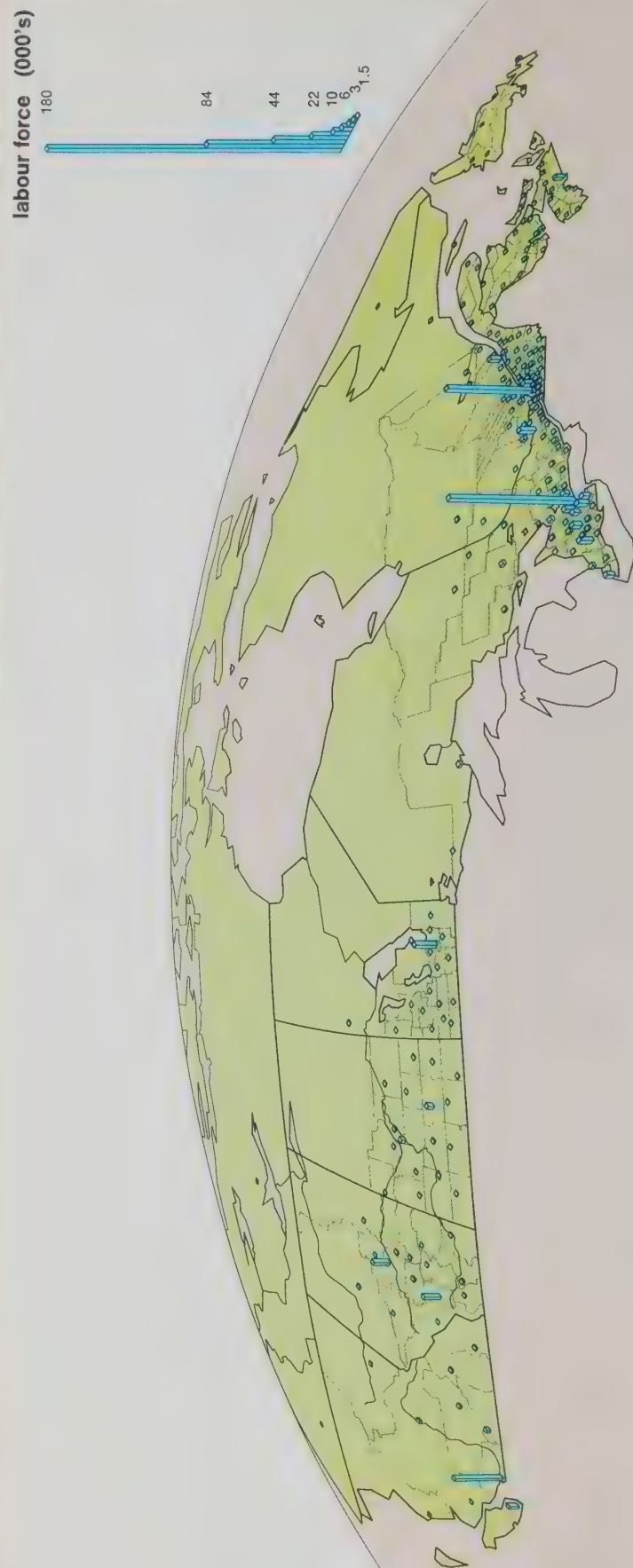


Figure 2.5 i) The distribution of the labour force in public administration, 1971



city size. In particular, the upper boundary tends to decrease with city size and the lower boundary tends to increase. In other words, the larger cities have higher minimum proportions of their labour force in each industry.

It is possible to graph the total of the minima for all industries by city size (Figure 2.9). The balance of the labour force not required to meet the minimum in each industry is termed the “excess employment”. Note that the proportion of the urban labour force classified as “excess” diminishes with increasing city size. Thus, the minimum employment in each industry represents 86 percent of Montréal’s total employment compared with less than 50 percent for cities of 10,000 population and over. A simple interpretation of these results is that cities may be established to perform

some single function, such as mining, defence or transportation, and may have only minimal numbers of workers in other activities. But cities usually grow by adding new functions and, as they do so, the degree of specialization of the labour force is reduced and the employment structure approaches the national norm more closely. The average minimum values for percent of the labour force thus increase with city size. Also, deviations from the national norm tend to be greater for smaller cities than larger cities, and for single-function cities than diversified ones.

Table 2.6 Census industrial categories and city functional categories

Census industry divisions and major groups	City functions identified
Agriculture	Omitted
Forestry	Omitted
Fishing and trapping	Omitted
Mines (incl. milling), quarries and oil wells	Extraction
Manufacturing industries	Manufacturing
Construction industry	Construction
Transportation, communication and other utilities	
Transportation and storage	Transportation
Communication	Transportation
Electric power, gas and other utilities	Public utilities
Trade	
Retail trade	Retail trade
Wholesale trade	Wholesale trade
Finance, insurance and real estate	Finance, insurance and real estate
Commercial, business and personal service industries	
Education and related	Community service
Health and welfare services	Community service
Personal services*	Personal service
Accommodation and food services†	Personal service
Other service industries	Omitted
Public administration and defense	Public administration
Industry unspecified or undefined	

* “Personal services” include labor force employed in shoe repair shops, barber and beauty shops, private households, laundries, cleaners and presses, funeral services and other personal services.

† “Accommodation and food services” include labor force employed in hotels and motels, lodging houses and residential clubs, campgrounds and trailer parks, restaurants, caterers and taverns.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census User Summary Tape* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1975).

Figure 2.6 Urban labour force in each industry activity by city size, 1971

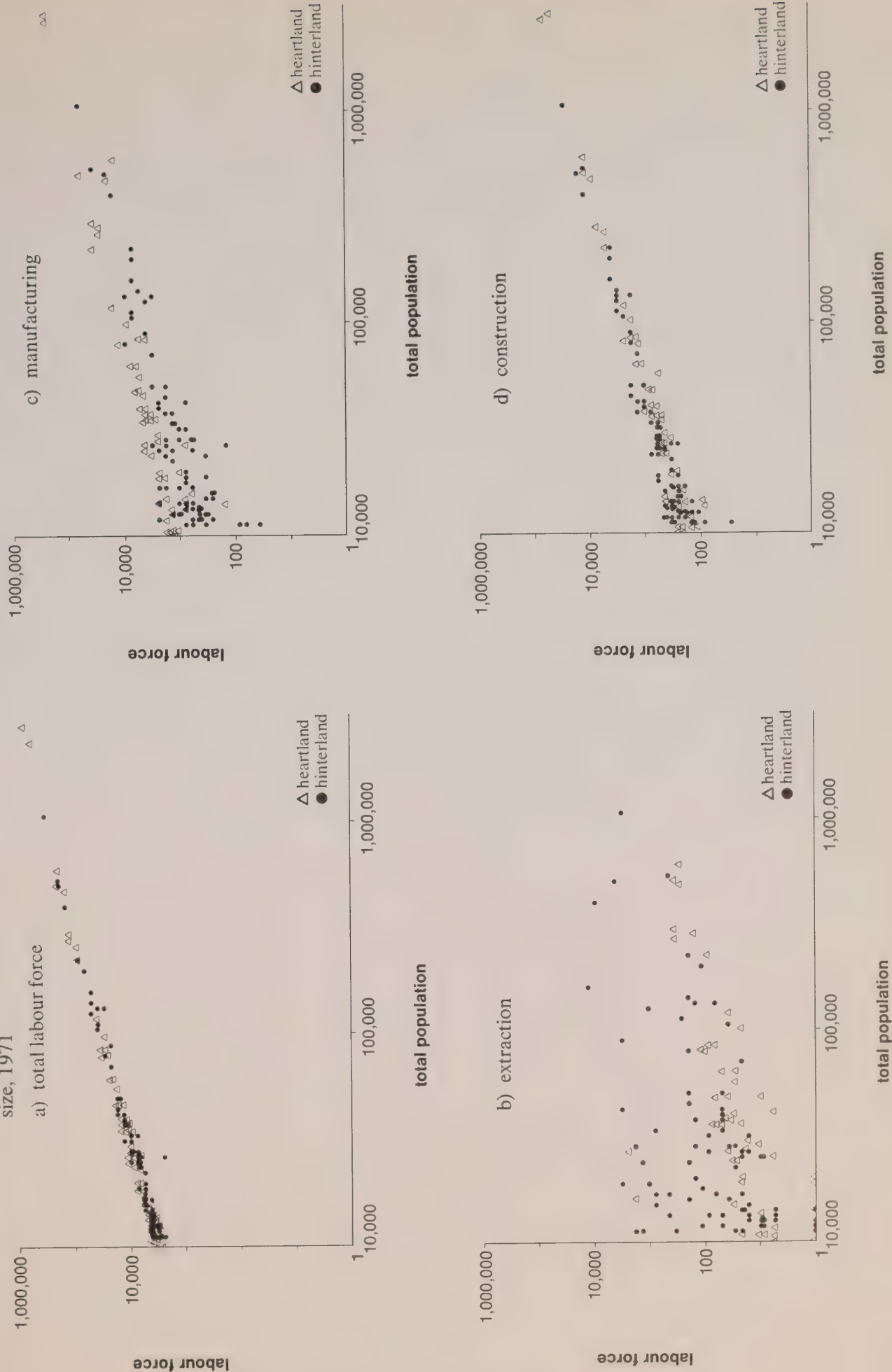


Figure 2.6 Urban labour force in each industry activity by city size, 1971

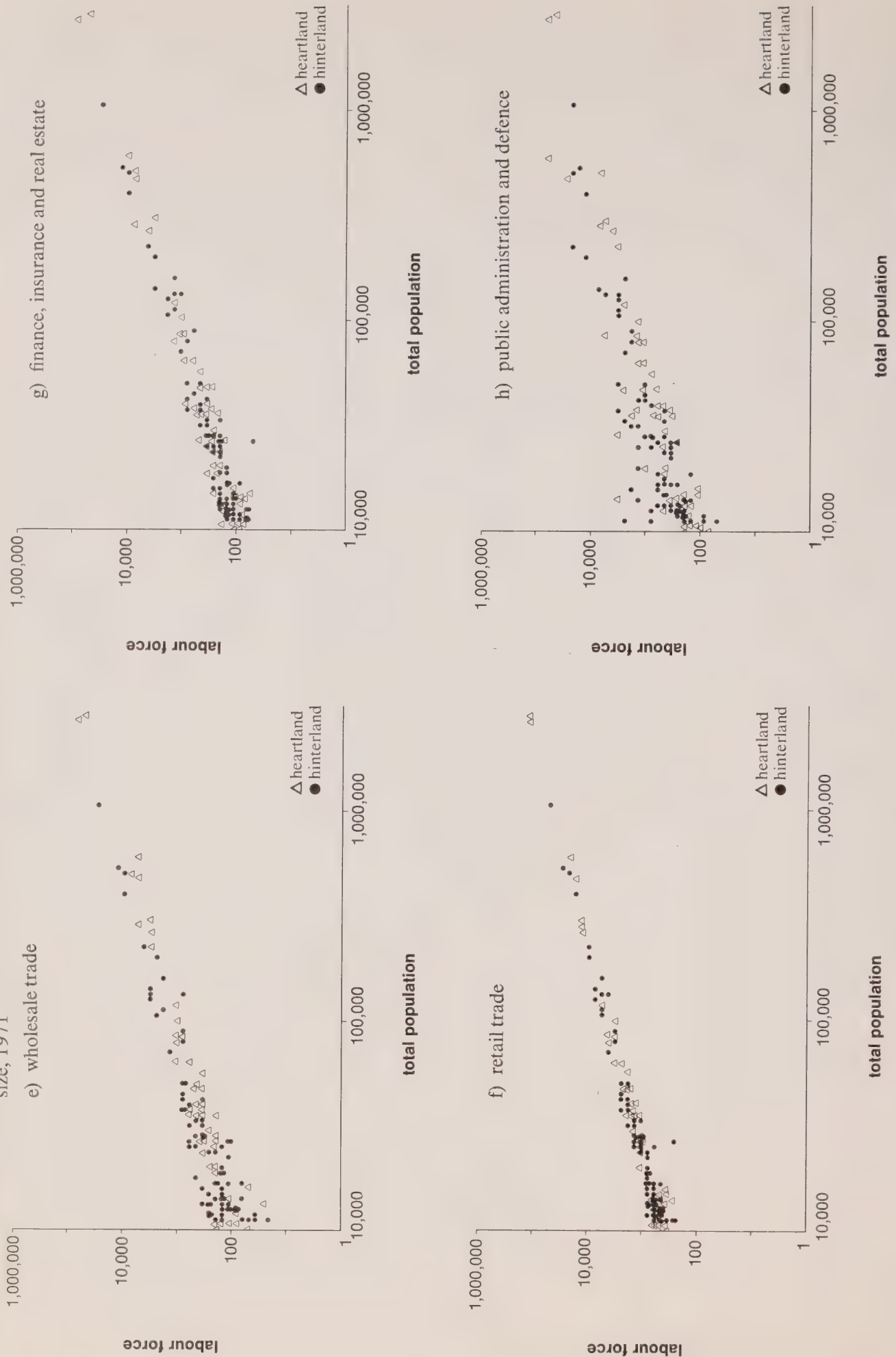


Figure 2.6 Urban labour force in each industry activity by city size, 1971

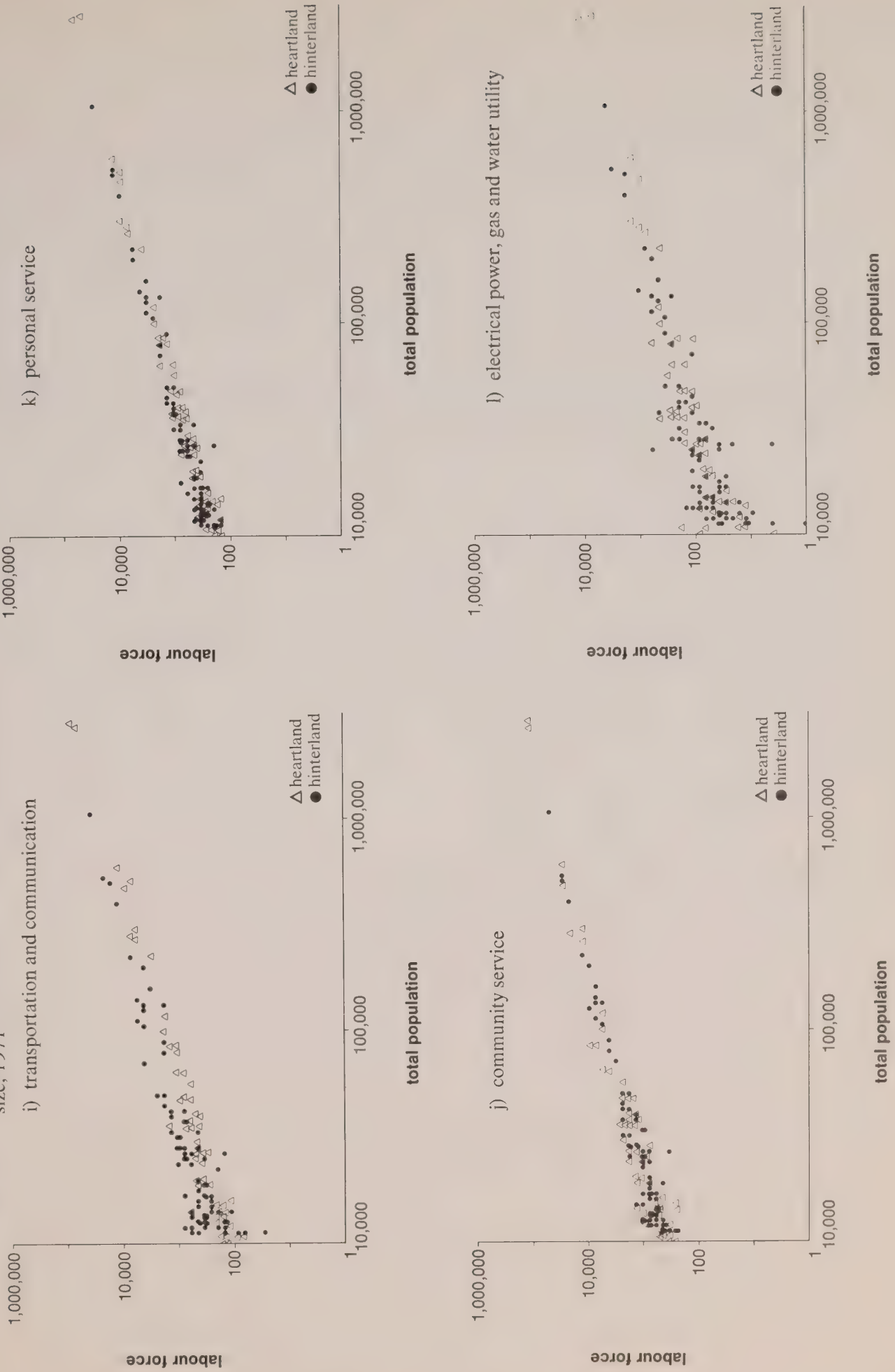


Figure 2.7 Variation in the urban employment profile

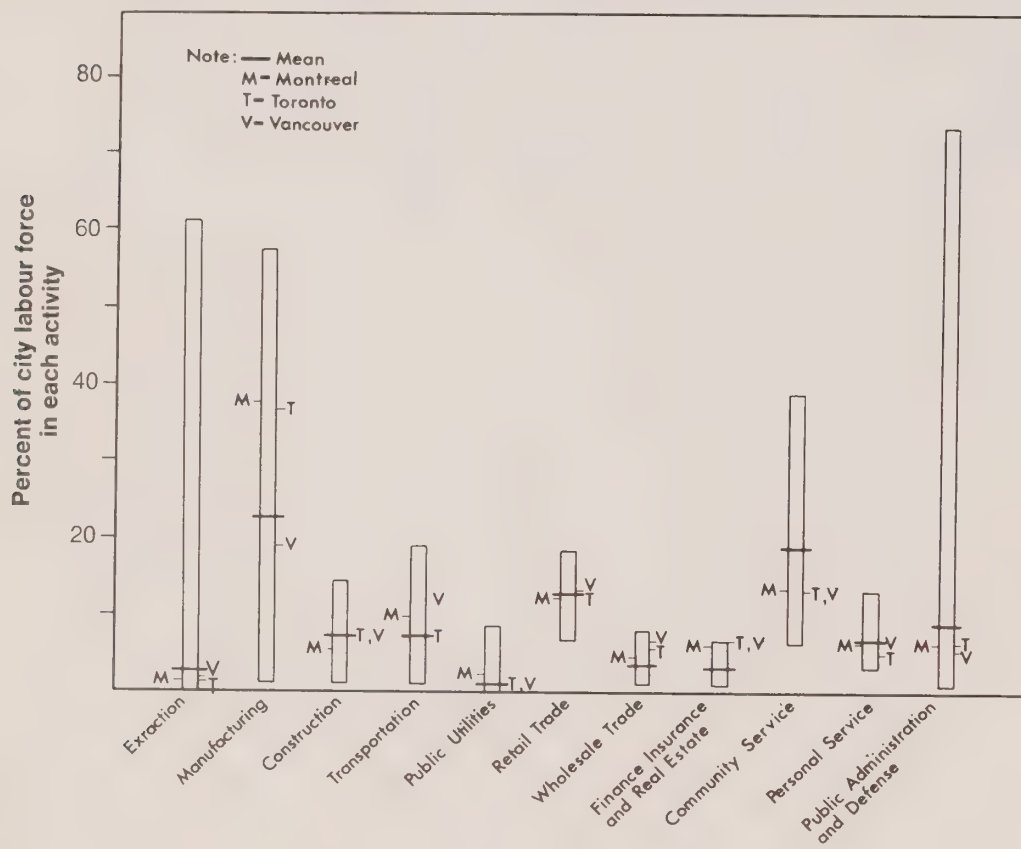
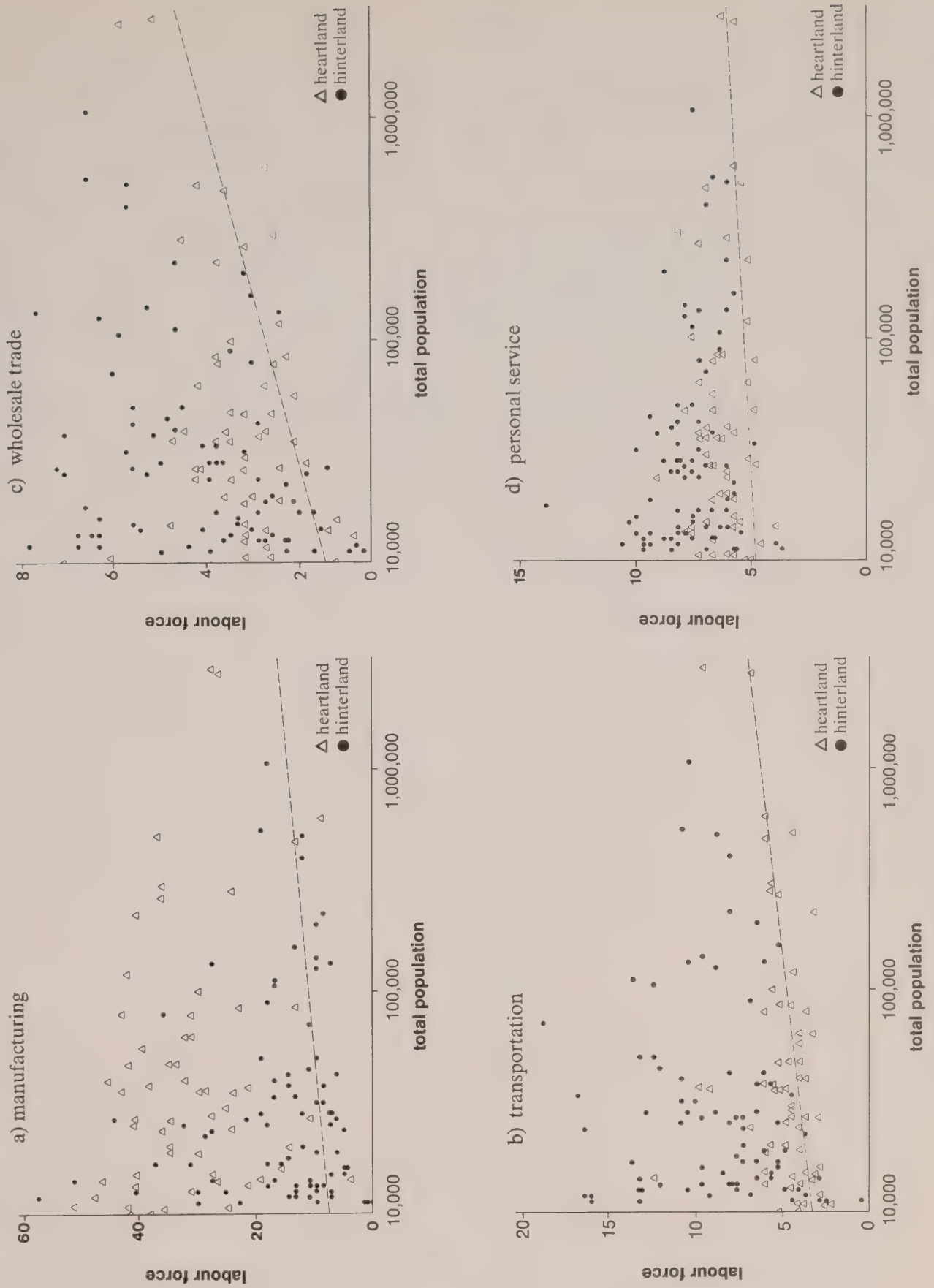
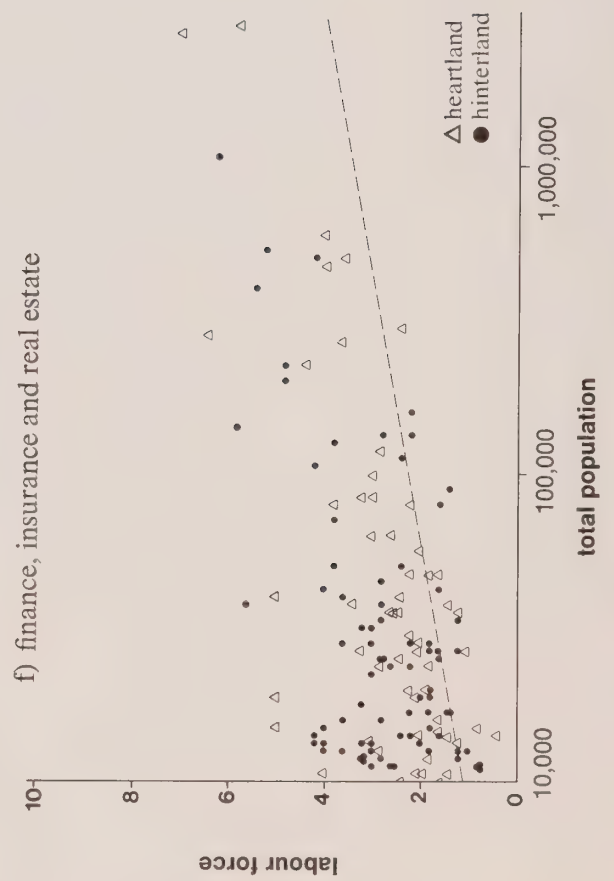
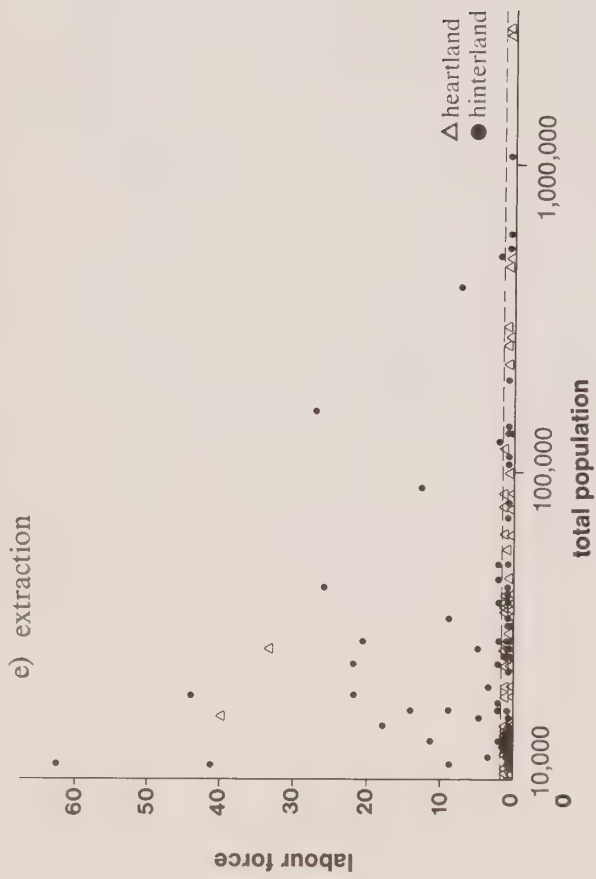


Figure 2.8 Employment structure by city size





2.4 Functional classification of cities

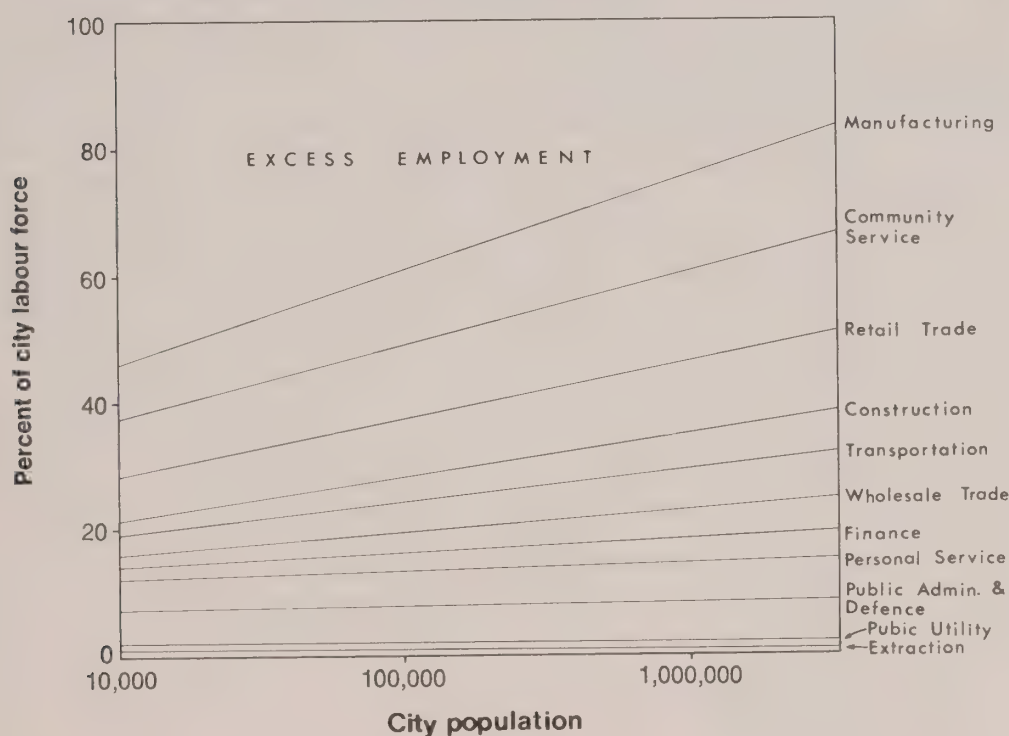
2.4.1 Dominant function, distinctive function and specialization index

Social scientists have developed several approaches to classifying Canadian cities. One approach, which focuses on the economic functions that cities perform, is illustrated by the work of J. W. Maxwell (1965 and 1972) and J. U. Marshall (1974). Their classifications identify the predominant economic function of a city by comparing its employment profile against some national norm. Thus, Maxwell uses national data to define what he terms "minimum requirements". Following Maxwell's approach, the "average minimum" discussed before is used as the norm against which to measure the excess

ing. Similarly, the dominant function for each of the 137 cities can be identified in turn. Since the average minimum differs with city size, two cities with an identical employment structure, but with different population totals, may have different dominant functions.

No city had finance, insurance and real estate as its dominant function. Toronto, for example, had an excess employment of 10.85 percent in manufacturing and 2.67 percent in finance. But Table 2.7 shows that, on average, cities had a much higher proportion of their labour in manufacturing than in finance. And, indeed, the average excess of the labour force in manufacturing for all cities was 13.5 percent, and in finance 0.94 percent. Even given Toronto's small excess of labour force in finance, it was still 2.8 times the average excess for finance. By comparison, Toronto's excess em-

Figure 2.9 Average minimum employment by city size



employment of each city in each industry. The procedure can be described simply.

The classification procedure builds on the *minimum average* employment calculated and graphed by city size (Figure 2.9). As noted earlier, this value is the minimum proportion of employment in each industry, common to all cities of a given population. The *minimum average* is deducted from a city's total proportion in each industry, thereby measuring the *excess* employment in each industry (Table A2.2).

The *dominant economic activity* is now defined as that industrial activity with the highest percent of excess employment. Table A2.2 shows that Alma had an excess employment of 19.7 percent in manufacturing. The next highest figure for Alma is an excess employment of 11.8 percent in community service. Alma's dominant function is therefore manufactur-

employment in manufacturing was only 80 percent of the average. A more complete description of a city's employment profile can be provided by noting which industries are *distinctive functions* in that they had an excess employment well above the average excess for all cities for that industry. Such a description is provided in Table A2.3 in which a function is classified as distinctive if excess employment for a given activity in a given city exceeds the value of the mean excess plus one standard deviation for that industry.

Manufacturing I cities are more concentrated in the heartland than Manufacturing II cities, and only 6 out of 29 Manufacturing I cities are located in the hinterland. In contrast to the broad range of manufacturing industries found in heartland Manufacturing I cities, the hinterland cities of this type are characterized by a few large industrial establishments

Table 2.7 The urban employment profile

Industry	Mean	Median	Montréal	Toronto	Vancouver	Minimum		Maximum	
	Average percent								
						Percent	City	Percent	City
Extraction	3.56	0.34	0.18	0.32	0.79	0.00	Oromocto*	61.90	Labrador City
Manufacturing	23.05	19.72	28.36	27.47	18.40	1.17	Oromocto	58.06	Kitimat
Construction	6.67	6.24	5.22	6.66	7.48	0.78	Oromocto	15.18	Ste-Scholastique
Transportation	7.22	6.08	9.64	6.83	10.53	0.78	Oromocto	19.02	Moncton
Public utilities	1.24	1.01	0.91	1.31	1.15	0.00	Oromocto*	8.71	Baie-Comeau
Retail trade	13.21	13.20	11.35	12.15	13.24	6.67	Petawawa	19.60	Kentville
Wholesale trade	3.90	3.58	5.21	5.94	6.77	0.65	Oromocto	7.95	Dawson Creek
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.56	3.41	6.31	7.36	6.58	1.41	Magog	7.36	Toronto
Community service	15.98	15.09	13.60	12.14	13.50	6.02	Petawawa	28.20	Kingston
Personal services	7.14	7.05	6.30	5.77	7.67	3.89	Oromocto	13.82	Penticton
Public administration and defense	9.59	6.56	5.74	5.82	5.21	1.63	Labrador City	74.58	Oromocto

* Cities with zero employment in Extraction and Public utilities are listed in Table A2.1.

Source: Calculated from Table A2.1.

concerned with processing of primary materials. Examples include ore smelting at Kitimat and Trail and pulp and paper mills at Powell River, Kapuskasing and Port Alberni.

A final index of the employment profile is provided by weighting the excess employment in each industry in a city and summing the values to obtain a *specialization index*. The values are weighted in such a way that the index has a value of one when the distribution of excess employment in each activity in a city is proportional to the average minimum in each industry for a city of that size. The value is a maximum when the excess employment is concentrated in the activity with the lowest minimum average value. The index is calculated by the formula:

the exception of manufacturing, occur as dominant functions primarily in the hinterland, although the few cities with administration and defence as their dominant functions are fairly equally distributed across the heartland and hinterland alike.

Given the preponderance of cities with manufacturing as their dominant function (70 out of 137), it has been considered necessary to subdivide manufacturing cities into two classes, *Manufacturing I* cities with an excess employment in manufacturing above 25 percent of their total labour force, and *Manufacturing II* cities with an excess manufacturing employment equal to less than 25 percent of their total labour force.

Table 2.8 Dominant functions of Canadian cities

	Region		City size class (in '000)							Total
	Heartland	Hinterland	10-20	20-30	30-50	50-100	100-250	250-1,000	over 1,000	
Extraction	2	13	8	3	1	1	1	1	0	15
Manufacturing	47	23	27	3	13	7	3	5	2	70
Construction	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Transportation	0	9	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	9
Retail trade	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Community service	4	14	9	3	2	2	2	0	0	18
Personal service	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public administration	5	12	5	3	3	0	3	3	0	17
Total	58	79	58	22	23	11	11	9	3	137

Source: Calculated from Table A2.1.

$$S = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{(P_i - M_i)^2}{M_i} \right\} \div \frac{(\sum_i P_i - \sum M_i)^2}{\sum_i M_i}$$

where:

S is the index of specialization

i refers to each of the industries in turn

P is the percentage of a city's labour force employed in each "i" industry

M is the average minimum labour force for each industry in a city of the given population, and

\sum_i means the sum of the calculations for each "i" industry.

2.4.2 City types in Canada

Cities are mapped according to their dominant function in Figure 2.10. A clear distinction emerges between the heartland cities, which form a manufacturing belt stretching from Windsor to Québec City, and the hinterland cities. Hinterland cities, with the notable exception of mining towns, tend to have a more diversified employment structure as shown by their lower specialization indexes. All functions, with

The Manufacturing II cities differ from the Manufacturing I cities not only in the degree of dominance of manufacturing activity but also in their functional profile. This is indicated by their distinctive functions and specialization indexes. Instead of having only one or two distinctive functions and a high index of specialization, as do the Manufacturing I cities, the Manufacturing II cities generally have several distinctive functions. Surprisingly, manufacturing may or may not be one of their distinctive functions. The type of manufacturing activity is much smaller in scale, less specialized, and may be oriented to local markets. In fact, these cities are also important service centres. The excess labour force is assigned more equitably among different industries and, consequently, Manufacturing II cities are generally among the most diversified cities in Canada. Although Winnipeg is classified as a Manufacturing II city, manufacturing is not one of its distinctive functions. In fact, it is an important transportation and trading centre of the Prairies. Kenora and Corner Brook are other similar cases. Therefore, there is a transitional group between Manufacturing I cities and the service centres.

2.4.3 Other city types

The dominant function of most of the remaining cities is central place activity. The economic activity in a region is critical in determining the functions of the cities in the region. The contrast between heartland and hinterland is significant. Out of 35 service towns, 31 are found in the Prairies, Maritimes and northern hinterland. The primary function of these towns is to serve their trade area where the dominant economic activity is agriculture. Because of the varieties of service they provide, their employment structure is diversified. They tend to have very low specialization indexes and numerous distinctive functions.

Cities with transportation as their dominant function are located at break-of-bulk points where goods are trans-shipped from one mode of transportation to another. Ports are an obvious example and Vancouver and Moncton are classified as the transportation centres, although Halifax is classed as an administrative centre. Thunder Bay, the major trans-shipment point for Prairie grain, is the point where the rail transportation of wheat from the West changes to Great Lake carriers to the East.

The administrative centres do not have a significant concentration in either the hinterland or the heartland. Furthermore, the degree of specialization varies [Figure 2.10 (c)]. In one extreme, it is possible for a city to have 70 percent of its labour force dedicated to government or military functions and, as a result, a highly specialized employment structure emerges. The most notable examples are Oromocto and Petawawa where military personnel comprise a large proportion of the labour force. Ottawa-Hull is an example of a high proportion of workers employed by the federal government. On the other hand, a service centre with diversified employment structure can still be classified as an administrative centre. Therefore, Regina and Edmonton are essentially service centres; yet they have the largest proportion of excess labour force in government services.

2.4.4. Extraction cities

The employment structure of the last group of cities is dominated by the labour force in extraction. These cities are located adjacent to the major mines, especially on the edge of the Canadian shield in Northern Manitoba, Québec and Ontario [Figure 2.10 (b)]. Their location limits the possibility of the development of other activities. Therefore, they are the most specialized cities in Canada. For instance, the *raison d'être* of Labrador City is the location of iron mines. The conditions for developing manufacturing activity or farming are unfavourable and, as a result, the numbers of the labour force in service industries required to meet the demand of its hinterland are small. Extraction

cities which do provide central place function to their hinterland, such as Haileybury and Rouyn, have a less specialized employment structure. Nevertheless, the degree of specialization in employment structure is still higher than that of other Canadian cities.

The spatial organization of the function structure of Canadian cities is summarized in Figure 2.10 (g), where the frequency of occurrence of cities is plotted against distance from Toronto (the centre of the heartland) in 250-mile bands, by dominant functions. The sequence of the types of cities which are likely to be encountered with increasing distance from Toronto is: manufacturing, community service, retail trade and transportation. There is an equal likelihood of finding an administrative centre or extraction city, irrespective of distance from Toronto.

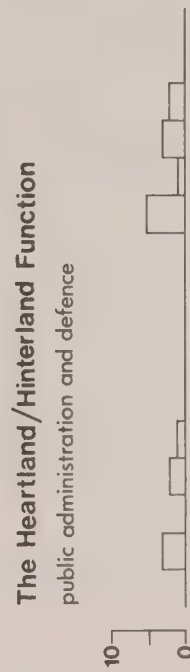
2.5 Conclusion

The economy of Canada has undergone many changes which are revealed in the changing composition of the labour force. In 1971, only 8.3 percent of the total labour force in Canada was engaged in primary activity, while nearly 55 percent of the national labour force worked in tertiary activities. Manufacturing activities, on the other hand, employed about 28 percent of the nation's labour force. Furthermore, economic activities have become more regionalized and specialized, and heartland-hinterland differentiation more significant. Urbanization is concentrated in the heartland and, in almost all heartland cities, manufacturing is the dominant function. Chapter 3 focuses on manufacturing activity in urban Canada.

Figure 2.10 The heartland-hinterland organization of urban functions



Number of cities with given dominant function



The Hinterland Functions

a) community service



b) retail trade



c) transportation



d) extraction

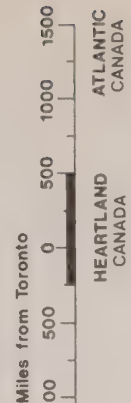
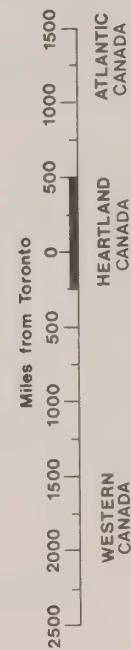


Table A2.1 Percentage distribution of urban labour force in selected economic activities

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
1	Alma	0.59	29.23	6.37	3.73	1.53	14.02	2.38	3.82	21.33	5.94	6.46
2	Arnprior CA	0.14	42.47	8.77	4.39	2.33	12.19	1.37	2.47	10.27	5.34	6.85
3	Asbestos CA	39.93	16.65	4.27	3.14	0.79	9.45	1.35	2.59	10.80	5.73	2.59
4	Baie-Comeau CA	0.26	33.03	6.90	5.29	8.71	9.74	1.94	2.52	15.36	7.61	4.97
5	Barrie CA	0.28	21.77	8.05	6.04	2.14	15.51	4.60	4.15	14.37	7.25	10.78
6	Bathurst	13.49	18.43	5.29	6.62	0.53	15.34	3.88	3.00	13.49	6.62	8.47
7	Belleville	0.14	24.69	4.75	9.32	1.76	11.57	3.59	3.34	16.43	7.10	12.70
8	Brandon	0.12	9.80	5.30	10.09	1.71	16.06	5.78	3.79	23.08	7.41	11.60
9	Brantford CA	0.39	43.97	4.53	3.92	0.83	12.28	3.80	2.98	12.70	5.04	4.53
10	Brockville	0.00	35.71	3.23	5.62	0.90	13.28	3.71	3.05	18.30	6.40	5.62
11	Calgary CMA	6.74	12.06	9.59	8.34	1.11	12.47	5.88	5.93	14.25	6.95	7.61
12	Campbellton CA	0.25	13.29	6.58	13.30	1.14	13.92	2.78	3.80	27.72	6.84	6.71
13	Charlottetown CA	0.10	7.43	6.20	8.21	1.29	13.68	5.42	3.61	22.14	8.21	16.99
14	Chatham	0.54	29.75	5.05	5.23	3.89	14.21	4.80	3.43	16.66	6.41	5.81
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	0.22	28.38	5.56	6.30	0.88	12.92	2.52	3.00	20.12	6.10	9.70
16	Chilliwack CA	0.57	14.07	9.27	4.46	0.86	15.11	4.18	3.66	11.89	8.37	22.24
17	Cobourg CA	0.00	35.49	5.79	4.30	0.89	12.47	2.45	2.90	14.62	6.60	9.80
18	Corner Brook	0.18	22.07	8.13	9.75	0.48	16.09	7.36	2.69	14.83	6.28	8.25
19	Cornwall	0.45	34.80	5.40	5.46	1.21	13.52	2.60	2.99	17.09	6.77	6.07
20	Courtenay CA	0.83	5.70	5.24	5.52	0.53	13.69	3.40	3.68	13.88	7.72	35.66
21	Cowansville	0.13	48.61	4.78	2.92	0.53	12.62	2.79	2.66	11.55	4.51	5.58
22	Cranbrook	2.82	13.79	9.88	16.72	1.63	14.66	6.41	3.91	10.96	9.56	4.56
23	Dawson Creek	1.22	7.70	11.25	16.14	1.22	14.91	7.95	4.03	14.43	10.76	4.89
24	Dolbeau CA	1.05	30.04	6.09	2.94	0.63	15.34	2.31	3.78	21.64	8.61	4.20
25	Drummondville CA	0.06	42.09	5.06	4.09	0.93	12.50	3.54	2.71	12.63	8.06	4.22
26	Edmonton CMA	2.10	12.59	9.25	9.17	1.08	13.20	5.87	4.81	17.25	6.24	11.50
27	Edmundston	0.12	25.70	5.24	10.48	0.49	12.91	2.31	2.68	19.49	8.89	6.46
28	Flin Flon CA	41.42	9.83	2.36	4.60	0.37	11.44	1.74	1.87	10.83	5.72	5.85
29	Fredericton CA	0.35	8.46	6.09	5.87	3.43	14.67	5.19	3.62	17.46	6.82	21.75
30	Gaspé	1.82	15.93	9.78	7.51	0.91	11.83	1.82	2.39	27.99	7.40	8.30
31	Granby CA	0.04	45.77	5.22	4.34	0.91	11.43	2.78	3.28	10.59	7.17	4.15
32	Grand Falls CA	0.47	27.61	9.40	5.65	2.12	15.75	4.23	3.06	16.57	6.94	4.82
33	Grande Prairie	1.97	10.85	9.96	8.28	1.87	15.58	6.80	3.94	16.37	8.09	10.75
34	Guelph CA	0.21	32.21	5.86	3.48	0.64	11.55	2.81	3.34	23.61	5.14	6.57
35	Haileybury CA	11.57	10.76	10.65	9.95	3.13	13.89	2.66	2.89	17.59	5.55	6.71
36	Halifax CMA	0.23	8.92	5.49	8.16	1.00	12.04	4.84	5.39	17.05	6.22	24.27
37	Hamilton CMA	0.22	37.48	6.84	4.40	0.90	12.12	4.34	4.30	14.46	5.49	4.07
38	Hawkesbury CA	0.77	42.53	5.70	2.46	0.46	14.02	3.24	2.93	13.56	6.01	4.16

Table A2.1 Percentage distribution of urban labour force in selected economic activities (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
39	Joliette CA	0.15	25.59	5.03	4.67	1.59	14.56	3.23	3.08	24.67	7.18	4.87
40	Kamloops CA	1.50	11.21	12.83	12.00	0.73	16.46	4.98	3.67	15.58	9.32	6.44
41	Kapuskasing	0.26	41.53	3.49	4.01	0.26	12.42	2.33	2.07	14.75	6.73	10.22
42	Kelowna CA	1.38	14.89	13.68	6.72	0.93	16.15	7.16	6.15	14.00	9.22	4.21
43	Kenora CA	1.21	19.17	7.27	12.01	1.51	12.92	3.53	3.73	15.94	10.09	7.97
44	Kentville CA	0.25	11.74	7.12	9.49	0.75	19.60	6.87	3.62	20.97	8.36	8.24
45	Kingston CA	0.19	13.22	6.73	4.56	0.59	11.73	2.34	3.77	28.20	6.44	16.55
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	17.40	8.32	5.54	5.64	1.53	13.96	3.35	2.68	19.79	7.55	10.90
47	Kitchener CMA	0.10	41.98	6.53	3.53	0.58	11.05	3.89	5.12	13.77	5.12	3.71
48	Kitimat	0.00	58.06	4.80	3.73	0.32	10.25	0.85	2.13	10.68	3.95	2.13
49	Labrador City CA	61.90	2.04	4.90	2.45	0.14	7.35	1.09	1.77	8.84	5.71	1.63
50	Lachute CA	0.31	41.07	6.17	3.86	1.36	10.87	3.34	5.64	12.23	7.10	3.97
51	La Tuque	0.25	41.80	2.59	6.17	2.10	10.73	0.86	2.10	16.77	7.53	5.43
52	Leamington	0.13	36.36	7.25	4.08	0.53	16.86	6.19	2.37	12.25	7.25	2.90
53	Lethbridge	0.36	15.44	8.25	8.10	1.40	16.60	5.73	4.61	16.08	8.32	9.01
54	Lincoln	0.48	28.74	12.44	4.59	0.85	13.16	4.11	2.90	14.37	5.79	6.76
55	Lindsay	0.30	31.35	4.44	4.54	1.01	14.82	3.23	3.53	16.23	6.85	9.27
56	London CMA	0.13	24.43	6.52	5.90	0.92	12.27	4.61	6.77	19.35	6.12	6.76
57	Magog CA	0.40	47.09	5.02	3.52	0.50	11.85	3.11	1.41	12.65	7.73	3.31
58	Matane	0.28	15.04	9.93	6.95	0.71	16.17	4.40	3.97	22.27	9.79	6.95
59	Medicine Hat CA	1.46	19.62	6.35	10.53	0.81	15.03	3.93	3.03	16.99	8.17	9.38
60	Midland CA	0.42	37.05	6.18	7.13	1.07	12.17	3.62	2.79	14.08	6.18	5.58
61	Moncton CA	0.09	11.53	5.46	19.02	0.41	17.16	6.13	4.59	13.23	7.13	9.60
62	Montmagny	0.27	30.42	8.21	4.85	1.21	14.67	2.96	2.15	17.49	7.53	6.06
63	Montréal CMA	0.18	28.36	5.22	9.64	0.91	11.35	5.21	6.31	13.60	6.37	5.74
64	Moose Jaw	0.86	8.47	5.79	10.96	0.50	14.89	3.30	3.89	20.55	10.01	15.93
65	Nanaimo CA	0.42	17.94	8.91	10.96	1.49	15.80	4.72	4.27	13.21	8.65	7.27
66	Newcastle CA	2.81	13.17	5.86	7.55	1.77	13.65	2.73	2.73	14.05	5.78	26.99
67	New Glasgow CA	2.51	28.35	8.74	7.36	1.76	15.65	4.02	3.46	10.56	7.23	6.16
68	New Hamburg CA	0.00	38.89	8.92	5.41	0.15	12.28	7.16	3.22	11.99	5.27	2.34
69	North Battleford CA	0.28	5.31	6.07	8.44	0.95	16.59	5.69	4.74	28.06	10.24	9.00
70	North Bay	1.34	10.15	6.32	12.44	2.20	12.44	4.66	3.18	17.08	7.53	18.02
71	Orillia	0.35	24.97	5.36	4.38	0.92	12.17	4.38	3.58	23.64	9.11	6.57
72	Oromocto	0.00	1.17	0.78	0.78	0.00	7.00	0.65	1.82	6.74	3.89	74.58
73	Oshawa CA	0.10	42.07	5.22	4.56	1.17	12.77	2.46	3.62	13.41	5.29	5.22
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	0.14	8.65	6.36	6.07	0.72	10.56	2.81	4.69	14.48	5.84	32.90
75	Owen Sound	0.27	30.35	4.37	6.35	1.09	12.89	3.27	5.59	18.14	5.93	6.55
76	Pembroke CA	0.35	14.53	5.47	4.92	1.04	12.39	3.18	2.70	19.44	6.29	16.89
77	Penticton	1.76	14.50	9.24	7.79	0.61	15.04	6.79	3.89	11.68	13.82	8.17
78	Petawawa CA	0.11	3.88	1.83	3.45	0.43	6.67	1.51	2.26	6.02	4.09	65.98

Table A2.1 Percentage distribution of urban labour force in selected economic activities (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
79	Peterborough CA	0.14	32.84	5.66	4.05	1.07	14.41	4.31	3.81	15.80	7.36	5.10
80	Portage la Prairie	0.00	7.70	4.14	7.93	0.69	13.33	2.30	4.60	25.64	8.62	20.80
81	Port Alberni CA	0.29	44.44	5.06	7.58	0.29	14.05	1.41	2.23	9.82	7.11	3.64
82	Powell River	0.11	51.99	3.34	3.02	0.43	11.09	1.61	2.48	12.49	6.03	3.34
83	Prince Albert	0.47	13.04	6.57	8.90	1.09	15.05	5.02	3.78	19.29	8.75	12.52
84	Prince George CA	0.31	19.97	9.97	18.25	1.42	13.42	5.61	4.47	11.98	8.10	6.06
85	Prince Rupert CA	0.31	31.26	5.68	13.75	1.92	10.91	3.00	2.30	9.68	8.38	9.29
86	Québec CMA	0.19	13.83	6.66	6.18	0.83	11.90	3.68	4.75	19.05	6.93	19.35
87	Red Deer	4.46	6.58	12.53	7.85	0.21	12.31	5.73	2.55	17.62	8.07	16.14
88	Regina CMA	0.43	10.28	5.98	9.79	1.86	15.57	5.37	6.25	14.65	7.82	15.05
89	Rimouski CA	0.33	7.36	8.01	12.97	2.78	12.26	3.65	4.25	23.16	8.29	8.94
90	Rivière-du-Loup	0.38	9.62	5.57	13.42	1.01	13.16	3.67	4.30	25.95	9.75	7.47
91	Rouyn CA	20.26	7.45	8.15	6.52	2.79	14.20	3.96	2.74	16.30	7.50	5.47
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	0.36	36.35	6.13	5.61	1.23	12.21	2.69	3.29	13.41	8.37	4.62
93	St-Georges CA	0.12	22.62	7.58	4.09	0.36	15.16	3.25	3.73	26.36	8.06	4.21
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	0.22	32.91	6.07	4.09	0.72	12.18	3.67	5.53	16.03	6.14	5.03
95	St-Jean CA	0.26	33.83	5.43	4.88	0.78	11.15	3.25	2.53	12.31	4.97	16.99
96	St-Jérôme CA	0.62	31.18	7.62	4.80	2.38	13.39	3.83	3.30	16.25	7.26	5.11
97	St. John's CMA	0.43	7.79	7.97	10.68	1.48	14.48	7.71	3.65	20.36	7.22	12.27
98	Ste-Scholastique	0.99	28.71	15.18	6.27	1.65	13.04	4.95	1.82	10.56	5.45	4.29
99	Saint John CMA	0.10	17.86	7.22	12.52	1.01	13.66	6.01	4.95	15.43	6.38	8.00
100	Sarnia CA	0.38	31.59	8.91	6.03	2.13	13.43	2.65	4.50	13.69	6.70	4.35
101	Saskatoon CMA	2.23	10.60	6.85	8.84	1.09	14.25	6.37	4.53	23.49	7.97	7.42
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	0.66	37.14	6.23	6.13	0.88	12.01	3.14	2.60	13.68	7.21	6.58
103	Sept-Îles	21.44	5.49	9.77	16.52	1.26	9.96	2.96	3.09	12.61	8.01	4.85
104	Shawinigan CA	0.19	40.62	4.08	4.33	2.47	11.55	2.19	2.93	16.83	6.70	4.85
105	Sherbrooke CA	0.29	23.82	5.45	5.45	0.40	10.82	3.85	3.94	27.59	6.37	5.75
106	Simcoe	0.23	26.10	6.58	4.04	4.85	15.36	5.20	4.62	15.82	6.70	5.31
107	Smiths Falls CA	0.00	19.35	3.67	12.60	0.79	13.59	2.78	2.48	27.78	7.04	6.75
108	Sorel CA	0.50	43.99	5.25	5.44	1.42	10.19	2.28	2.19	15.26	6.44	3.93
109	Stratford	0.05	41.29	4.81	5.15	1.04	11.28	2.36	3.26	12.13	6.04	4.91
110	Sudbury CMA	26.28	14.34	8.83	5.45	0.79	11.03	3.12	3.03	12.78	5.91	4.79
111	Summerside CA	0.00	11.71	6.42	6.42	0.61	14.05	3.16	3.16	14.05	6.42	29.74
112	Swift Current	4.05	5.51	7.67	9.73	1.72	16.54	6.37	4.39	16.80	9.90	11.37
113	Sydney CA	12.94	18.87	6.80	6.82	1.37	13.93	3.52	2.41	15.15	6.50	7.77
114	Sydney Mines CA	8.85	17.63	7.83	17.02	0.73	12.34	3.83	2.25	14.82	5.07	6.31
115	Terrace CA	0.47	17.78	8.89	13.45	1.29	15.09	5.50	4.91	15.79	8.30	4.68

Table A2.1 Percentage distribution of urban labour force in selected economic activities (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
116	Thetford Mines CA	32.53	11.50	3.65	3.15	1.05	13.85	2.47	1.98	16.14	6.62	3.22
117	Thompson	43.12	9.79	8.27	4.80	0.88	10.73	2.15	2.90	6.19	6.12	2.27
118	Thunder Bay CMA	0.67	17.65	7.87	13.79	1.50	13.15	4.73	3.33	18.36	7.54	7.23
119	Timmins CA	25.80	6.71	8.93	6.02	1.31	13.64	2.90	2.58	13.78	7.29	7.44
120	Toronto CMA	0.32	27.47	6.66	6.83	1.31	12.15	5.94	7.36	12.14	5.77	5.82
121	Trail CA	8.08	38.10	3.63	5.26	1.56	11.34	2.00	2.67	13.86	6.01	4.37
122	Trenton CA	0.10	27.86	3.28	4.52	0.62	9.65	1.95	2.81	9.41	5.19	31.62
123	Trois-Rivières CA	0.08	31.13	5.73	5.87	1.81	11.88	3.50	3.82	17.99	7.66	5.20
124	Truro CA	0.11	18.12	8.12	10.85	0.45	14.83	7.10	3.69	14.04	8.63	9.55
125	Val-d'Or CA	21.77	6.51	5.80	6.07	0.54	14.63	2.85	2.68	13.56	9.36	11.51
126	Valleyfield CA	0.39	39.00	6.92	5.85	2.58	12.84	2.96	2.32	13.18	5.88	3.44
127	Vancouver CMA	0.79	18.40	7.48	10.53	1.15	13.24	6.77	6.58	13.50	7.67	5.21
128	Vernon	0.32	13.76	8.60	7.85	3.12	16.99	6.45	4.84	15.59	9.57	6.34
129	Victoria CMA	0.16	9.82	7.05	6.70	0.85	14.39	3.27	5.32	16.33	8.88	20.97
130	Victoriaville CA	0.16	35.41	5.30	3.63	1.68	14.11	4.38	2.92	18.70	6.81	3.73
131	Wallaceburg	0.24	52.78	3.38	2.54	1.57	11.96	2.66	2.90	9.05	5.91	4.23
132	Whitehorse	8.80	2.23	8.91	16.15	1.00	11.58	4.01	3.45	11.47	9.69	17.59
133	Williams Lake CA	0.88	23.21	8.91	13.42	1.13	14.55	5.14	3.51	13.67	7.03	4.52
134	Windsor CMA	0.42	36.02	5.57	5.45	0.98	12.85	3.25	4.32	13.56	7.45	4.44
135	Winnipeg CMA	0.25	19.66	5.52	10.81	1.36	13.54	6.66	5.70	14.56	6.87	8.84
136	Woodstock	0.36	41.69	4.28	4.42	0.77	10.54	3.20	4.05	16.52	5.09	5.40
137	Yorkton	0.10	9.57	7.13	8.35	1.02	16.50	6.52	4.68	20.27	8.14	12.02

Note: 1. Labour force in Agriculture, Fishing and trapping, and Forestry is excluded in calculating percentages.
2. Columns do not sum to 100 percent because the category "Other service industry" is not listed here.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census User Summary Tape* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1975).

Table A2.2 Deviation from urban employment profile*

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
1	Alma	-0.23	19.71	3.42	-0.19	0.79	6.27	0.41	1.42	11.79	1.01	0.75
2	Arnprior CA	-0.72	34.16	6.44	1.02	1.67	5.17	-0.14	0.46	1.72	0.65	1.28
3	Asbestos CA	39.09	7.68	1.60	-0.53	0.09	2.03	-0.41	0.37	1.71	0.91	-3.06
4	Baie-Comeau CA	-0.55	23.35	3.86	1.29	7.96	1.89	-0.09	0.07	5.69	2.65	-0.76
5	Barrie CA	-0.51	11.47	4.70	1.76	1.35	7.29	2.33	1.50	4.20	2.17	4.98
6	Bathurst	12.66	9.37	2.58	2.91	-0.18	7.87	2.08	0.75	4.32	1.78	2.81
7	Belleville	-0.65	14.52	1.46	5.10	0.98	3.43	1.37	0.73	6.36	2.04	6.92
8	Brandon	-0.68	-0.19	2.10	5.95	0.94	8.03	3.63	1.24	13.15	2.39	5.84
9	Brantford CA	-0.36	32.56	0.60	-0.87	-0.04	3.40	1.11	-0.03	1.62	-0.26	-1.39
10	Brockville	-0.82	26.40	0.38	1.79	0.17	5.65	1.82	0.71	8.93	1.51	-0.07
11	Calgary CMA	6.07	-1.76	4.42	2.45	0.08	2.14	2.26	2.14	1.20	1.16	1.42
12	Campbellton CA	-0.60	4.67	4.09	9.79	0.46	6.71	1.15	1.69	18.91	2.09	1.10
13	Charlottetown CA	-0.71	-2.25	3.17	4.21	0.54	5.83	3.39	1.16	12.47	3.25	11.26
14	Chatham	-0.25	19.57	1.76	1.00	3.11	6.06	2.58	0.82	6.58	1.35	0.03
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	-0.51	16.21	1.24	1.17	-0.04	3.58	-0.46	-0.25	8.42	0.64	3.69
16	Chilliwack CA	-0.23	3.98	6.02	0.27	0.08	7.02	1.99	1.07	1.88	3.33	16.47
17	Cobourg CA	-0.83	26.29	3.00	0.52	0.17	4.91	0.60	0.60	5.34	1.74	4.13
18	Corner Brook	-0.63	12.33	5.06	5.73	-0.27	8.21	5.30	0.22	5.11	1.31	2.52
19	Cornwall	-0.33	24.19	1.88	1.04	0.40	5.11	0.21	0.24	6.66	1.62	0.24
20	Courtenay CA	0.00	-3.31	2.55	1.83	0.12	6.24	1.62	1.44	4.75	2.89	30.01
21	Cowansville	-0.72	40.05	2.32	-0.56	-0.15	5.45	1.19	0.57	2.79	-0.23	-0.02
22	Cranbrook	1.97	5.22	7.42	13.23	0.95	7.48	4.80	1.81	2.19	4.82	-1.04
23	Dawson Creek	0.37	-0.85	8.80	12.66	0.54	7.74	6.35	1.94	5.68	6.03	-0.71
24	Dolbeau CA	0.20	21.57	3.68	-0.50	-0.04	8.22	0.74	1.72	12.96	3.89	-1.39
25	Drummondville CA	-0.72	31.50	1.55	-0.32	0.12	4.11	1.16	-0.04	2.21	2.92	-1.61
26	Edmonton CMA	1.44	-1.54	3.92	3.14	0.03	2.69	2.14	0.93	3.95	0.39	5.28
27	Edmundston	-0.73	17.09	2.76	6.97	-0.19	5.70	0.68	0.57	10.69	4.14	0.85
28	Flin Flon CA	40.57	1.36	-0.05	1.16	-0.30	4.32	0.17	-0.19	2.15	1.00	0.26
29	Fredericton CA	-0.44	-1.82	2.75	1.60	2.64	6.46	2.93	0.97	7.30	1.74	15.96
30	Gaspé	0.99	6.82	7.04	3.78	0.20	4.33	0.01	0.12	18.79	2.56	2.64
31	Granby CA	-0.75	35.43	1.84	0.04	0.12	3.19	0.49	0.61	0.38	2.08	-1.65
32	Grand Falls CA	-0.37	18.78	6.80	2.04	1.43	8.41	2.52	0.88	7.59	2.15	-0.81
33	Grande Prairie	1.12	2.15	7.43	4.73	1.19	8.32	5.14	1.80	7.70	3.33	5.13
34	Guelph CA	-0.55	21.17	2.12	-1.14	-0.20	2.89	0.26	0.45	12.83	-0.09	0.69
35	Haileybury CA	10.72	2.08	8.13	6.41	2.45	6.64	1.01	0.76	8.73	0.79	1.09
36	Halifax CMA	-0.47	-4.01	0.78	2.68	0.03	2.24	1.56	1.89	4.73	0.61	18.18
37	Hamilton CMA	-0.44	23.34	1.50	-1.63	-0.15	1.60	0.60	0.41	1.16	-0.36	-2.15
38	Hawkesbury CA	-0.09	34.12	3.32	-0.95	-0.21	6.94	1.69	0.89	4.93	1.30	-1.43

Table A2.2 Deviation from urban employment profile* (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
39	Joliette CA	-0.65	15.68	1.88	0.57	0.82	6.58	1.11	0.55	14.82	2.18	-0.88
40	Kamloops CA	0.72	0.71	9.37	7.63	-0.07	8.12	2.63	0.95	5.24	4.20	0.62
41	Kapuskasing	-0.59	32.86	0.98	0.48	-0.42	5.18	0.68	-0.06	5.90	1.97	4.61
42	Kelowna CA	0.59	4.64	10.35	2.46	0.14	7.96	4.91	3.51	3.87	4.15	-1.58
43	Kenora CA	0.36	10.47	4.74	8.46	0.83	5.66	1.87	1.59	7.07	5.33	2.35
44	Kentville CA	-0.60	3.23	4.69	6.03	0.08	12.45	5.28	1.54	12.25	3.63	2.64
45	Kingston CA	-0.56	1.71	2.75	-0.27	-0.28	2.79	-0.39	0.73	17.04	1.12	10.62
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	16.56	-0.60	2.90	1.99	0.83	6.57	1.61	0.47	10.74	2.74	5.26
47	Kitchener CMA	-0.60	29.02	1.80	-1.97	-0.39	1.24	0.60	1.61	1.43	-0.49	-2.38
48	Kitimat	-0.85	49.52	2.35	0.25	-0.35	3.08	-0.75	0.04	1.94	-0.78	-3.47
49	Labrador City CA	61.05	-6.40	2.51	-0.98	-0.53	0.25	-0.47	-0.28	0.18	1.00	-3.96
50	Lachute CA	-0.53	32.14	3.52	0.21	0.66	3.47	1.59	3.43	3.17	2.29	-1.67
51	La Tuque	-0.60	33.10	0.06	2.62	1.42	3.47	-0.80	-0.04	7.90	2.77	-0.19
52	Leamington	-0.73	28.00	4.90	0.69	-0.13	9.80	4.66	0.34	3.66	2.55	-2.68
53	Lethbridge	-0.43	5.03	4.84	3.77	0.60	8.31	3.42	1.92	5.81	3.21	3.20
54	Lincoln	-0.36	19.92	9.85	0.98	0.16	5.83	2.40	0.72	5.40	1.00	1.13
55	Lindsay	-0.55	22.69	1.93	1.01	0.33	7.59	1.59	1.41	7.39	2.09	3.66
56	London CMA	-0.56	11.12	1.61	0.25	-0.07	2.25	1.19	3.15	6.72	0.44	0.63
57	Magog CA	-0.44	38.25	2.42	-0.09	-0.19	4.51	1.40	-0.77	3.66	2.94	-2.32
58	Matane	-0.57	6.49	7.48	3.47	0.04	9.00	2.80	1.88	13.52	5.06	1.35
59	Medicine Hat CA	0.66	9.74	3.21	6.44	0.05	7.07	1.82	0.51	7.16	3.17	3.63
60	Midland CA	-0.40	27.48	3.20	3.18	0.33	4.39	1.63	0.37	4.50	1.24	-0.14
61	Moncton CA	-0.67	0.30	1.62	14.31	-0.44	8.38	3.50	1.64	2.29	1.86	3.70
62	Montmagny	-0.58	21.80	5.72	1.34	0.53	7.46	1.33	0.04	8.68	2.78	0.45
63	Montréal CMA	-0.39	11.67	-1.43	2.44	-0.31	-0.69	0.50	1.60	-1.78	0.01	-0.77
64	Moose Jaw	0.06	-1.56	2.58	6.81	-0.27	6.84	1.13	1.32	10.60	4.98	10.16
65	Nanaimo CA	-0.37	7.62	5.55	6.67	0.70	7.57	2.44	1.61	3.02	3.56	1.47
66	Newcastle CA	1.99	3.86	3.01	3.72	1.04	6.02	0.84	0.39	4.68	0.89	21.30
67	New Glasgow CA	1.69	18.78	5.76	3.41	1.02	7.87	2.03	1.04	0.98	2.29	0.44
68	New Hamburg CA	-0.86	30.59	6.60	2.05	-0.51	5.26	5.66	1.21	3.45	0.59	-3.23
69	North Battleford CA	-0.56	-3.61	3.43	4.79	0.25	9.20	3.95	2.53	19.01	5.43	3.36
70	North Bay	0.56	-0.53	2.77	7.99	1.38	4.00	2.25	0.41	6.60	2.37	12.18
71	Orillia	-0.46	15.36	2.36	0.42	0.17	4.37	2.38	1.15	14.03	4.17	0.85
72	Oromocto	-0.85	-7.33	-1.64	-2.68	-0.67	-0.14	-0.93	-0.25	-1.97	-0.83	68.98
73	Oshawa CA	-0.63	30.06	0.98	-0.50	0.26	3.53	-0.46	0.42	1.84	-0.14	-0.77
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	-0.51	-5.77	0.88	-0.09	-0.35	-0.13	-1.03	0.71	0.95	-0.07	26.64
75	Owen Sound	-0.56	21.14	1.58	2.57	0.37	5.32	1.42	3.29	8.85	1.06	0.87
76	Pembroke CA	-0.47	5.18	2.60	1.07	0.31	4.74	1.27	0.35	10.03	1.40	11.20
77	Penticton	0.93	5.31	6.46	4.02	-0.11	7.49	4.95	1.60	2.41	8.96	2.50
78	Petawawa CA	-0.73	-4.95	-0.77	-0.16	-0.26	-0.67	-0.20	0.08	-2.96	-0.70	60.35

Table A2.2 Deviation from urban employment profile* (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
79	Peterborough CA	-0.62	21.78	1.91	-0.58	0.23	5.74	1.75	0.91	5.01	2.13	-0.78
80	Portage la Prairie	-0.85	-0.98	1.62	4.39	0.01	6.08	0.65	2.47	16.78	3.86	15.18
81	Port Alberni CA	-0.52	34.69	1.99	3.55	-0.46	6.16	-0.65	-0.25	0.09	2.14	-2.10
82	Powell River	-0.73	43.22	0.78	-0.56	-0.26	3.79	-0.07	0.32	3.56	1.25	-2.29
83	Prince Albert	-0.34	3.18	3.44	4.82	0.33	7.10	2.92	1.27	9.47	3.75	6.77
84	Prince George CA	-0.47	9.30	6.42	8.80	0.60	4.98	3.20	1.70	1.50	2.94	0.22
85	Prince Rupert CA	-0.52	22.19	2.96	10.03	1.21	3.43	1.20	0.04	0.51	3.54	3.63
86	Québec CMA	-0.47	-0.25	1.35	0.17	-0.21	1.42	-0.04	0.88	5.79	1.09	13.13
87	Red Deer	3.65	-3.18	9.45	3.82	-0.55	4.41	3.67	0.07	7.88	3.09	10.40
88	Regina CMA	-0.29	-1.97	1.62	4.62	0.94	6.18	2.36	2.97	2.89	2.35	9.04
89	Rimouski CA	-0.47	-2.52	4.87	8.88	2.02	4.29	1.54	1.73	13.32	3.29	3.19
90	Rivière-du-Loup	-0.47	0.96	3.06	9.89	0.33	5.92	2.03	2.17	17.11	4.99	1.86
91	Rouyn CA	19.45	-2.41	5.02	2.44	2.03	6.24	1.86	0.23	6.48	2.50	-0.28
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	-0.32	22.95	1.18	-0.08	0.23	2.14	-0.76	-0.36	0.71	2.67	-1.52
93	St-Georges CA	-0.72	13.87	5.03	0.52	-0.33	7.87	1.57	1.58	17.45	3.29	-1.41
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	-0.57	22.55	2.69	-0.22	-0.08	3.93	1.38	2.86	5.81	1.05	-0.77
95	St-Jean CA	-0.52	23.22	1.92	0.46	-0.03	2.75	0.86	-0.22	1.88	-0.18	11.16
96	St-Jérôme CA	-0.17	21.00	4.33	0.57	1.60	5.24	1.61	0.69	6.17	2.20	-0.67
97	St. John's CMA	-0.30	-4.36	3.66	5.56	0.57	5.15	4.73	0.40	8.68	1.77	6.27
98	Ste-Scholastique	0.15	19.83	12.56	2.64	0.95	5.67	3.22	-0.38	1.54	0.65	-1.35
99	Saint John CMA	-0.64	6.03	3.07	7.54	0.12	4.52	3.15	1.80	4.00	0.99	2.03
100	Sarnia CA	-0.37	20.22	5.00	1.26	1.27	4.57	-0.03	1.50	2.64	1.40	-1.57
101	Saskatoon CMA	1.50	-1.49	2.57	3.74	0.18	4.96	3.42	1.30	11.86	2.53	1.42
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	-0.09	25.71	2.29	1.34	0.01	3.12	0.44	-0.42	2.59	1.90	0.66
103	Sept-Îles	20.63	-4.13	6.76	12.55	0.51	2.15	0.95	0.65	2.98	3.06	-0.87
104	Shawinigan CA	-0.58	29.72	0.41	-0.23	1.64	2.97	-0.31	0.08	6.16	1.50	-1.01
105	Sherbrooke CA	-0.46	12.33	1.48	0.63	-0.47	1.89	1.13	0.91	16.45	1.05	-0.18
106	Simcoe	-0.63	17.69	4.20	0.62	4.18	8.27	3.65	2.58	7.18	1.99	-0.28
107	Smiths Falls CA	-0.84	10.55	1.09	9.00	0.10	6.27	1.08	0.31	18.82	2.26	1.12
108	Sorel CA	-0.30	33.84	1.98	1.23	0.64	2.06	0.07	-0.41	5.21	1.39	-1.85
109	Stratford	-0.76	31.65	1.80	1.17	0.29	3.46	0.34	0.82	2.50	1.09	-0.81
110	Sudbury CMA	25.56	1.94	4.39	0.21	-0.14	1.56	0.05	-0.30	0.90	0.41	-1.24
111	Summerside CA	-0.84	2.91	3.84	2.83	-0.08	6.73	1.46	0.99	5.10	1.64	24.11
112	Swift Current	3.21	-3.43	5.02	6.07	1.02	9.14	4.62	2.17	7.73	5.09	5.72
113	Sydney CA	12.19	7.27	2.78	1.95	0.49	4.93	0.75	-0.66	3.92	1.16	1.83
114	Sydney Mines CA	8.05	7.50	4.57	12.82	-0.05	4.23	1.63	-0.35	4.79	0.02	0.53
115	Terrace CA	-0.37	8.99	6.32	9.86	0.60	7.78	3.81	2.74	6.85	3.52	-0.95

Table A2.2 Deviation from urban employment profile* (Concluded)

No.	Urban area	Extraction	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Public utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Community service	Personal service	Public administration and defense
116	Thetford Mines CA	31.72	1.77	0.59	-0.87	0.30	5.97	0.42	-0.49	6.43	1.65	-2.51
117	Thompson	42.29	0.53	5.45	1.00	0.16	3.14	0.28	0.58	-3.13	1.25	-3.41
118	Thunder Bay CMA	-0.07	5.74	3.69	8.78	0.60	3.97	1.85	0.16	6.87	2.14	1.25
119	Timmins CA	25.01	-3.71	5.51	1.68	0.51	5.35	0.58	-0.11	3.50	2.18	1.63
120	Toronto CMA	-0.25	10.85	0.04	-0.34	0.10	0.14	1.25	2.67	-3.19	-0.58	-0.68
121	Trial CA	7.25	29.00	0.89	1.53	0.85	3.84	0.19	0.40	4.66	1.17	-1.29
122	Trenton CA	-0.71	17.99	0.15	0.44	-0.14	1.69	-0.16	0.30	-0.41	0.19	25.87
123	Trois-Rivières CA	-0.66	19.42	1.65	0.95	0.93	2.82	0.69	0.72	6.67	2.30	-0.75
124	Truro CA	-0.70	8.46	5.10	6.86	-0.30	7.00	5.07	1.24	4.39	3.67	3.82
125	Val-d'Or CA	20.94	-2.76	2.98	2.26	-0.18	7.03	0.97	0.36	4.22	4.48	5.83
126	Valleyfield CA	-0.40	28.73	3.58	1.58	1.79	4.64	0.70	-0.32	3.03	0.80	-2.35
127	Vancouver CMA	0.17	3.10	1.55	3.97	0.03	2.03	2.59	2.32	-0.75	1.59	-1.14
128	Vernon	-0.52	5.04	6.06	4.29	2.43	9.72	4.78	2.70	6.70	4.80	0.72
129	Victoria CMA	-0.55	-2.92	2.44	1.31	-0.10	4.71	0.07	1.88	4.16	3.31	14.90
130	Victoriaville CA	-0.65	25.66	2.23	-0.40	0.92	6.22	2.32	0.44	8.97	1.84	-2.01
131	Wallaceburg	-0.62	44.40	1.02	-0.86	0.91	4.90	1.13	0.87	0.44	1.21	-1.35
132	Whitehorse	7.95	-6.24	6.50	12.71	0.33	4.46	2.44	1.39	2.79	4.97	12.00
133	Williams Lake CA	0.03	14.72	6.49	9.97	0.46	7.42	3.56	1.44	4.97	2.31	-1.07
134	Windsor CMA	-0.27	22.86	0.74	-0.13	0.00	2.92	-0.11	0.75	1.06	1.80	-1.68
135	Winnipeg CMA	-0.40	5.40	0.12	4.72	0.31	2.95	2.88	1.77	1.16	1.00	2.60
136	Woodstock	-0.45	31.96	1.22	0.40	0.02	2.66	1.15	1.58	6.81	0.12	-0.33
137	Yorkton	-0.74	0.83	4.58	4.78	0.33	9.22	4.85	2.53	11.37	3.37	6.40

* All the figures in the table are calculated as the actual percent employment in a given activity minus the average minimum for a city of that population size. Positive figures represent a higher percentage than the expected minimum, given the population size. Negatives indicate a deficiency.

Source: Calculated from table A2.1.

Table A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971*

No.	Urban area	Dominant function	Specialization index	Distinctive functions	
				Extraction	Manufacturing
“Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971” * should be replaced with †					
1	Alma	Manufacturing II	1.64		+
2	* Arnprior CA	Manufacturing I	2.82		+
3	* Asbestos	Extraction	35.73	+	+
4	Baie-Comeau CA	Manufacturing II	3.76		+
5	* Barrie CA	Manufacturing II	1.24		+
6	Bathurst	Extraction	4.87	+	+
7	* Belleville	Manufacturing II	1.34		+
8	Brandon	Community service	1.48		
9	* Brantford CA	Manufacturing I	4.25		+
10	* Brockville	Manufacturing I	2.10		+
11	Calgary CMA	Extraction	9.49	+	
12	Campbellton CA	Community service	1.61		
13	Charlottetown CA	Community service	1.71		
14	* Chatham	Manufacturing II	1.87		+
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	Manufacturing II	1.77		+
16	Chilliwack CA	Pub. adm. & def.	2.13		
17	* Cobourg CA	Manufacturing I	2.03		+
18	Corner Brook	Manufacturing II	1.50		+
19	* Cornwall	Manufacturing II	2.09		+
20	Courtenay CA	Pub. adm. & def.	3.64		
21	* Cowansville	Manufacturing I	3.52		+
22	Cranbrook	Transp. stor & comm.	2.14		
23	Dawson Creek	Transp. stor. & comm.	2.44		
24	Dolbeau CA	Manufacturing II	1.66		+
25	* Drummondville CA	Manufacturing I	3.30		+
26	Edmonton CMA	Pub. adm. & def.	2.21		
27	Edmundston	Manufacturing II	1.44		+
28	Flin Flon CA	Extraction	34.75	+	
29	Fredericton CA	Pub. adm. & def.	2.38		
30	Gaspé	Community service	1.55		+
31	* Granby CA	Manufacturing I	3.89		+
32	Grand Falls CA	Manufacturing II	1.61		+
33	Grande Prairie	Retail trade	1.47		
34	* Guelph CA	Manufacturing II	2.27		+
35	Haileybury CA	Extraction	3.87	+	
36	Halifax CMA	Pub. adm. & def.	5.04		
37	* Hamilton CMA	Manufacturing II	5.08		+
38	* Hawkesbury CA	Manufacturing I	2.77		+
39	* Joliette CA	Manufacturing II	1.63		+
40	Kamloops CA	Construction	1.93		
41	Kapuskasing	Manufacturing I	2.41		+
42	Kelowna CA	Construction	2.05		
43	Kenora CA	Manufacturing II	1.24		+
44	Kentville CA	Retail trade	1.45		
45	* Kingston CA	Community service	2.33		
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	Extraction	7.08	+	
47	* Kitchener CMA	Manufacturing I	5.08		+
48	Kitimat	Manufacturing I	5.21		+
49	Labrador City CA	Extraction	72.85	+	
50	* Lachute CA	Manufacturing I	2.71		+
51	* La Tuque	Manufacturing I	2.68		+
52	* Leamington	Manufacturing I	2.37		+
53	Lethbridge	Retail trade	1.21		
54	* Lincoln	Manufacturing II	2.02		+
55	* Lindsay	Manufacturing II	1.57		+
56	* London CMA	Manufacturing II	1.65		+
57	* Magog CA	Manufacturing I	3.42		+
58	Matane	Community service	1.37		
59	Medicine Hat CA	Manufacturing II	1.13		+
60	* Midland CA	Manufacturing I	2.21		+

Table A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971* (*Continued*)

[illegible]

Table A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971* (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Dominant function	Specialization index	Distinctive functions	
				Extraction	Manufacturing
61	Moncton CA	Tran. stor. & comm.	2.69		
62	Montmagny	Manufacturing II	1.67		+
63	* Montréal CMA	Manufacturing II	7.37		+
64	Moose Jaw	Community service	1.58		
65	Nanaimo CA	Manufacturing II	1.36		+
66	Newcastle CA	Pub. adm. & def.	2.21		
67	New Glasgow CA	Manufacturing II	1.66		+
68	* New Hamburg CA	Manufacturing I	2.84		+
69	North Battleford CA	Community service	1.75		
70	North Bay	Pub. adm. & def.	1.87		
71	* Orillia	Manufacturing II	1.43		+
72	Oromocto	Pub. adm. & def.	14.75		
73	* Oshawa CA	Manufacturing I	4.00		+
74	* Ottawa-Hull CMA	Pub. adm. & def.	18.66		
75	* Owen Sound	Manufacturing II	1.63		+
76	* Pembroke CA	Pub. adm. & def.	1.50		
77	Penticton	Personal service	1.56		
78	* Petawawa CA	Pub. adm. & def.	12.80		
79	* Peterborough CA	Manufacturing II	2.16		+
80	Portage la Prairie	Community service	1.76		
81	Port Alberni CA	Manufacturing I	3.48		+
82	Powell River	Manufacturing I	4.27		+
83	Prince Albert	Community service	1.18		
84	Prince George CA	Manufacturing II	1.73		+
85	Prince Rupert CA	Manufacturing II	1.96		+
86	* Québec CMA	Pub. adm. & def.	4.26		
87	Red Deer	Pub. adm. & def.	2.44		
88	Regina CMA	Pub. adm. & def.	1.99		
89	Rimouski CA	Community service	1.92		
90	Rivière-du-Loup	Community service	1.63		
91	Rouyn CA	Extraction	13.50	+	
92	* St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	Manufacturing II	3.94		+
93	* St-Georges CA	Pub. adm. & def.	1.59		+
94	* St-Hyacinthe CA	Manufacturing II	2.21		+
95	* St-Jean CA	Manufacturing II	2.43		+
96	* St-Jérôme CA	Manufacturing II	1.82		+
97	St. John's CMA	Community service	2.11		
98	* Ste-Scholastique	Manufacturing II	2.72		+
99	Saint John CMA	Tran. stor. & comm.	1.50		
100	* Sarnia CA	Manufacturing II	2.24		+
101	Saskatoon CMA	Community service	1.71		
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	Manufacturing I	2.59		+
103	Sept-Îles	Extraction	14.54	+	
104	* Shawinigan CA	Manufacturing I	3.12		+
105	* Sherbrooke CA	Community service	1.95		+
106	* Simcoe	Manufacturing II	1.85		+
107	* Smiths Falls CA	Community service	1.59		+
108	* Sorel CA	Manufacturing I	3.29		+
109	* Stratford	Manufacturing I	3.21		+
110	Sudbury CMA	Extraction	51.74	+	
111	Summerside CA	Pub. adm. & def.	2.47		
112	Swift Current	Retail trade	1.73		
113	Sydney CA	Extraction	9.36	+	+
114	Sydney Mines CA	Tran. stor. & comm.	3.82	+	+
115	Terrace CA	Tran. stor. & comm.	1.57		+

Table A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971† (Continued)

Table A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971† (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Dominant function	Specialization index	Distinctive functions	
				Extraction	Manufacturing
116	* Thetford Mines CA	Extraction	31.71	+	
117	Thompson	Extraction	45.97	+	
118	Thunder Bay CMA	Tran. stor. & comm.	1.49		
119	Timmins CA	Extraction	24.74	+	
120	* Toronto CMA	Manufacturing II	8.05		+
121	Trail CA	Manufacturing I	3.35	+	+
122	* Trenton CA	Pub. adm. & def.	3.81		+
123	* Trois-Rivières CA	Manufacturing II	2.03		+
124	Truro CA	Manufacturing II	1.42		+
125	Val-d'Or CA	Extraction	12.77	+	
126	* Valleyfield CA	Manufacturing I	2.88		+
127	Vancouver CMA	Tran. stor. & comm.	2.34		
128	Vernon	Retail trade	1.53		
129	Victoria CMA	Pub. adm. & def.	3.48		
130	* Victoriaville CA	Manufacturing I	2.18		+
131	* Wallaceburg	Manufacturing I	4.05		+
132	Whitehorse	Tran. stor. & comm.	3.43	+	
133	Williams Lake CA	Manufacturing II	1.68		+
134	* Windsor CMA	Manufacturing II	3.58		+
135	Winnipeg CMA	Manufacturing II	1.58		
136	* Woodstock	Manufacturing I	2.84		+
137	Yorkton	Community service	1.42		

* Refers to cities in the heartland

† See text for various definitions.

Source: Calculated from Table A 2.1.

Table A2.3 Dominant function, specialization index and distinctive functions of Canadian cities, 1971† (*Concluded*)

Construction	Finance, insurance and real estate	Administration and defence	Transportation	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Community service	Personal service
						+	+	+
+	+					+		+
+			+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+			+	+	+	+	+
					+			
		+		+		+	+	+
+	+			+		+		+
+	+		+		+	+	+	+
+		+	+		+	+	+	+
+				+		+		+
+	+		+		+	+		+
+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+			+	+	+	+
+	+		+		+	+		+
+	+		+		+	+		+
+	+		+		+	+		+
+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+

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3 Manufacturing activity and the urban hierarchy

**Douglas A. Scorrar
Michael H. Williams**

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/ Non- urban	Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
Control, Canadian-foreign								x				x					3.3
Control, Canadian, local-non local								x				x					3.4
Employment, production-supervisory							x	x				x					3.5
Employment, urban areas, industries, size groups								x									A3.3
Principal manufacturing statistics		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								3.1
Principal manufacturing statistics							x	x							x		A3.1
Principal manufacturing statistics, industries								x									A3.2
Regional shares of national manufacturing				x	x	x	x	x	x	x							3.1

Table 3.1 Selected statistics for manufacturing, Canada, selected years, 1917-71

	1917	1926	1933	1942	1951	1961	1971
Number of establishments	22,043	21,269	23,747	27,791	37,021	33,357	31,908
Total employees	585,945	558,861	468,366	1,150,616	1,258,375	1,352,605	1,628,404
Percentage administrative, office	10.7	13.5	18.5	15.4	19.7	30.5	28.3
Percentage production workers	89.3	86.5	81.5	84.6	80.3	69.5	71.7
Total salaries and wages (\$'000)	479,998	625,416	435,908	1,681,150	3,276,281	5,701,651	12,129,897
Percentage paid to administrative, office	17.1	22.7	31.9	19.9	24.9	38.0	35.5
Percentage paid to production	82.9	77.3	68.1	80.1	75.1	62.0	64.5
Gross value of shipments (\$'000)	2,768,046	3,090,179	1,952,904	7,548,215	16,392,187	23,438,956	50,275,917
Census value added by manufacturing (\$'000)	1,170,788	1,281,021	918,923	3,305,495	6,940,947	10,434,832	21,737,514

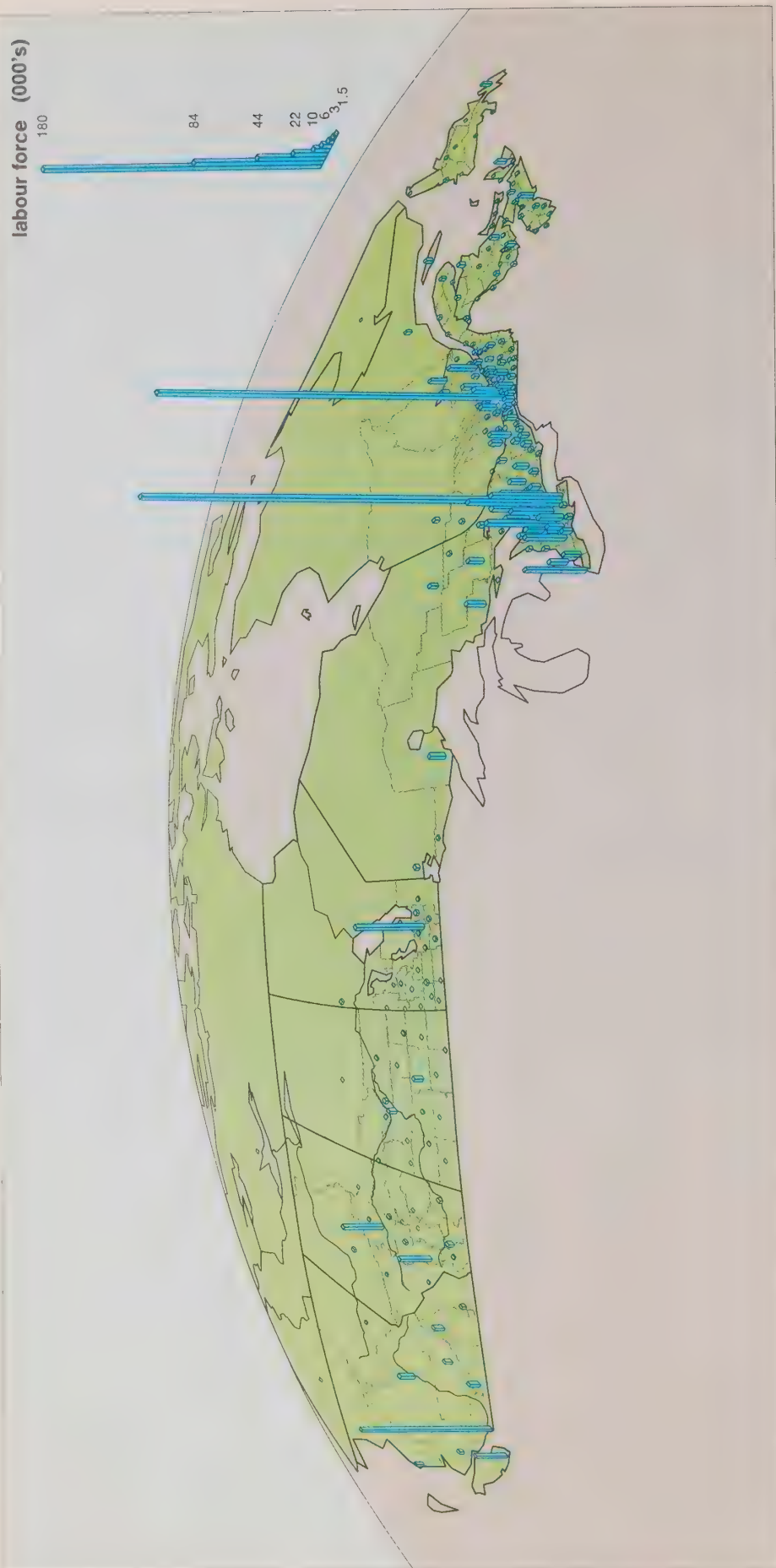
Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Statistics of Canada*, Cat. No. 31-203 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964); Canada, Statistics Canada, *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, Cat. No. 21-203 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971); M.C. Urquhart and K.A.H. Buckley, *Historical Statistics of Canada* (Toronto: Macmillan Press, 1965).

3.1 Introduction

Manufacturing is a cornerstone of the Canadian economy and, more particularly, of its urban economy. Approximately one-half of all Canadian cities over 10,000 population have manufacturing as their dominant economic function, as has been shown in Chapter 2. Over 25 percent of Canada's real output in 1970 was attributable directly to manufacturing industries and there are also considerable indirect contributions.¹ These direct and indirect contributions of manufacturing to economic output, as well as to the mobility of the manufacturing industries, make manufacturing an important component of government policies to alleviate disparities in urban growth and regional development.² The growth in manufacturing on the national scale has kept pace with the overall growth of the Canadian economy and, while manufacturing has maintained its relative importance over the past 50 years, some regional variations in growth have occurred. The Economic Council of Canada notes in its *Eleventh Annual Review* (p. 184) that it expects these trends to continue.

The organization of manufacturing activities has changed over the past 50 years. The data in Table 3.1 show that, over the period 1917 to 1971, the number of employees increased by 175 percent while the number of establishments grew by only 45 percent, indicating increases in plant size. These organizational changes, together with technological changes, resulted in the relative increase of supervisory and head-office employees from 10 percent in 1917 to about 30 percent in 1971.

Figure 3.1 Manufacturing employment, 1970



3.2 A geographic distribution of manufacturing

The manufacturing sector in most countries is associated with urban settlements, especially large urban settlements, and Canada is no exception. In 1971, the 137 urban areas of this study, comprising about 70 percent of the population of Canada, accounted for 82 percent of all manufacturing employees, 85 percent of the total value of shipments and 87 percent of the total value-added. As Chapter 2 shows, cities with manufacturing as their dominant function are concentrated in Canada's heartland. Hence, Ontario and Québec, the two heartland provinces, with about 64 percent of the population, accounted for 80 percent of all employees and about 82 percent of value-added (Table 3.2). Even more striking is the concentration of population and manufacturing activity in Toronto and

Montréal, which alone accounted for 25 percent of Canada's population, 26 percent of all manufacturing employees and 35 percent of total manufacturing shipments.

The distribution of manufacturing in Canada, as shown in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.2, has varied only slightly since 1926, the period for which there is consistent regional data. Ontario has always accounted for about 50 percent of all manufacturing employees, Québec about 30 percent and the rest of Canada the remaining 20 percent. Nevertheless, there has been an east-to-west growth gradient in manufacturing resulting in a regional shift of manufacturing emphasis from the Atlantic Provinces to the Prairie Provinces, as is evident in the change quotients shown in Table 3.2.

Change quotients for the regions are the simple ratios of their proportions of the particular variable in

Table 3.2 Regional shares of selected national manufacturing statistics, selected years, 1926–71

	1926	1933	1942	1951	1961	1971	Change quotient*
Total employees							
Atlantic Provinces	6.4	5.2	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.6	0.7
Québec	31.3	33.6	34.6	33.2	33.5	31.2	1.0
Ontario	48.5	48.0	47.1	47.6	46.8	49.1	1.0
Prairie Provinces	5.9	7.1	5.7	6.5	7.2	7.1	1.2
British Columbia	8.0	6.1	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.9	1.0
Canada†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	558,861	468,366	1,150,616	1,258,375	1,264,946	1,628,404	
Salaries and wages							
Atlantic Provinces	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	0.9
Québec	29.2	30.9	31.9	30.7	31.1	28.5	1.0
Ontario	51.5	50.6	50.0	51.0	49.7	52.2	1.0
Prairie Provinces	6.7	7.6	5.2	6.0	7.0	6.6	1.0
British Columbia	8.3	6.5	8.8	8.0	8.4	9.1	1.1
Canada†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	\$625,416	\$435,908	\$1,681,150	\$3,276,281	\$5,231,447	\$12,129,897	
Census value added							
Atlantic Provinces	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.3	0.8
Québec	29.5	31.3	32.0	30.0	30.0	27.6	0.9
Ontario	51.9	50.6	50.5	51.4	50.8	54.1	1.0
Prairie Provinces	7.0	7.4	5.6	5.7	7.3	6.7	1.0
British Columbia	7.2	6.4	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.2	1.1
Canada†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	\$1,281,021	\$918,923	\$3,305,495	\$6,940,947	\$10,682,138	\$23,187,881	

* Change quotient is the percentage in 1971 divided by the percentage in 1926.

† Canada shown total percent and absolute number.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada*, Cat. No. 31–204 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, July 1964); Canada, Statistics Canada, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Atlantic Provinces*, Cat. No. 31–204 (Ottawa: Information Canada, August 1974); *Quebec*, Cat. No. 31–205 (Ottawa: Information Canada, July 1974); *Ontario*, Cat. No. 31–206 (Ottawa: Information Canada, July 1974); *Prairie Provinces*, Cat. No. 31–207 (Ottawa: Information Canada, July 1974); *British Columbia*, Cat. No. 31–208 (Ottawa: Information Canada, July 1974).
M.C. Urquhart and K.A.H. Buckley, *Historical Statistics of Canada* (Toronto: Macmillan Press, 1965).

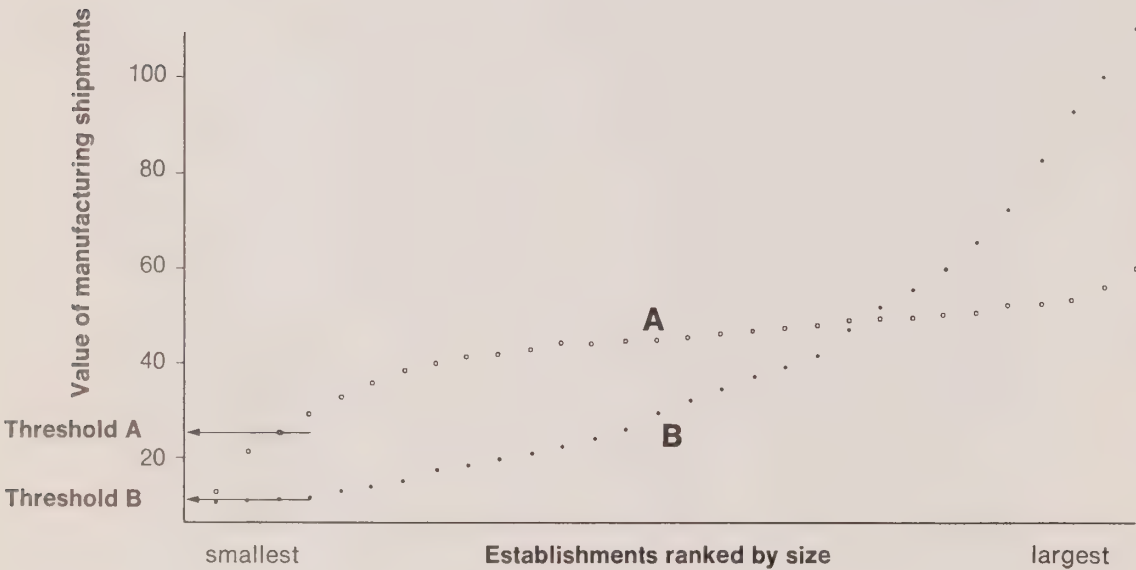
the most recent data to that proportion in the initial data. Over the period 1926 to 1971, the proportion of national manufacturing employment in the Atlantic Provinces declined from 6.4 percent to 4.6 percent, a change quotient of 0.7. The Prairie Provinces increased their share over the same period from 5.9 to 7.1 percent; this increase is described by the change quotient of 1.2. The other major regions retained their shares of national totals over the period 1926 to 1971, as shown by their change quotients of 1.0.

There is considerable variation in the industrial structure among the urban areas. Some centres have diverse manufacturing bases while others are dependent on a few industries. This wide range in industrial diversity for the urban areas is shown in Tables A3.1 and A3.3.

3.3 Manufacturing threshold, concentration and incidence

Three industrial characteristics of threshold, concentration and incidence serve to differentiate industries and explain their variations in geographic distribution. Threshold, or “the condition of market entry” for an industry, is the portion of the total national market for any specific product that an industrial plant must be able to secure in order to achieve economic operation. The higher the threshold, the more difficult it is for a new plant to begin economic operation because it must start at a high scale of production relative to the industry. Examples of high-threshold industries are vegetable oil mills (1.463) and umbrella manufacturers (4.045). This means that a

Figure 3.2 Manufacturing threshold and concentration: two illustrative industries



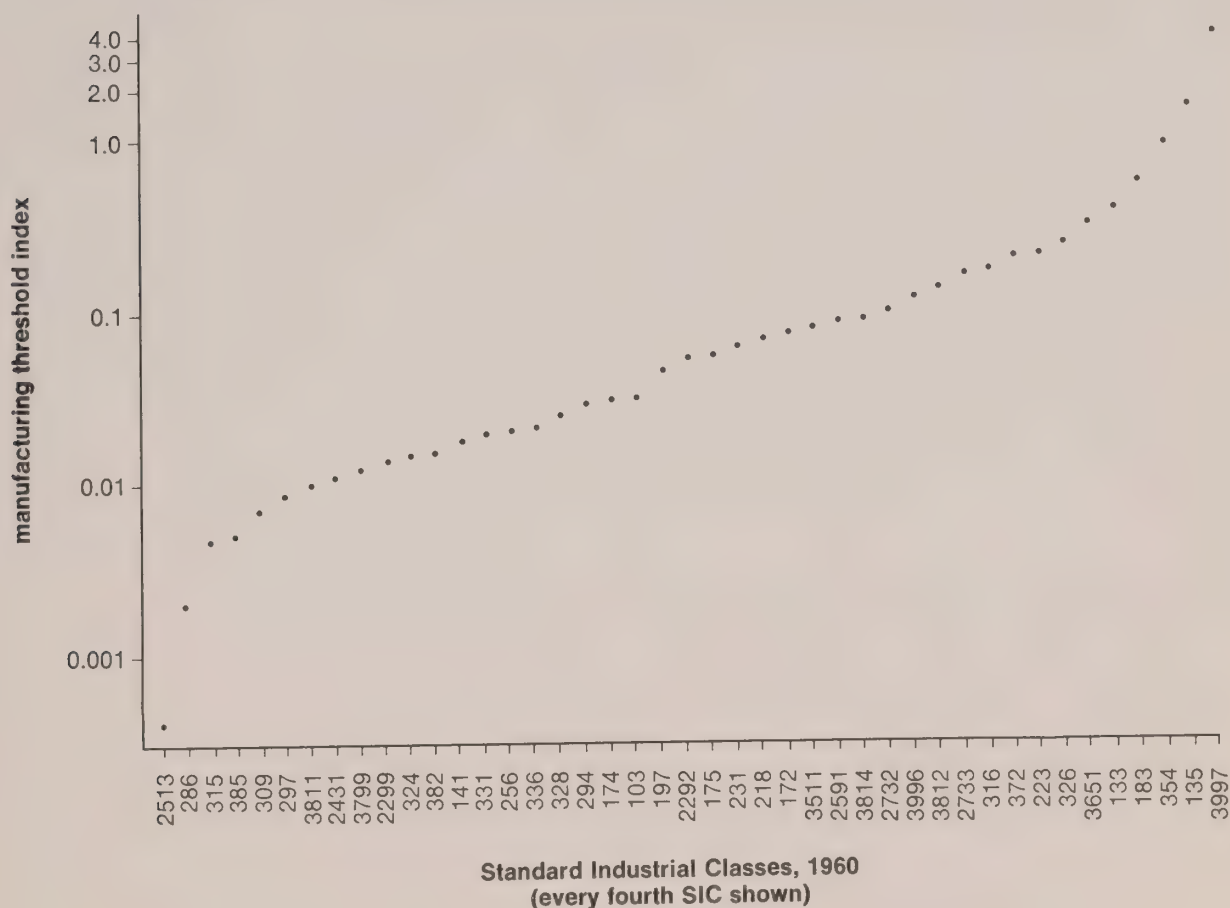
new umbrella plant would, theoretically, need to capture about 4 percent of Canada's umbrella market to be competitive with the existing small plants. Conversely, new establishments in low-threshold industries such as slaughter houses and meat processors (0.002) would need to capture only two-one thousandths of the national market to operate at the same relative level of activity as existing small plants.

The actual range of thresholds for industries in Canada, based on 1970 data, is plotted in Figure 3.3. Those industries which have very low thresholds, such as sawmills and planing mills, commercial printing and plastics fabricators, tend to have operations which are very general in nature and are labour- and raw-material intensive. By contrast, those industries which have very high thresholds, vegetable oil mills and umbrella

manufacturers, are high-technology industries with very specific products. The indexes of threshold, concentration and incidence for all industries in 1970 are listed in Table A3.2.

Industry concentration measures the extent to which total production in any given industry is unevenly distributed among its various establishments. A raw index for each industry is computed by calculating the proportion of total value of shipments for that industry accounted for by each individual establishment, and then summing the squares of these proportions over all establishments. Where these proportions are of approximately equal size the index will be lower than where the proportions of the largest plants dominate the

Figure 3.3 Manufacturing thresholds, Canada, 1970



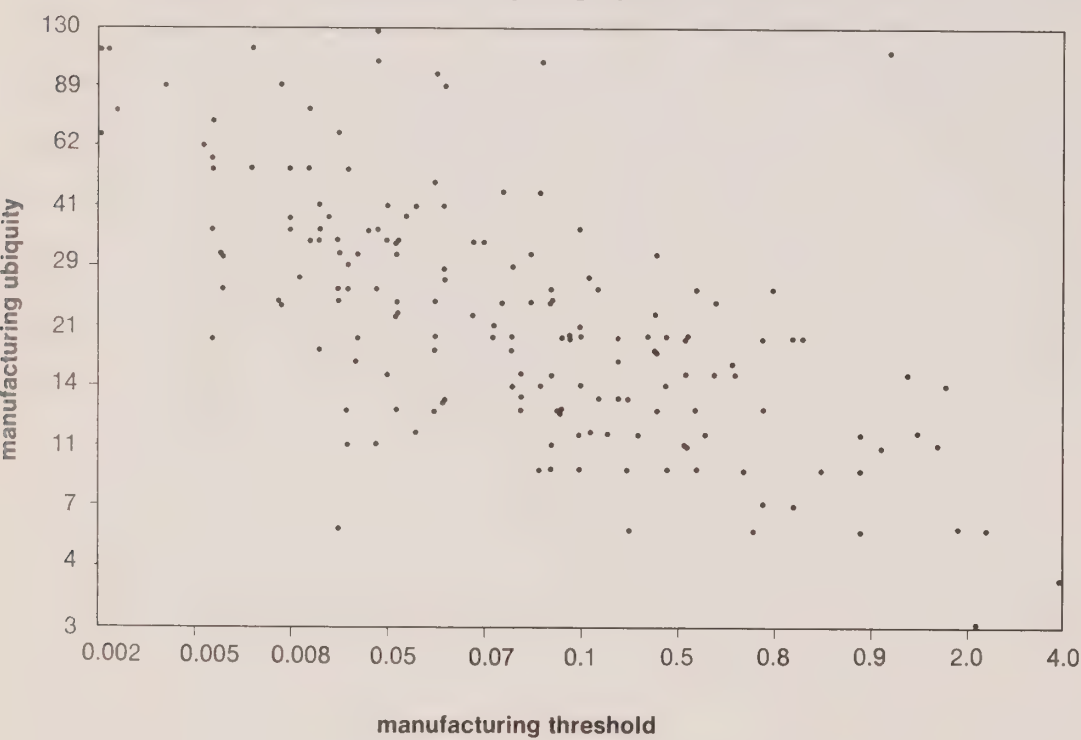
industry. However, inter-industry comparisons of this index are not possible because the number of establishments varies.

The adjusted concentration indexes for industries given in Table A3.2 reflect the different number of establishments by expressing the raw index as a percentage of the “range” of concentration from the lowest possible concentration, where all establishments are equal in output and the index equal to 1.0 divided by the number of establishments, and the maximum concentration, where one establishment has all the output and an index of 1.0. Thus, an index of 2.5 means that the concentration level of an industry is only 2.5 percent of its maximum. The office and store machinery and umbrella industries are examples of high-concentration industries. Their indexes are 41.06

and 36.63 percent of their respective maximums. The women’s clothing industry, and machine shops, with indexes of only 0.25 and 0.28 percent of their respective maximums, are industries of low concentration.

The concepts of threshold and concentration may be further illustrated by a hypothetical example. The profiles of value of shipments of two industries are presented in Figure 3.2. Industry A has the higher threshold of the two. That is, a new establishment in Industry A would need to be relatively larger to be competitive to enter the market than would be necessary in Industry B. The establishments of Industry A are of more equal size, however, and so Industry A has a lower concentration index than does Industry B.

Figure 3.4 Manufacturing ubiquity and threshold, Canada, 1970



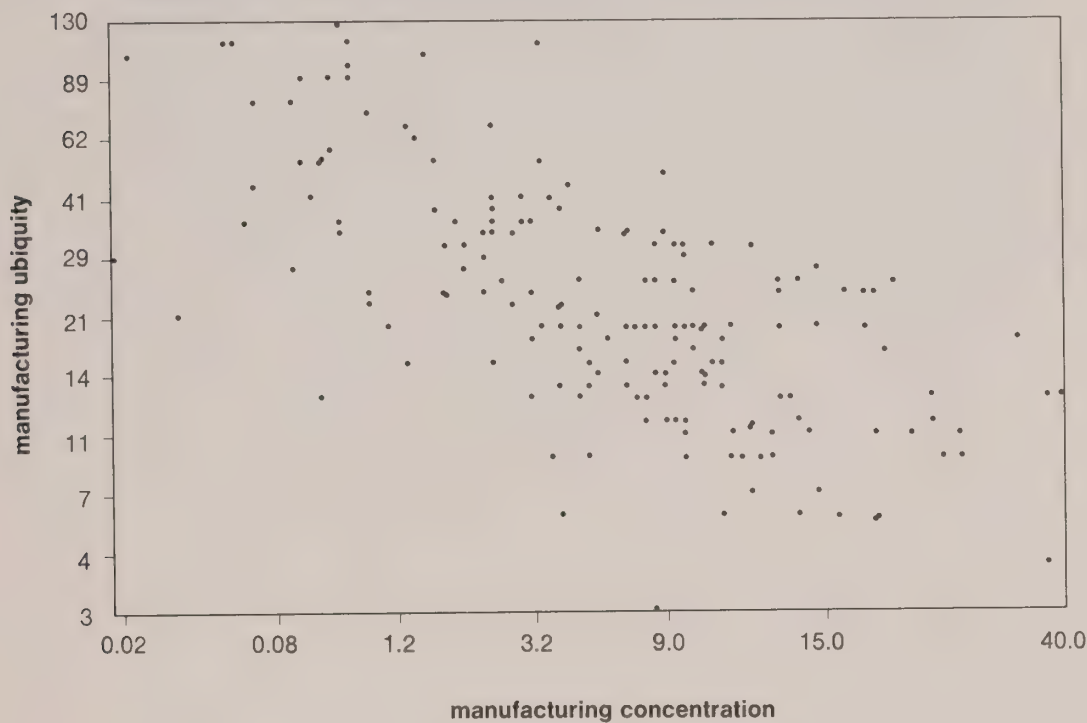
In addition to these two measures of industrial structure, a further means of describing the geographic distribution is offered. The simplest measure of geographic distribution is the incidence of an industry, that is, the number of cities in which that industry is represented. For example, bakeries and commercial printing houses occur in most cities and have respective incidences of 129 and 117 out of the maximum of 137 cities (Table A3.2). Lime manufacturers and clock and watch manufacturers are examples of sporadic industries with incidences of 2 and 4.

The interrelationships of threshold, concentration and incidence are shown in Figures 3.4 and 3.5. It is shown that Canadian industries which are ubiquitous tend to have lower threshold and concentration indexes. Conversely, those industries which are sporadic have higher market thresholds and

also tend to be dominated by a few large plants. Not all these industries with high indexes of concentration and threshold are manufacturing giants; nor does a high value on one index necessarily imply a high score on the other. For example, two of the highest market thresholds are for rubber footwear manufacturers (the actual value for which is confidential) and for umbrella manufacturers (4.045). In both these cases there are only a few establishments in Canada, but the plants belonging to the former are of more equal size so that its concentration index (2.712) is considerably lower than that of umbrella manufacturers (36.628).

All three indexes of threshold, concentration and incidence are needed to describe manufacturing industries and their geographic distribution. Industries

Figure 3.5 Manufacturing ubiquity and concentration, Canada, 1970



which have high thresholds or high concentrations are likely to have most of their plants centrally located to optimize access to markets. Sporadic industries mean that the demands for the commodities are being served from a few points. If the corresponding thresholds are low, then new plants could conceivably be located in non-central regions and hence boost local employment. There are industries, such as breakfast cereal manufacturers, whose thresholds (0.057) and incidence (9) are relatively low, indicating perhaps that new establishments may be fairly easily initiated. In this case, concentration is extremely high at 36.5 percent of maximum, which suggests that there is a great deal of industry control and, thus, that growth prospects are uncertain for new operations. Knowledge of these three characteristics of industries is, therefore, important in selecting manufacturing industries to complement regional development plans.

3.4 Manufacturing industries and urban areas: the rank-orders

There is a strong relationship between the type and number of industries in an area and the population of that area. In general, the smaller towns have only ubiquitous industries. The larger the centre, the greater the likelihood of many industrial types, including some sporadic industries, being present. For instance, Montréal, Canada's largest metropolitan area, has the largest number of different industries (129), whereas Thompson and Labrador City, two of the smaller cities in the tabulations (excluding Oromocto which had no industry in 1970), have the fewest at two industries each. Cities, thus, can be ranked by the size and variety of their industries. In the same way, industries can be ranked according to their size and frequency of occurrence in the various cities.

Table A3.3 shows the results of a triangularization program which simultaneously rank-orders the 137 urban areas by their manufacturing employment, and the 171 industries by their employment in urban areas. The rank-orders of urban areas are given by their positions as *row* headings and the ranks of industries are given by their respective positions as *column* headings. The cells of this matrix of 137 urban rows by 171 industry columns are filled with the employment of all establishments in that particular urban-industry cell for 1971.

This matrix shows, at the industry level, the uneven distribution of manufacturing employment in Canada. It is also possible to see the interrelationship between industry threshold, concentration and incidence and industry location. The industries which are most important in total employment in Canada, such as pulp and paper mills, bakeries and machine shops, have very low indexes of threshold and concentration and high incidence indexes. The sporadic industries which have a high technology component and require immediate access to large markets, such as

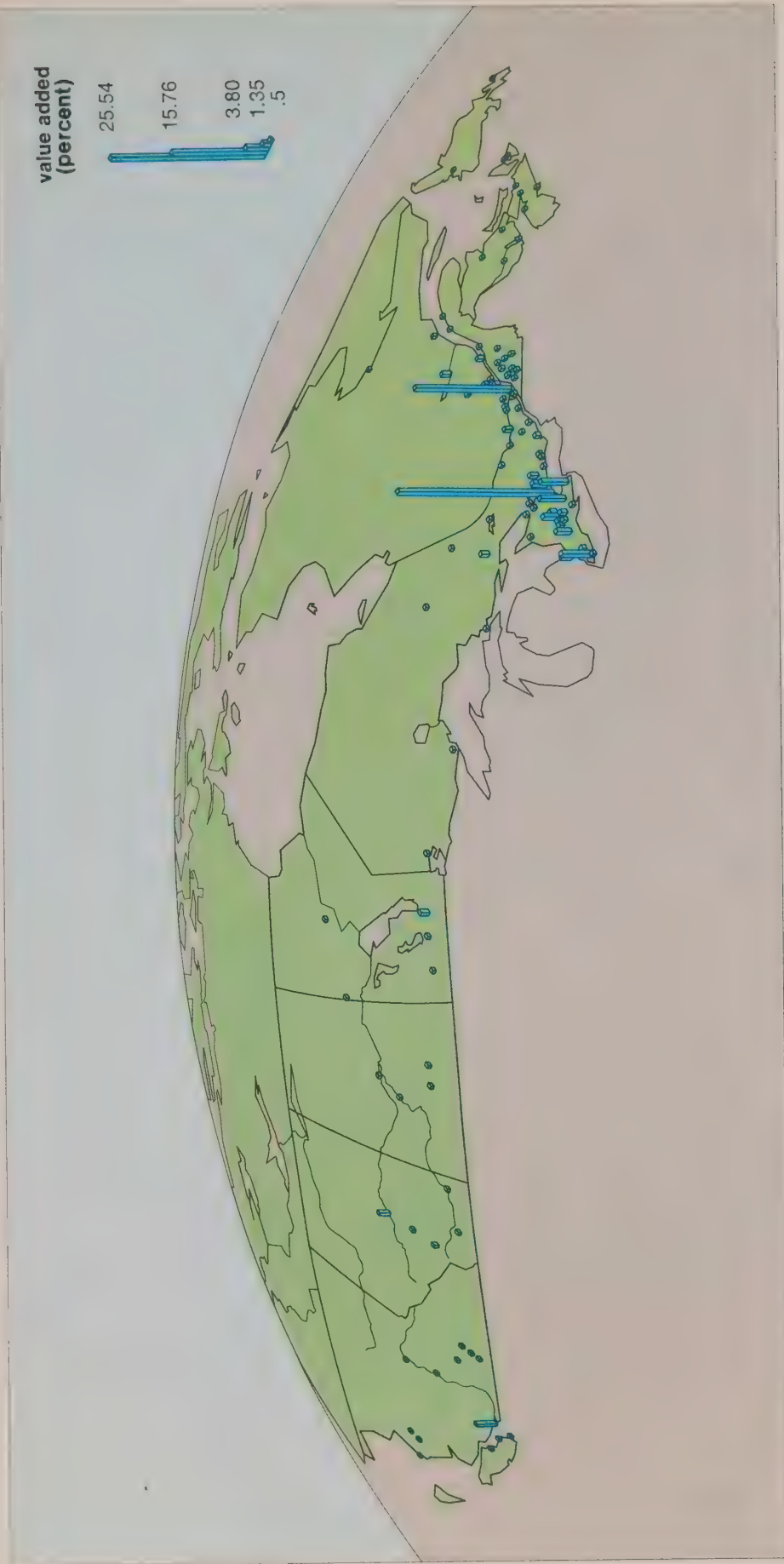
the venetian-blind industry and typewriter and supplies manufacturers, are associated with the larger urban areas and tend to have higher thresholds and concentrations. There are also sporadic industries which are closely associated with a local raw-materials industry, such as leaf tobacco processing, and which have plants in locations which are not determined by city and market size.

3.5 Foreign control of manufacturing

Over the years the amount of foreign capital and investment in Canada has grown in importance. On a national basis, in 1970, establishments which were foreign-controlled employed 44 percent of all manufacturing employees and accounted for 52 percent of value-added and 54 percent of value of shipments. Since roughly 90 percent of this activity was located in the 137 urban areas, a major drawback of foreign-controlled manufacturing is apparent: the geographic concentration of foreign-controlled manufacturing has contributed to regional disparities in Canada.

The pattern of this activity is mapped in Figure 3.6. The pattern of foreign-controlled activity is much less dispersed than that of all activity as shown in Figure 3.1. Also, the heartland cities in the Windsor-Québec City axis, especially the Ontario centres, have by far the major bulk of foreign-controlled activity and these represent very high proportions of their total manufacturing activity. For instance, the percentages of local manufacturing value-added that is foreign-controlled in Toronto, Windsor and Guelph are 58, 71 and 75 respectively. This reflects high foreign involvement in industries that tend to locate in this area, such as transportation equipment, as well as an "economic shadow" effect from the proximity to the United States' manufacturing belt.³

Figure 3.6 Manufacturing: foreign control, Canada, 1970



Note: The percentages in Figures 3.6 to 3.9 are the urban shares as a percent of the total for the 137 urban areas.

Figure 3.7 Manufacturing: Toronto control, Canada, 1970



Figure 3.8 Manufacturing: Montréal control, Canada, 1970

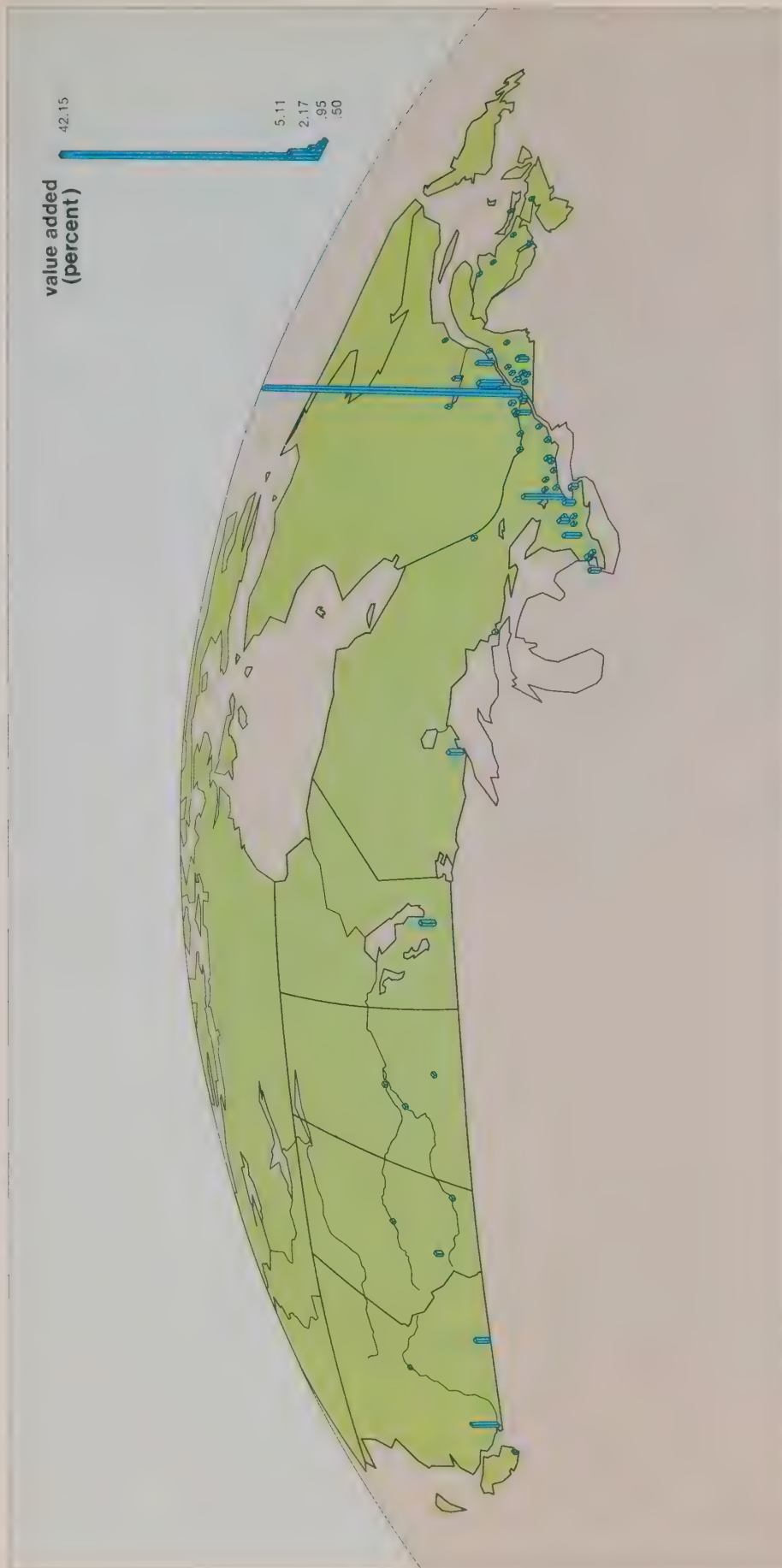


Figure 3.9 Manufacturing: Vancouver control, Canada, 1970



3.6 Non-local Canadian controlled manufacturing

Some of the problems associated with foreign control of a city's manufacturing also apply where the head office of an industrial establishment is located outside the area where the plant is located. There are some indications that these situations are manifested in the social problems of the communities involved. For example, a report in the *Ottawa Citizen* (October 28, 1975) claimed there is a higher incidence of medical problems resulting from stress and job anxiety in communities where the industries are subsidiaries or branch plants of larger corporations.

To examine the pattern of non-local control, a sample of Canadian-controlled establishments was cross-tabulated by the location of the head office.

Table 3.3 Canadian and foreign control of manufacturing employment and value added, by urban size class, 1970

Urban size class	Employment		Value added	
	Canada	Foreign	Canada	Foreign
10,000-19,999	52.7	47.3	43.1	56.9
20,000-29,999	49.7	50.3	42.6	57.4
30,000-49,999	52.6	47.4	44.2	55.8
50,000-99,999	51.0	49.0	41.3	58.7
100,000-249,999	53.0	47.0	44.3	55.7
250,000-999,999	54.4	45.6	48.6	51.4
1,000,000 +	58.0	42.0	47.4	52.6

Note: Excludes head office establishments.

Source: Tabulations provided by Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division of Statistics Canada, August 1975.

The sample firms accounted for over 60 percent of all Canadian-controlled manufacturing activity. Figures 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 show the distribution of corporation control from Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. Toronto head offices have plants in more urban areas than Montréal and Vancouver, but still Toronto has a higher proportion of locally-owned manufacturing (49 percent) than does Montréal (42 percent) or Vancouver (37 percent). Both Toronto and Vancouver have larger proportions of their corporation control in Montréal than does Montréal in the other two cities. There is also a difference in the locational pattern of control between Toronto and Montréal. Toronto controls almost no activity in Québec east of Montréal, whereas Montréal head offices have considerable activity in southwestern Ontario.

3.7 Foreign and non-local control by urban size

The incidence of foreign and non-local control is tabulated by urban size classes in Table 3.3. The degree of foreign control does not appear to be related to urban size. This lack of a relationship suggests that geographic location and industry mix are more important considerations in the location of foreign-controlled branch plants than the size of the urban place, in spite of the associated urbanization economies of larger cities.

By contrast, the tabulations by urban size class of non-local Canadian controlled activity displayed in Table 3.4 reveal that a clear relationship exists between the location of the head offices of Canadian firms and the urban hierarchy. The smaller the centre, the more

Table 3.4 Distribution of total manufacturing employment and total manufacturing value added by Canadian non-local control, by urban size class, 1970

Urban size class	Employment		Value added	
	Local	Non-local	Local	Non-local
10,000-19,999	72.1	27.9	74.0	26.0
20,000-29,999	79.6	20.4	77.2	22.8
30,000-49,999	76.2	23.8	76.4	23.6
50,000-99,999	81.2	18.8	85.1	14.9
100,000-249,999	81.2	18.8	80.1	19.9
250,000-999,999	80.6	19.4	80.1	19.9
1,000,000 +	94.1	5.9	93.7	6.3

Source: Tabulations provided by Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division of Statistics Canada, August 1975.

likely it is that the head office of a local industry will be located in another, probably larger, urban area. Therefore, the larger the centre in which an activity is located, the less likely that control of that activity is situated elsewhere.

This pattern is reflected for all establishments, regardless of country of control, in the ratio between production and non-production employees listed in Table 3.5. Since the normal head office functions of administration and research occur more often in larger centres, there are lower proportions of production employees in the larger urban size classes. This pattern may also be a function of the location of labour-intensive industries in small centres as compared to the concentration of complex, capital-intensive industries in major centres.

Table 3.5 Distribution of employment type, by urban size class, 1961, 1970, 1971

Urban size class	1961			1970			1971		
	Production	Supervisory/Head office		Production	Supervisory/Head office		Production	Supervisory/Head office	
10,000 to 19,999	73.4	24.6		78.5	21.5		77.8	72.2 22.2	
20,000 to 29,999	77.9	22.1		77.7	22.3		77.5	72.3 22.5	
30,000 to 49,999	75.0	25.0		76.4	23.6		76.7	73.7 23.7	
50,000 to 99,999	71.8	28.2		71.7	28.3		72.0	28.0	
100,000 to 249,999	73.3	26.7		71.9	28.1		73.2	71.5 26.8	
250,000 to 999,999	69.1	30.9		71.4	28.6		72.0	28.0	
1,000,000 +	64.2	35.8		66.0	34.0		66.4	33.6	

Source: Data tabulations provided by Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division of Statistics Canada, August 1975.

3.8 Conclusion

The interrelated problems of manufacturing are likely to be of continuing concern to Canadians because of the importance of this sector in the economy. Regional growth rates in manufacturing activity have been uneven and there has been a multiple-scale trend toward a concentration of manufacturing in the larger metropolitan centres, particularly Toronto and Montréal, in the heartland corridor from Windsor to Québec City and from eastern Canada to western Canada. These geographic trends in manufacturing growth mirror the trends observed in population growth in Chapter 1.

In addition to these trends which are evident in manufacturing employment and value-added data are the less evident but equally important shifts in the geographic location of control. The documentation of these shifts is less complete, but it is known that a major proportion of manufacturing activity in Canada is owned and controlled by foreign residents. Therefore, decisions relating to this portion of the national economy are, potentially at least, made outside Canada.

It is also evident that the control of Canadian-owned industry, as indicated by the location of head offices, is more concentrated in larger urban areas than is production activity. The location of head offices influences the location of the manufacturing activity they control and reveals a relationship between the spatial concentration of decision-making and the spatial distribution of manufacturing activity. More documentation is needed, both of this relationship between structure and process and of the inter-relationships between manufacturing activity and other urban characteristics such as population growth, income levels and unemployment rates.

Table A3.1 Selected manufacturing statistics, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1970

No.	Urban area	Change in employment*	No. of establishments		No. of SIC functions	Total value added (\$'000)	Manufacturing value added† (\$'000)	Concentration index‡	Foreign\$ control	
			1961	1970					1970	1970
1	Alma	237.6	15	18	11	C	C	0.507	4	3
2	Arnprior CA	136.1	22	25	17	9,145	20,405	0.151	5	3
3	Asbestos CA	106.7	23	23	14	4,189	5,137	0.392	4	1
4	Baie-Comeau CA	136.0	16	18	14	C	C	0.536	5	4
5	Barrie CA	130-160	46	57	31	18,861	C	0.106	5	3
6	Bathurst	87.0	12	12	11	C	C	0.733	0	0
7	Belleville	111.9	60	57	38	29,761	45,242	0.107	4	3
8	Brandon	98.5	39	35	23	3,968	8,769	0.259	3	1
9	Brantford CA	121.2	217	218	73	86,050	160,514	0.024	4	5
10	Brockville	131.1	38	34	25	22,215	54,312	0.161	5	4
11	Calgary CMA	138.3	380	510	97	93,750	205,194	0.021	3	4
12	Campbellton CA	106.4	13	12	8	960	1,949	0.182	0	0
13	Charlottetown CA	89.1	34	35	19	4,996	7,792	0.296	0	0
14	Chatham	156.2	73	71	38	31,713	67,624	0.137	5	4
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	112.7	111	99	35	119,993	188,913	0.417	4	5
16	Chilliwack CA	103.9	46	46	21	5,195	11,660	0.195	0	0
17	Cobourg CA	160-190	33	34	25	14,981	52,536	0.444	5	4
18	Cornor Brook	70-100	16	17	13	C	23,386	0.695	5	3
19	Cornwall	109.4	54	63	38	46,356	73,579	0.155	4	3
20	Courtenay CA	100-130	13	15	13	531	C	0.225	3	1
21	Cowansville	153.9	18	24	20	10,016	31,983	0.158	3	3
22	Cranbrooke	116.3	13	14	11	1,048	1,180	0.154	0	0
23	Dawson Creek	40-70	19	19	15	1,419	1,064	0.134	0	0
24	Dolbeau CA	104.1	14	12	10	C	C	0.818	0	0
25	Drummondville CA	111.2	87	97	44	48,634	81,318	0.104	5	4
26	Edmonton CMA	129.3	483	587	99	165,952	291,831	0.035	4	5
27	Edmundston	100-130	18	20	16	C	13,247	0.713	0	0
28	Flin Flon CA	70-100	9	6	5	5,855	C	0.404	5	2
29	Fredericton CA	126.0	43	37	25	6,720	13,756	0.079	3	1
30	Gaspé	122.8	28	8	4	758	1,257	0.449	0	0
31	Granby CA	100-130	88	103	55	47,416	C	0.040	3	3
32	Grand Falls CA	85.3	4	8	7	C	C	0.886	0	0
33	Grande Prairie	246.4	14	19	15	1,528	5,970	0.223	0	0
34	Guelph CA	127.3	120	139	60	56,543	141,385	0.079	5	5
35	Haileybury CA	133.9	20	17	9	2,901	6,458	0.171	1	1
36	Halifax CMA	94.3	152	138	49	61,724	89,856	0.123	4	4
37	Hamilton CMA	117.9	703	697	113	586,641	1,080,837	0.086	3	6
38	Hawkesbury CA	160-190	22	25	20	5,658	C	0.254	5	3

Table A3.1 Selected manufacturing statistics, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1970 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Change in employment*	No. of establishments	No. of SIC functions	Total value added (\$'000)	Manufacturing value added† (\$'000)	Concentration index‡	Foreign§ control
			1961	1970	1961	1970	1970	
39	Joliette CA	100-130	61	60	14,237	C	0.069	3
40	Kamloops CA	100-130	31	35	2,521	C	0.094	2
41	Kapuskasing	108.2	10	9	C	C	0.755	5
42	Kelona CA	100-130	39	48	6,017	16,314	0.151	3
43	Kenora CA	100-130	16	16	C	18,901	0.864	5
44	Kentville CA	298.6	16	16	1,531	7,506	0.143	4
45	Kingston CA	98.4	78	68	61,096	85,018	0.337	5
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	102.1	24	18	2,214	3,708	0.142	2
47	Kitchener CMA	138.1	460	509	224,537	490,887	0.020	5
48	Kitimat	106.9	7	8	C	C	0.948	4
49	Labrador City CA	C	1	2	C	C	C	5
50	Lachute CA	100-130	32	31	19,485	C	0.221	4
51	LaTuque	107.6	15	12	C	C	0.958	5
52	Leamington	70-100	18	16	C	33,380	0.726	5
53	Lethbridge	166.0	65	76	14,801	34,447	0.148	2
54	Lincoln	122.3	21	22	2,492	4,357	0.086	0
55	Lindsay	126.0	36	41	10,969	22,044	0.131	4
56	London CMA	125.7	390	397	192,012	380,346	0.154	5
57	Magog CA	70-100	36	28	21,995	C	0.552	0
58	Matane	188.8	23	15	1,269	6,004	0.325	4
59	Medicine Hat CA	89.1	49	48	18,565	23,072	0.135	2
60	Midland CA	160-190	43	47	9,374	C	0.127	4
61	Moncton CA	120.4	81	71	13,331	22,576	0.054	2
62	Montmagny CA	104.7	47	42	10,207	12,247	0.140	2
63	Montréal CMA	110.4	5,290	5,439	1,937,456	3,299,424	0.004	3
64	Moose Jaw	62.0	46	38	13,620	10,480	0.243	4
65	Nanaimo CA	152.6	56	47	18,673	45,610	0.530	1
66	Newcastle CA	133.5	24	21	2,461	12,921	0.435	4
67	New Glasgow CA	160-190	47	38	7,966	C	0.548	4
68	New Hamburg CA	118.6	24	25	4,415	6,863	0.195	3
69	North Battleford CA	100-130	13	14	898	1,316	0.174	0
70	North Bay	134.7	44	48	10,003	24,233	0.118	4
71	Orillia	135.1	61	47	12,471	26,478	0.120	5
72	Oromocto	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
73	Oshawa CA	100-130	98	111	214,538	C	0.598	5
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	109.0	359	362	158,440	224,360	0.039	4
75	Owen Sound	146.6	42	33	13,784	28,433	0.103	4
76	Pembroke CA	70-100	26	28	8,988	11,712	0.142	4
77	Penticton	213.6	30	39	1,922	8,552	0.087	3
78	Petawawa CA	283.0	3	7	C	C	0.488	0

Table A3.1 Selected manufacturing statistics, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1970 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Change in employment*	No. of establishments		No. of SIC functions	Total value added (\$'000)	Manufacturing value added† (\$'000)	Concentration index‡	Foreign\$ control
			1961	1970					
79	Peterborough CA	125.7	99	83	43	65,746	136,553	0.198	5
80	Portage la Prairie	102.9	18	15	13	3,906	5,993	0.719	5
81	Port Alberni CA	100-130	27	23	15	48,078	C	0.402	0
82	Powell River	110.5	14	8	8	C	C	0.989	0
83	Prince Albert	130.4	27	26	16	8,920	24,707	0.337	4
84	Prince George CA	173.9	42	43	23	5,231	29,175	0.315	4
85	Prince Rupert CA	170-200	19	26	13	3,307	C	0.129	3
86	Québec CMA	98.2	630	534	105	163,098	250,182	0.024	3
87	Red Deer	156.4	31	36	18	4,300	13,508	0.207	3
88	Regina CMA	113.0	127	137	54	44,881	68,875	0.098	3
89	Rimouski	100-130	39	32	19	2,766	C	0.185	3
90	Rivière-du-Loup	247.8	24	25	17	815	3,987	0.165	0
91	Rouyn	152.2	34	27	18	11,896	13,957	0.415	0
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	100-130	447	421	96	319,733	C	0.034	5
93	St-Georges CA	117.8	26	29	22	3,111	6,972	0.113	1
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	110.8	108	99	49	27,536	51,637	0.068	3
95	St-Jean CA	130-160	106	118	54	38,900	C	0.052	4
96	St-Jérôme CA	112.4	78	83	43	20,706	37,158	0.091	3
97	St. John's CMA	103.7	85	81	37	16,594	30,869	0.036	2
98	Ste-Scholastique	313.8	26	28	13	575	2,323	0.188	0
99	Saint John CMA	70-100	111	87	47	64,132	C	0.106	2
100	Sarnia CA	100-130	74	72	32	166,855	C	0.149	5
101	Saskatoon CMA	111.4	136	142	53	30,560	52,974	0.122	4
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	121.7	46	47	28	106,862	161,718	0.599	2
103	Sept-Îles	1,000+	19	21	12	988	C	0.094	1
104	Shawinigan CA	96.1	89	80	40	84,134	119,670	0.105	4
105	Sherbrooke CA	98.2	127	126	59	54,300	95,714	0.075	4
106	Simcoe	136.2	31	29	20	14,476	27,297	0.217	5
107	Smiths Falls CA	130-160	27	20	19	7,814	C	0.176	4
108	Sorel CA	169.4	55	52	27	28,541	109,717	0.174	4
109	Stratford	168.9	67	66	35	21,650	71,057	0.068	5
110	Sudbury CMA	100-130	85	68	30	71,936	C	0.434	5
111	Summerside CA	130-160	20	24	18	1,819	C	0.118	1
112	Swift Current	100.4	20	23	15	1,763	2,003	0.129	0
113	Sydney CA	98.2	74	60	22	28,232	45,995	0.578	1
114	Sydney Mines CA	227.6	16	19	13	1,287	4,582	0.370	2
115	Terrace CA	2,000+	4	6	5	100	C	0.459	3

Table A3.1 Selected manufacturing statistics, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1970 (Concluded)

No.	Urban area	Change in employment*	No. of establishments	No. of SIC functions	Total value added (\$'000)	Manufacturing value added† (\$'000)	Concentration index‡	Foreign§ control
			1961	1970	1961	1970	1970	
116	Thetford Mines CA	287.6	40	39	2,665	15,669	0.419	4
117	Thompson	98.9	3	2	C	C	C	3
118	Thunder Bay CMA	100-130	127	91	53,383	C	0.155	5
119	Timmins CA	75.7	36	25	3,726	4,843	0.104	2
120	Toronto CMA	131.8	5,177	5,974	2,126,285	4,044,533	0.010	1
121	Trail CA	99.4	23	22	C	C	0.540	25%
122	Trenton CA	100-130	43	40	20,859	C	0.064	4
123	Trois-Rivières CA	106.3	135	119	91,735	121,294	0.076	3
124	Truro CA	103.2	78	51	8,360	16,628	0.124	3
125	Val-d'Or CA	79.1	20	9	1,143	1,349	0.156	2
126	Valleyfield CA	130-160	55	51	28,160	C	0.133	0
127	Vancouver CMA	123.3	1738	1924	430,035	830,298	0.005	4
128	Vernon	88.5	27	30	4,050	3,854	0.263	5
129	Victoria CMA	70-100	211	210	41,607	57,130	0.047	2
130	Victoriaville CA	148.1	66	76	12,609	32,666	0.069	1
131	Wallaceburg	176.7	31	33	12,098	34,417	0.135	1
132	Whitehorse	200-300	4	9	153	C	C	4
133	Williams Lake CA	561.7	9	11	294	3,484	0.309	1
134	Windsor CMA	145.4	419	412	239,476	710,739	0.167	3
135	Winnipeg CMA	116.5	994	957	245,552	409,361	0.016	1
136	Woodstock	148.2	56	67	31,946	73,557	0.069	6
137	Yorkton	144.2	22	22	2,653	17,625	0.173	5

* Change in employment = employment 1970 ÷ employment 1961 × 100. Where confidential, a range is given.

† Manufacturing value added by each urban area, 1961 and 1970. (C = confidential.)

‡ Concentration is an unweighted herfindahl index (H_1) where $H_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (pi)^2$ and pi = the proportion of total shipments for the urban area (1970) of establishment i ; n = the number of establishments in that urban area.

§ The proportion of local manufacturing (employees) that is foreign controlled 1970 by groups.

|| The proportion of total foreign control in the 137 urban areas accounted for by that urban area, by size class:

Size class	Percent foreign controlled
0	0%
1	.01-10%
2	10.01-25%
3	25.01-50%
4	50.01-75%
5	75.01-100%

Size class

Percent of total foreign control

0	0
1	< 0.05%
2	0.05-0.1%
3	0.11-0.5%
4	0.51-1.0%
5	1.01-4.0%
6	> 4.01%

Note: SIC = Standard Industrial Classification

Source: Special tabulations provided by Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division of Statistics Canada, 1975.

Table A3.2 Selected statistics for manufacturing industries, Canada, 1970

SIC*	Name	Incidence†	Threshold‡	Concentrations§	Establishments in urban areas	Shipments in urban areas¶ (\$ '000)	Shipments in Canada** (\$ '000)
101	Slaughtering and meat processors	62	0.0020	1.9636	312	1,949,975	2,061,419
103	Poultry processors	26	0.0317	1.7972	57	149,721	283,732
105	Dairy products industry	116	0.0070	0.9074	365	912,217	1,369,206
111	Fish products industry	18	0.0208	0.9822	62	112,960	354,976
112	Fruit and vegetable canners	33	0.0091	2.4112	162	390,341	544,338
123	Feed manufacturers	74	0.0104	0.5339	219	335,636	585,843
124	Flour mills	16	0.0867	3.8411	30	239,818	247,524
125	Breakfast cereal manufacturers	9	0.0573	36.4508	11	57,693	58,731
128	Biscuit manufacturers	15	0.0461	5.5102	40	C	42 est.
129	Bakeries	129	0.0185	0.8584	1,266	429,195	502,891
131	Confectionary manufacturers	27	0.0054	5.4498	124	235,395	240,395
133	Sugar refineries	5	0.3820	7.7400	11	188,834	204,473
135	Vegetable oil mills	7	1.4633	10.1222	8	C	10 est.
139	Miscellaneous food industries	34	0.0050	1.9234	234	696,726	782,492
141	Soft drink manufacturers	106	0.0176	1.3603	311	339,171	357,753
143	Distilleries	8	0.0961	9.7681	18	307,776	344,028
145	Breweries	21	0.2277	4.3322	40	C	42 est.
147	Wineries	13	0.2968	5.7352	19	41,360	42,115
151	Leaf tobacco processing	4	C	6.3889	5	68,937	151,319
153	Tobacco products manufacturers	6	0.0690	7.9555	17	C	19 est.
161	Rubber footwear manufacturers	4	C	2.7125	4	C	5 est.
163	Rubber tire and tube manufacturers	10	0.1312	6.0385	13	C	14 est.
169	Other rubber industries	22	0.0139	4.6161	73	165,999	209,161
172	Leather tanneries	12	0.0721	6.0662	24	60,626	67,257
174	Shoe factories	23	0.0312	0.6644	158	192,331	232,208
175	Leather glove factories	10	0.0553	2.7949	33	12,211	17,183
1792	Boot and shoe finding manufacturers	9	0.0764	4.1715	32	C	34 est.
1799	Miscellaneous leather products	20	0.0210	1.4857	166	62,481	64,397
183	Cotton yarn and cloth mills	15	0.5268	5.8517	24	252,379	282,532
193	Wool yarn mills	9	0.0783	8.8781	12	18,439	25,538
197	Wool cloth mills	17	0.0446	3.3279	22	74,243	96,443
201	Synthetic textile mills	29	0.0395	3.3127	75	386,059	481,790
211	Fibre preparing mills	6	0.0658	5.3081	24	21,488	22,051
212	Thread mills	4	0.3468	15.0613	14	C	16 est.
213	Cordage and twine mills	8	C	20.1579	13	15,232	16,875
214	Narrow fabric mills	12	0.0570	5.0185	40	C	42 est.
215	Pressed and punched felt mills	4	2.1939	11.9444	7	4,255	8,403

Table A3.2 Selected statistics for manufacturing industries, Canada, 1970 (*Continued*)

SIC*	Name	Incidence†	Threshold‡	Concentration§	Establishments in urban areas	Shipments in urban areas¶ (\$ '000)	Shipments in Canada** (\$ '000)
216	Carpet, mat and rug mills	16	0.0807	3.0212	186	118,168	159,568
218	Textile dyeing and finishing plants	11	0.0686	4.8905	63	44,286	58,637
219	Linoleum and coated fabric industry	8	C	4.9705	21	C	22 est.
221	Canvas products industry	41	0.0476	2.9415	123	30,031	31,112
223	Cotton and jute bag industry	12	0.2123	3.2436	29	30,505	29 est.
2291	Automobile fabric accessory manufacturers	9	0.0142	20.6226	22	C	24 est.
2292	Embroidery, pleating manufacturers	16	0.0521	2.4215	115	15,181	115 est.
2299	Miscellaneous textile industry	28	0.0137	4.6103	212	155,485	156,679
231	Hosiery mills	20	0.0614	1.4745	85	95,315	112,447
239	Other knitting mills	31	0.0130	0.8431	195	269,131	302,243
2431	Men's clothing factories	33	0.0111	0.5206	449	488,022	512,214
2432	Men's clothing contractors	20	0.0724	0.9924	103	26,837	36,539
2441	Women's clothing factories	26	0.0147	0.2499	615	506,513	512,804
2442	Women's and children's clothing contractors	17	0.0875	0.3546	179	25,835	34,696
245	Children's clothing factories	9	0.0293	0.7741	142	108,216	114,306
246	Fur goods industry	18	0.0205	2.7126	375	C	378 est.
247	Hat and cap industry	9	0.0784	2.9733	76	18,013	76 est.
248	Foundation garment industry	11	0.0534	4.6303	34	52,399	55,818
2491	Fabric glove manufacturers	11	C	5.8873	7	3,750	6,467
2499	Miscellaneous clothing industry	6	0.1783	3.2861	37	12,450	37 est.
2511	Shingle mills	7	0.0186	5.2343	37	25,004	32,335
2513	Sawmills and planing mills	73	0.0004	0.6539	251	422,227	1,135,377
252	Veneer and plywood mills	21	0.0725	1.9910	44	184,150	262,118
2541	Sash, door and other millwork plants	91	0.0035	0.7086	622	249,232	318,252
2542	Hardwood flooring	6	C	6.9569	9	13,033	20,285
256	Wooden box factories	30	0.0206	4.8426	78	24,871	54,248
258	Coffin and casket industry	14	0.1682	2.4011	25	13,303	17,336
2591	Wood preservation	15	0.0850	5.2945	20	30,574	38,512
2592	Wood turning	10	0.1253	3.8610	18	6,737	14,371
2599	Miscellaneous wood industries	39	0.0194	2.2286	115	33,100	58,642
261	Household furniture industry	114	0.0022	0.4599	1,389	290,260	371,306
264	Office furniture industry	14	0.0539	3.5592	58	88,434	89,277
266	Miscellaneous furniture industry	48	0.0095	0.6768	366	223,110	247,987
268	Electric lamp and shade industry	6	0.0886	2.6345	62	C	63 est.
271	Pulp and paper mills	43	0.0682	0.5243	82	1,712,064	2,850,836
272	Asphalt roofing manufacturers	8	1.3245	4.2794	15	C	17 est.
2731	Manufacturers of folding cartons and boxes	29	0.0418	2.1844	105	177,533	182,772

Table A3.2 Selected statistics for manufacturing industries, Canada, 1970 (Continued)

SIC*	Name	Incidence†	Threshold‡	Concentration§	Establishments in urban areas	Shipments in urban areas¶ (\$ '000)	Shipments in Canada** (\$ '000)
2732	Manufacturers of corrugated boxes	23	0.0964	1.6439	70	C	72 est.
2733	Paper and plastic bag manufacturers	18	0.1601	2.1147	75	171,410	191,798
274	Miscellaneous paper converters	33	0.0164	1.5578	206	377,654	384,270
286	Commercial printing	117	0.0020	0.4927	1,939	687,301	711,429
287	Platemaking, typesetting and bindery plants	33	0.0176	0.8645	382	93,411	94,341
288	Publishing only	50	0.0106	2.4551	416	148,833	150,756
289	Publishing and printing	115	0.3057	2.4772	302	561,129	588,795
291	Iron and steel mills	20	0.0701	14.8784	39	1,595,506	1,691,662
292	Steel pipe and tube mills	11	C	5.7917	23	C	25 est.
294	Iron foundries	44	0.0292	4.9002	91	199,495	212,290
295	Smelting and refining	16	C	6.0104	20	1,039,804	1,080,015
296	Aluminum rolling, casting	19	0.0133	14.1391	60	223,400	241,851
297	Copper and alloy rolling, casting	19	0.0087	12.5890	49	C	52 est.
298	Metal rolling casting n.e.s.	18	0.0402	2.7794	72	146,140	154,329
301	Boiler and plate works	28	0.0603	7.6824	63	176,158	179,255
302	Fabricated structural metal industry	36	0.0236	1.9483	124	463,239	476,107
303	Ornamental and architectural metal	71	0.0050	0.9741	575	262,492	275,957
304	Metal stamping, pressing and coating	59	0.0045	1.2583	687	834,922	867,854
305	Wire and wire products manufacturers	29	0.0103	1.8423	216	415,889	441,577
306	Hardware, tool and cutlery manufacturers	40	0.0112	0.7387	492	233,086	258,492
307	Heating equipment manufacturers	20	0.0483	2.3445	76	107,452	117,546
308	Machine shops	108	0.0678	0.2816	922	210,789	232,533
309	Miscellaneous metal fabricating industries	50	0.0070	0.7816	437	448,736	478,318
311	Agricultural implement industry	22	0.0146	8.7884	57	206,241	226,724
315	Miscellaneous machinery manufacturers	55	0.0048	0.8288	594	1,211,839	1,277,801
316	Commercial refrigeration, air conditioning	14	0.1709	6.4995	37	C	41 est.
318	Office and store machinery	9	0.0213	41.0652	27	C	31 est.
321	Aircraft and parts manufacturers	16	0.0050	10.8494	80	536,102	543,708
323	Motor vehicle manufacturers	13	0.0152	15.4676	20	C	22 est.
324	Truck body and trailer manufacturers	51	0.0146	1.4481	204	190,365	243,831
325	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	27	0.0052	5.0583	164	1,201,592	1,272,154
326	Railroad rolling stock industry	8	0.2427	7.7867	13	222,674	13 est.
327	Shipbuilding and repair	16	0.0292	8.8905	43	208,864	232,705
328	Boat building and repair	38	0.0254	1.9445	138	35,056	46,706
329	Miscellaneous vehicle manufacturers	14	0.0115	31.5956	21	48,788	232,978
331	Manufacturers of small electrical appliances	12	0.0190	4.0058	52	124,844	142,608
332	Manufacturers of major appliances	10	0.0307	4.7163	25	259,352	286,651

Table A3.2 Selected statistics for manufacturing industries, Canada, 1970 (*Continued*)

SIC*	Name	Incidence†	Threshold‡	Concentrations§	Establishments in urban areas	Shipments in urban areas¶ (\$ '000)	Shipments in Canada** (\$ '000)
334	Manufacturers of household radios and televisions	6	0.2177	7.3000	17	C	18 est.
335	Communications equipment manufacturers	35	0.0095	2.7971	200	672,494	687,849
336	Manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment	29	0.0212	3.8769	168	508,397	514,134
337	Battery manufacturers	9	C	2.3854	22	C	25 est.
338	Manufacturers of electric wire and cable	20	0.2642	9.0993	27	409,209	442,021
339	Manufacturers of miscellaneous electric products	31	0.0119	1.8925	176	284,357	314,298
341	Cement manufacturers	12	C	1.2416	16	98,300	165,604
343	Lime manufacturers	2	2.0282	4.6558	2	C	13 est.
345	Gypsum products manufacturers	8	0.8128	4.7147	12	C	16 est.
347	Concrete products manufacturers	92	0.0086	0.7984	340	187,911	206,462
348	Ready-mix concrete manufacturers	87	0.0313	0.8773	205	238,515	266,315
3511	Clay (domestic) products	16	0.0780	2.7493	35	31,800	45,193
3512	Clay (imported) products	21	0.0178	10.0050	30	32,546	33,648
352	Refractories	6	0.1317	21.5200	15	C	18 est.
353	Stone products	28	0.1679	1.4845	59	6,035	9,529
354	Mineral wool products	7	0.9177	18.2444	9	C	10 est.
355	Asbestos products	7	0.2074	15.1680	16	51,111	16 est.
3561	Glass manufacturers	9	0.1285	4.2453	14	C	16 est.
3562	Glass products	28	0.0211	6.1319	104	90,733	109,517
357	Abrasives manufacturers	10	C	6.3820	18	58,620	64,372
359	Other non-metallic mineral products	15	0.1800	4.5063	35	17,734	22,333
3651	Petroleum refining	12	0.3109	1.9590	31	1,648,584	1,758,940
3652	Manufacturers of lubricating oils	7	C	22.9262	17	39,632	17 est.
369	Other petroleum and coal products	16	0.4972	4.4269	31	14,932	20,555
371	Explosives and ammunition manufacturers	15	0.2117	6.9277	17	96,156	113,954
372	Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers	16	0.2034	1.1238	34	43,099	72,150
373	Manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins	16	0.1214	5.1238	38	C	40 est.
374	Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals	19	0.0082	1.8733	136	377,838	386,870
375	Paint and varnish manufacturers	27	0.0156	1.6375	153	C	158 est.
376	Manufacturers of soap and cleaning compounds	22	0.0052	16.7648	123	254,582	258,245
377	Manufacturers of toilet preparations	8	0.0246	5.3844	62	140,714	156,418
378	Manufacturers of industrial chemicals	38	0.0314	2.6698	107	679,096	895,878
3791	Manufacturers of printing inks	11	0.0931	3.3114	45	31,330	45 est.
3799	Other chemical industries	35	0.0124	1.4035	278	253,884	282,800
3811	Instrument and related products manufacturers	23	0.0100	10.8737	122	C	128 est.
3812	Clock and watch manufacturers	4	0.1317	14.5053	20	32,135	20 est.
3813	Orthopaedic and surgical appliances	16	0.1521	14.1703	37	6,971	37 est.

Table A3.2 Selected statistics for manufacturing industries, Canada, 1970 (Concluded)

SIC*	Name	Incidence†	Threshold‡	Concentration§	Establishments in urban areas	Shipments in urban areas¶ (\$ '000)	Shipments in Canada** (\$ '000)
3814	Optthalmic goods manufacturers	34	0.0887	2.1911	100	C	102 est.
3815	Dental laboratories	95	0.0278	0.8816	497	27,228	27,867
382	Jewelry and silverware manufacturers	16	0.0153	4.1126	267	110,689	114,614
383	Broom, brush and mop industries	19	0.0285	5.6041	60	33,855	38,659
384	Venetian blind manufacturers	12	0.2542	6.3867	27	C	28 est.
385	Plastics fabricators	50	0.0051	0.7773	455	389,070	438,310
3931	Sporting goods industry	29	0.0202	3.9995	103	78,632	81,689
3932	Toys and games industry	10	0.0313	3.1667	63	67,617	73,057
395	Fur dressing and dyeing industry	7	0.0141	6.9571	15	7,796	15 est.
397	Signs and display industry	66	0.0132	1.2303	396	79,919	80,533
3981	Button, buckle and fastener industry	7	0.2041	8.5368	34	C	35 est.
3982	Candle manufacturers	6	0.3272	23.3512	13	C	17 est.
3983	Hair goods manufacturers	5	0.4921	10.9120	15	C	16 est.
3984	Artificial flowers and feathers manufacturers	6	0.6210	8.3895	19	C	20 est.
3985	Model and pattern manufacturers	26	0.0537	5.2066	115	C	121 est.
3986	Musical instruments and sound recordings	9	0.1603	9.5387	30	C	33 est.
3988	Typewriter supplies manufacturers	4	1.7117	9.7670	11	14,235	11 est.
3989	Pen and pencil manufacturers	8	C	7.7152	20	C	22 est.
3995	Stamp and stencil manufacturers	22	0.1013	3.0012	72	C	73 est.
3996	Statuary, art goods, regalia and novelties	13	0.1179	3.0754	63	10,186	11,666
3997	Umbrella manufacturers	3	4.0453	36.6280	6	3,535	6 est.
3998	Artificial ice manufacturers	22	0.4098	5.1045	28	4,043	4,148
3999	Other miscellaneous industries	14	0.0280	5.0057	59	34,280	37,049

* For description of 1960 SICs see Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Cat. No. 12-501 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1960).

† Incidence is the number of urban areas containing the SIC.

‡ Threshold of an industry is the minimum average size (of manufacturing shipments) of establishments expressed as a percentage of total shipments for that SIC and was calculated as follows. The establishments for each SIC were ranked from smallest to largest (by value of shipments). An average value of shipments for the smallest 5th to 15th percentile establishments was expressed as a percentage of total shipments for all establishments in that SIC. (C = confidential.)

§ Concentration index is a weighted herfindahl index (Hw), where $Hw = (H^*n) / (n-1)$ and where $H = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2$ with p_i = proportion of total national shipments (of that SIC) of establishment i , n = number of establishments (of that SIC) in Canada, and $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$.

|| Number of establishments in the 137 study urban areas.

¶ Value of manufacturing shipments of the establishments in the urban areas. (C = confidential.)

** Value of manufacturing shipments of all establishments in Canada. Where ¶ is confidential (C), or where ¶ equals **, the number of establishments (est.) is given.

Note: SIC = Standard Industrial Classification

Source: Tabulations provided by Primary Industry and Manufacturing Division, Statistics Canada, August 1975.

Table A3.3(1) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971

No.	Urban area	271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301
120	Toronto	9A. AAA. AAAAAAAAAAABB497CABBAACBBCC4CBAB6CBC9B893CB9CCC8
63	Montréal	9AC8ABCAABABACBBB698ACBBCABCB999B8CC2BC587CCCBCC9
37	Hamilton	.BA68..89.89C8.B77758B37.58843468877287.C7789.786.58.4886
127	Vancouver	9B86C94998CC99579888C9A717759757889CC883..75.8888B7687876
47	Kitchener	.C6B7..CC.7B97787998492.983C85668677..758877B768653..36.C
92	St. Catharines-Niagara	B8BA7. C45. 757777786598295657616576668933. 853...7...6.54.8
135	Winnipeg	68.7C7.5BCCB88C8887986.5.67787575888.485..75.8779.65767..
134	Windsor	.8.A7A.32.7686.6787468.8..5.55779555.864..51..297..5.5..2
56	London	.C.C9B.C678768.978756514.65767577867.7459.78.8845..6..8.4
86	Québec	97..88..58.8779.88447747..3974474767C573.875..735346.4..4
26	Edmonton	5884384978B8874957776.8724.41.74788.474..82.76676.485254
73	Oshawa	.6888A.7.56.731.54684.43..1.42.56513.54..5.8.794..3..4..
74	Ottawa-Hull	B24.C.96.97685755656.7..5115.84766..4C7.72..357.1.4..4
11	Calgary	57768..56489686486678517.56473.74879..65..7277757.4574..7
9	Brantford	69.67..7.6554.7587517..687..5546456.835..56..88..8.74.4
110	Sudbury	..5.4.A..6247..64.36.36..6..6..5..4..4..2..3
102	Sault Ste. Marie	7.A.4..6..6..5..24.64..4135..1..4..7.4..
123	Trois-Rivières	B.2.5..8.6136.66.1565..761836.467..2..952..8..3..
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	C.5.4.A.3.65.7..66.5..5..45.2.61545..2..5..1..
79	Peterborough	.C..5..6.33.B6453.227.27.4444544..27..1..6..7..6..
100	Sarnia	..84..6224..57325..A..4..5..4..7..49..4
34	Guelph	.7565..876646449775337..7.4..7364..168.5..574.75.45..
105	Sherbrooke	.9716..6.6156..7.436..383364..6.444.14..748..4..2..8
95	St-Jean	..7..766.43.74475..5845..7.55237.6..773..65.84..
104	Shawinigan	C..4.8.6..4..3.35..975.74..5.322..1..73..4.57..
25	Drummondville	55..7..15..35..54.553..C.7..8.54246..6..82..1..55..
108	Sorel	.89.2.9..52..4..4..3..7..5.234C..5..3..
36	Halifax	.4..76.74.76471.8.444.52..11.7.5539.5..58.7642.52714..
31	Granby	.4.27..65.2547767624..965..7.57253..463.15..2.5..4..3..
99	Saint John	9..6..5..75.7..77327.42..6..4..6485..7..7535.5.6.5..
118	Thunder Bay	B8..4..7156..6..26454..4.7..6.1547..5..4.3..2..
136	Woodstock	.9.76..65.53.55..87..4..3346..67..6..475..41..
109	Stratford	.8.96..6..5243.7.758.7..65..4411..2..36..5
19	Cornwall	C..4..57.5..2..5362..78.5..4.5..2..3..1.45
14	Chatham	.5.C49..3.5464.4.44.4..4614..82..2..6..

Table A3.3(1) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Continued)

Table A3.3(1) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Continued)

No.	Urban area
67	New Glasgow
1	Alma
18	Cornor Brook
2	Amprior
29	Fredericton
70	North Bay
59	Medicine Hat
38	Hawkesbury
52	Leamington
41	Kapuskasing
62	Montmagny
51	La Tuque
32	Grand Falls
42	Kelowna
76	Pembroke
116	Theftord Mines
91	Rouyn
83	Prince Albert
107	Smiths Falls
66	Newcastle
93	St-Georges
27	Edmundston
77	Penticton
16	Chilliwack
85	Prince Rupert
117	Thompson
43	Kenora
87	Red Deer
6	Bathurst
44	Kentville
8	Brandon
68	New Hamburg
64	Moose Jaw
114	Sydney Mines
13	Charlottetown

Table A3.3(1) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800																																																								
35	Haileybury	3	4	4	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

Table A3.3(2) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971

No.	Urban area	375	381	385	391	398	404	410	416	422	428	434	440	446	452	458	464	470	476	482	488	494	500	506	512	518	524	530	536	542	548	554	560	566	572	578	584	590	596	602	608	614	620	626	632	638	644	650	656	662	668	674	680	686	692	698	704	710	716	722	728	734	740	746	752	758	764	770	776	782	788	794	800	806	812	818	824	830	836	842	848	854	860	866	872	878	884	890	896	902	908	914	920	926	932	938	944	950	956	962	968	974	980	986	992	998	1004	1010	1016	1022	1028	1034	1040	1046	1052	1058	1064	1070	1076	1082	1088	1094	1100	1106	1112	1118	1124	1130	1136	1142	1148	1154	1160	1166	1172	1178	1184	1190	1196	1202	1208	1214	1220	1226	1232	1238	1244	1250	1256	1262	1268	1274	1280	1286	1292	1298	1304	1310	1316	1322	1328	1334	1340	1346	1352	1358	1364	1370	1376	1382	1388	1394	1400	1406	1412	1418	1424	1430	1436	1442	1448	1454	1460	1466	1472	1478	1484	1490	1496	1502	1508	1514	1520	1526	1532	1538	1544	1550	1556	1562	1568	1574	1580	1586	1592	1598	1604	1610	1616	1622	1628	1634	1640	1646	1652	1658	1664	1670	1676	1682	1688	1694	1700	1706	1712	1718	1724	1730	1736	1742	1748	1754	1760	1766	1772	1778	1784	1790	1796	1802	1808	1814	1820	1826	1832	1838	1844	1850	1856	1862	1868	1874	1880	1886	1892	1898	1904	1910	1916	1922	1928	1934	1940	1946	1952	1958	1964	1970	1976	1982	1988	1994	2000	2006	2012	2018	2024	2030	2036	2042	2048	2054	2060	2066	2072	2078	2084	2090	2096	2102	2108	2114	2120	2126	2132	2138	2144	2150	2156	2162	2168	2174	2180	2186	2192	2198	2204	2210	2216	2222	2228	2234	2240	2246	2252	2258	2264	2270	2276	2282	2288	2294	2300	2306	2312	2318	2324	2330	2336	2342	2348	2354	2360	2366	2372	2378	2384	2390	2396	2402	2408	2414	2420	2426	2432	2438	2444	2450	2456	2462	2468	2474	2480	2486	2492	2498	2504	2510	2516	2522	2528	2534	2540	2546	2552	2558	2564	2570	2576	2582	2588	2594	2600	2606	2612	2618	2624	2630	2636	2642	2648	2654	2660	2666	2672	2678	2684	2690	2696	2702	2708	2714	2720	2726	2732	2738	2744	2750	2756	2762	2768	2774	2780	2786	2792	2798	2804	2810	2816	2822	2828	2834	2840	2846	2852	2858	2864	2870	2876	2882	2888	2894	2900	2906	2912	2918	2924	2930	2936	2942	2948	2954	2960	2966	2972	2978	2984	2990	2996	3002	3008	3014	3020	3026	3032	3038	3044	3050	3056	3062	3068	3074	3080	3086	3092	3098	3104	3110	3116	3122	3128	3134	3140	3146	3152	3158	3164	3170	3176	3182	3188	3194	3200	3206	3212	3218	3224	3230	3236	3242	3248	3254	3260	3266	3272	3278	3284	3290	3296	3302	3308	3314	3320	3326	3332	3338	3344	3350	3356	3362	3368	3374	3380	3386	3392	3398	3404	3410	3416	3422	3428	3434	3440	3446	3452	3458	3464	3470	3476	3482	3488	3494	3500	3506	3512	3518	3524	3530	3536	3542	3548	3554	3560	3566	3572	3578	3584	3590	3596	3602	3608	3614	3620	3626	3632	3638	3644	3650	3656	3662	3668	3674	3680	3686	3692	3698	3704	3710	3716	3722	3728	3734	3740	3746	3752	3758	3764	3770	3776	3782	3788	3794	3800	3806	3812	3818	3824	3830	3836	3842	3848	3854	3860	3866	3872	3878	3884	3890	3896	3902	3908	3914	3920	3926	3932	3938	3944	3950	3956	3962	3968	3974	3980	3986	3992	3998	4004	4010	4016	4022	4028	4034	4040	4046	4052	4058	4064	4070	4076	4082	4088	4094	4100	4106	4112	4118	4124	4130	4136	4142	4148	4154	4160	4166	4172	4178	4184	4190	4196	4202	4208	4214	4220	4226	4232	4238	4244	4250	4256	4262	4268	4274	4280	4286	4292	4298	4304	4310	4316	4322	4328	4334	4340	4346	4352	4358	4364	4370	4376	4382	4388	4394	4400	4406	4412	4418	4424	4430	4436	4442	4448	4454	4460	4466	4472	4478	4484	4490	4496	4502	4508	4514	4520	4526	4532	4538	4544	4550	4556	4562	4568	4574	4580	4586	4592	4598	4604	4610	4616	4622	4628	4634	4640	4646	4652	4658	4664	4670	4676	4682	4688	4694	4700	4706	4712	4718	4724	4730	4736	4742	4748	4754	4760	4766	4772	4778	4784	4790	4796	4802	4808	4814	4820	4826	4832	4838	4844	4850	4856	4862	4868	4874	4880	4886	4892	4898	4904	4910	4916	4922	4928	4934	4940	4946	4952	4958	4964	4970	4976	4982	4988	4994	5000
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Table A3.3(2) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900																																																																																																																																		
67	New Glasgow	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

Table A3.3(2) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Concluded)

No.	Urban area
35	Haileybury
33	Grande Prairie
24	Dolbeau
40	Kamloops
58	Matane
89	Rimouski
28	Flin Flon
119	Timmins
115	Terrace
54	Lincoln
137	Yorkton
3	Asbestos
30	Gaspé
90	Rivière-du-Loup
128	Vernon
133	Williams Lake
111	Summerside
80	Portage la Prairie
46	Kirkland Lake
103	Sept-Îles
112	Swift Current
20	Courtenay
98	Ste-Scholastique
12	Campbellton
78	Petawawa
69	North Battleford
125	Val-d'Or
22	Cranbrook
23	Dawson Creek
132	Whitehorse
49	Labrador City
72	Oromocto

Table A3.3(3) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971

No.	Urban area
120	Toronto
63	Montréal
37	Hamilton
127	Vancouver
47	Kitchener
92	St. Catharines-Niagara
125	Winnipeg
134	Windsor
56	London
86	Québec
26	Edmonton
73	Oshawa
74	Ottawa-Hull
11	Calgary
9	Brantford
110	Sudbury
102	Sault Ste. Marie
123	Trois-Rivières
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière
79	Peterborough
100	Sarnia
34	Guelph
105	Sherbrooke
95	St-Jean
104	Shawinigan
25	Drummondville
108	Sorel
36	Halifax
31	Granby
99	Saint John
118	Thunder Bay
136	Woodstock
109	Stratford
19	Cornwall
14	Chatham

Table A3.3(3) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Continued)

Table A3.3(3) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Continued)

No.	Urban area
67	New Glasgow
1	Alma
18	Corner Brook
2	Arnprior
29	Fredericton
70	North Bay
59	Medicine Hat
38	Hawkesbury
52	Leamington
41	Kapuskasing
62	Montmagny
51	La Tuque
32	Grand Falls
42	Kelowna
76	Pembroke
116	Thetford Mines
91	Rouyn
83	Prince Albert
107	Smiths Falls
66	Newcastle
93	St-Georges
27	Edmundston
77	Penticton
16	Chilliwack
85	Prince Rupert
117	Thompson
43	Kenora
87	Red Deer
6	Bathurst
44	Kentville
8	Brandon
68	New Hamburg
64	Moose Jaw
114	Sydney Mines
13	Charlottetown
35	Haileybury
33	Grande Prairie
24	Dolbeau

Table A3.3(3) Manufacturing employment by industry type, urban areas, 1971 (Concluded)

Census of Manufactures

The basic data source for the tabulations presented in the chapter and its statistical appendixes is taken from the results of the Census of Manufactures for 1961, 1970 and 1971. Basic tabulations are published both by industry and by location in Statistics Canada Catalogue Series 31-001 to 47-211. Summaries are available in 31-209, *General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Geographical Distribution*. The important special reports are 31-401, *Industrial Organization and Concentration in the Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Industries*; 31-402, *Domestic and Foreign Control of Manufacturing in Canada*; and 31-518, *Growth Patterns in Manufacturing Employment by Counties and Census Divisions*. An excellent compendium of historical statistics and a description of this Census are available in Urquhart and Buckley.⁴

The Census is an establishment-based data source which allows accurate industrial and geographic coding. When legal arrangements of ownership are considered, two further concepts are used by Statistics Canada: companies and enterprises. Simply speaking, an establishment is owned by a company (individual, partnership, corporation or co-op) which, in turn, can then be owned by one or more other companies which then form an enterprise (interlocking ownership of companies). In this chapter all data are collected at the establishment level and tabulated at that level in the case of industry statistics. Foreign and non-local control are tabulated at the enterprise level.

Standard Industrial Classification

The industry data listed in Table A3.2 and mentioned throughout the chapter refer to the four-digit breakdowns of the *Manufacturing Division of the Standard Industrial Classification* outlined in the Statistics Canada publication of that name. Although the classification was first established in 1948, there have been several revisions since that time and this chapter uses the 1960 version. The 1970 version, now in use in most Statistics Canada publications, lists a conversion index between the two versions. In most cases, there is very little change.

Areal definitions

All tabulations in this chapter are based on the areal definitions of the 137 urban areas described elsewhere, basically the *1971 Definition of Census Agglomerations and Census Metropolitan Areas*, and are consistent for 1961, 1970 and 1971. Because the Census of Manufactures identifies its data at the municipality level, certain small inconsistencies arose between definitions used in this chapter and others. Generally speaking, any partial municipality that did not have at least half of its population included in the urban area was not included in tabulations for this chapter. The tabulations were done in such a way as to preserve historical geographic consistency between the various years.

¹Economic Council of Canada, *Eleventh Annual Review* (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974), p. 184.

²For instance, the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

³D. M. Ray, *Market Potential and Economic Shadow*, Department of Geography, University of Chicago, Research paper no. 101, 1965.

⁴M.C. Urquhart and K.A.H. Buckley, *Historical Statistics of Canada* (Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., 1965).

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4 Income*

David Bennett

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/ Non- urban	Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
Education, adult							x	x									A4.6
, adult, urban							x	x			x						4.12
Families, number								x	x		x	x	x				4.2
, number, income groups								x	x		x	x					A4.1
, number, occupation of family head								x	x								4.7
Income, disparities, occupation, sex								x									4.9
, employment, occupation								x	x		x						4.8
, family,							x	x							x		A4.2
, family, average								x	x		x	x	x				4.2
, family, average								x	x		x	x	x				4.3
, family, income groups								x	x		x	x					A4.1
, family, income groups								x							x		A4.3
, family, income groups								x	x		x	x	x				4.2
, family, occupation of family head, sex								x	x								4.7
, family, % of national average								x	x		x	x	x				4.3
, family head, age, sex, family size								x	x	x							4.11
, family head, birthplace, immigration								x	x		x	x	x				
, family head, birthplace, period of immigration								x	x	x		x					4.16
, family head, employment status, education								x	x	x		x					4.14
, family head, employment status, education								x	x		x	x	x				A4.8
, family head, ethnic origin								x	x		x	x	x				A4.9
, family head, ethnic origin								x	x	x		x					4.15
, family head, occupation, sex, weeks worked								x	x								4.10
, family head, sex, age, family size								x	x		x						A4.5
, family head, sex, education								x	x		x						4.13
, family head, sex, education, income groups								x	x		x						A4.7
, low, family size								x	x			x					4.6
, personal, % of national average											x						4.1
, urban family, total, % of urban Canada average								x	x		x	x	x				4.4
, wage earner, total, % of urban Canada average								x			x	x	x				4.4
Poverty, family size								x	x	x		x					4.5
Workforce, occupation								x	x		x						A4.4

4.1 Introduction

This chapter briefly describes the level and distribution of income in Canada, particularly in urban Canada, and identifies some broad characteristics of the country and its people, which tend to correspond to variations in income. It does not address the more complex issues of wealth and poverty, nor does it purport to be exhaustive; it is a simple sketch of salient features and a guide to the data summarized in the tables, which are more fully presented in the detailed statistical appendixes.

Income is defined as income from all sources during the calendar year 1970, unadjusted for varying costs of living, and reported in the 1971 census of Canada. Data are presented at regional and provincial

Trends in per capita personal income based on regular national accounts, which have been available since 1926, are shown in Table 4.1. British Columbia was originally the highest-income province, a position occupied by Ontario in the last 15 years. Both provinces maintained above-average income levels, far in advance of the Atlantic Provinces which, with the exception of Nova Scotia, have generally fallen at least 25 percent below the national average. Incomes in the Prairies have fluctuated in concert with the fortunes of wheat and, more recently, with extractive resource developments. There has been little change in relative levels of personal income during the last 50 years.

The range of inter-provincial disparity is less for average family income because average family size tends to be larger in the lower-income provinces (Table

Table 4.1 Personal income* per person as percent of Canadian average, selected years 1926-73

Province	1926	1929	1933	1939	1946	1950	1961	1963	1967	1971	1973
Newfoundland						51	60	58	61	64	65
Prince Edward Island	57	59	51	53	58	56	62	63	62	63	69
Nova Scotia	67	71	77	76	86	74	77	74	77	78	78
New Brunswick	64	65	66	65	75	69	68	66	69	73	73
Québec	85	92	94	88	82	85	88	87	91	89	90
Ontario	114	122	129	124	115	121	118	117	116	117	114
Manitoba	109	98	93	90	103	100	97	97	95	94	96
Saskatchewan	102	67	47	77	97	87	78	107	81	80	89
Alberta	113	92	74	87	108	103	102	100	99	99	102
British Columbia†	121	128	132	125	114	123	116	114	111	109	108

* Includes all transfer payments and imputed net income of farmers.

† Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1926 to 1950.

Source: Calculated from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure* (13-201), various years, unpublished.

scales to give a broad background; the urban system is considered to be the 137 urban areas with a 1971 population of at least 10,000.

4.2 Inter-provincial income variation

In 1973 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development reported that only the United States substantially exceeded Canada in terms of per capita income; also the Canadian growth rate was the highest among the industrial nations, with the exception of Japan. Despite this, however, all parts of the country have not benefited equally: income and employment opportunities vary markedly between provinces and regions, and have done so since Confederation.

4.2). Nevertheless, average family income was below \$7,000 in Newfoundland in 1971, or 63 percent of the Ontario level of over \$10,000. The same pattern persists for income distribution: Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1 show markedly varying proportions of families in the lowest- and highest-income categories.

*This discussion draws on "The Geography of Income and Its Correlates" by D.M. Ray and T.N. Brewis in *The Canadian Geographer*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1976).

Figure 4.1 Average family income, urban areas, 1971

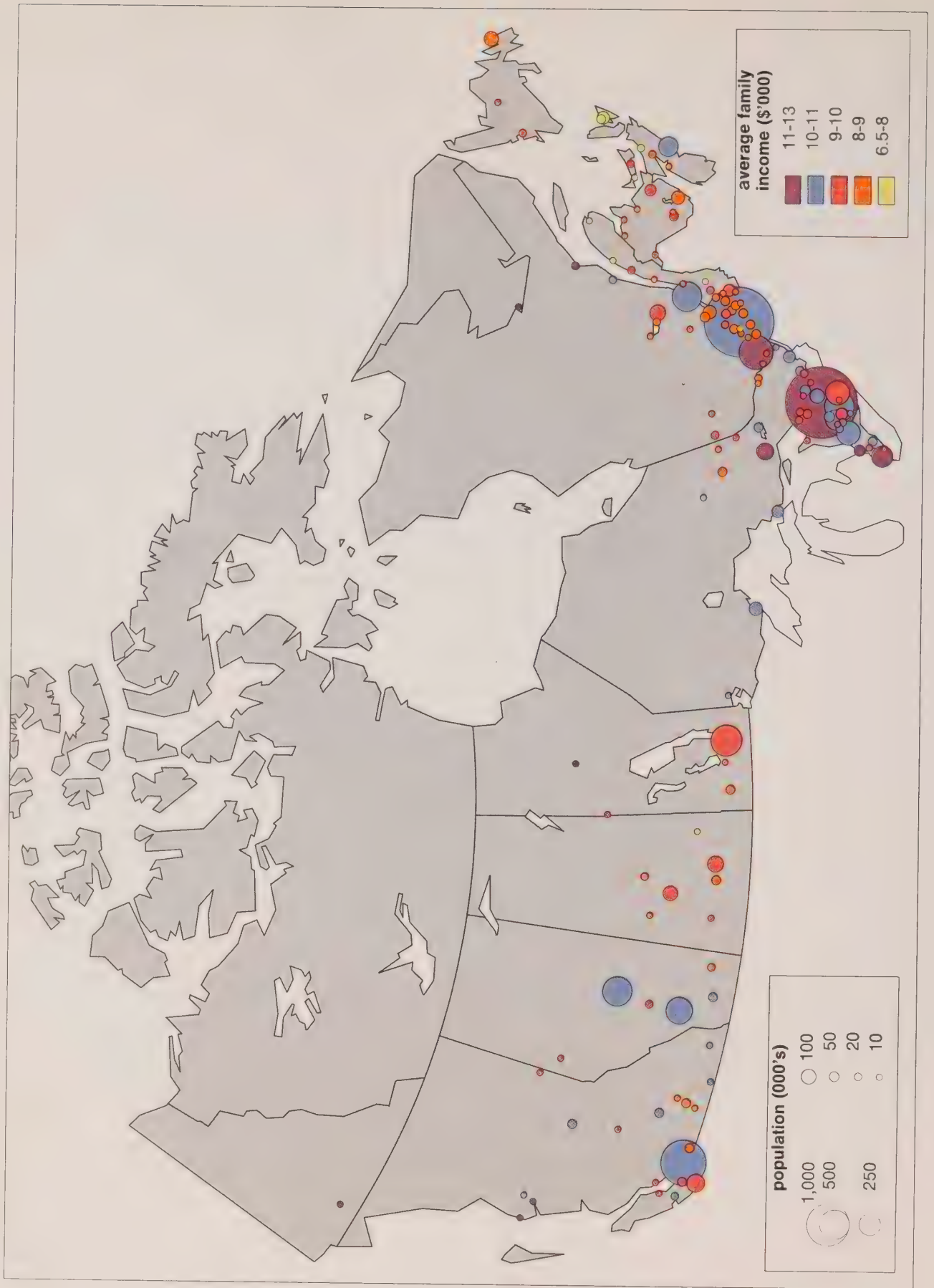
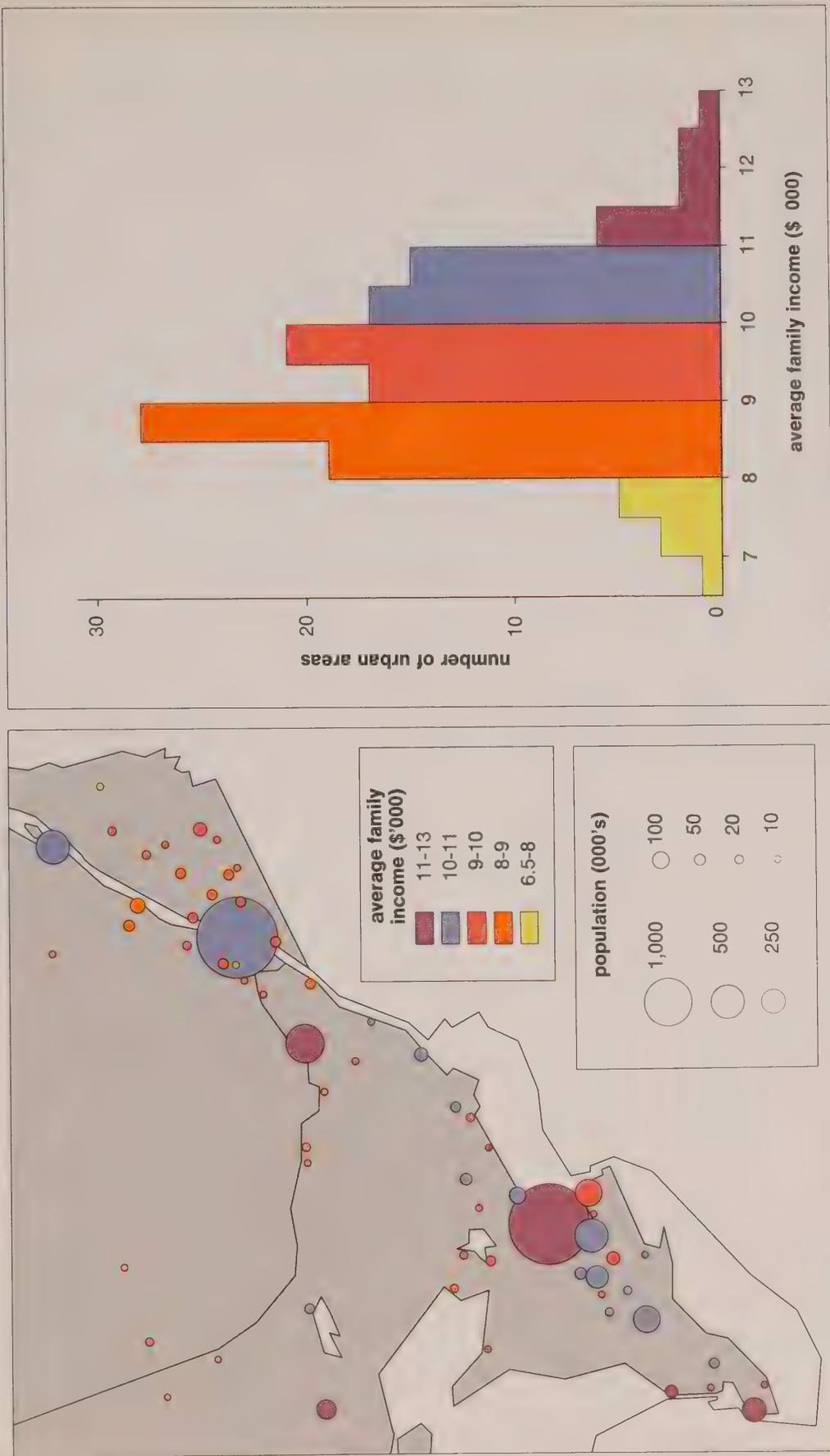


Figure 4.1 Average family income, urban areas, 1971



4.3 Income level and city size

One possible explanation of inter-regional disparities is to be found in differences between the regions in terms of urban, particularly metropolitan, development. It is generally true of developed and developing countries that higher average incomes tend to prevail in the larger cities and, as a rule, Canada is no exception (Figures 4.2 and 4.3; Tables 4.2, 4.3 and A4.1). The relationship is far from perfect, however: smaller cities show great variation in average income levels, while Montréal, the largest CMA, ranks thirty-third according to average family income. The overall form of the relationship altered little between 1961 and 1970 (Table 4.4), although there was

considerable shifting of the ranks of individual urban areas (Table A4.2).

The income-level relationship with city size partly arises from occupational structure variations. In general, income levels are associated with dominant economic function, but there are many exceptions. For example, the mining settlement of Labrador City had the highest average family income (\$12,530) in Canada in 1971, yet Sydney, Nova Scotia, also a mining town (coal, in this case), had one of the lowest at \$7,420.

It appears that inter-provincial income differences basically reflect urban hierarchy and urban system differences. At every census since 1881, British Columbia, Ontario and Québec have been the most heavily urbanized provinces. Moreover, population projections suggest that an increasing proportion of

Table 4.2 Income distribution among families, Canada and provinces, urban Canada and provinces, and urban size classes, 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Average income \$	Number of families	Percent families in income groups			
			Below \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$14,999	\$15,000+
Canada	9,600	5,076,085	23.0	38.3	24.8	13.9
Newfoundland	6,680	108,245	44.3	37.1	13.2	5.3
Prince Edward Island	6,989	24,365	41.7	39.2	13.0	6.1
Nova Scotia	7,858	181,505	32.1	42.6	17.6	7.6
New Brunswick	7,479	140,720	34.4	42.9	16.4	6.4
Québec	9,260	1,357,375	23.8	41.3	22.2	12.7
Ontario	10,661	1,883,845	17.1	36.4	29.2	17.4
Manitoba	8,646	235,760	28.4	38.9	22.3	10.4
Saskatchewan	7,328	216,330	39.1	36.3	17.1	7.5
Alberta	9,475	382,650	24.9	36.3	25.1	13.7
British Columbia	10,019	534,685	20.2	37.3	27.8	14.8
Urban Canada	10,502	3,627,390	17.0	38.2	28.2	16.6
Newfoundland	8,838	39,450	25.5	42.0	22.5	10.1
Prince Edward Island	8,813	8,655	25.3	44.3	20.2	10.2
Nova Scotia	9,018	93,235	22.7	44.0	22.6	10.6
New Brunswick	8,904	66,090	21.2	46.9	22.3	9.6
Québec	9,948	988,435	19.1	41.6	24.6	14.7
Ontario	11,198	1,538,215	14.3	35.3	31.1	19.3
Manitoba	9,932	150,285	17.5	41.9	27.5	13.2
Saskatchewan	9,276	88,085	21.8	41.7	25.4	11.1
Alberta	10,653	241,905	16.4	37.0	29.9	16.7
British Columbia	10,388	410,500	18.5	36.6	28.8	16.1
Urban areas	10,502	3,627,390	17.0	38.2	28.2	16.6
1,000,000+	11,001	1,567,320	16.3	36.0	28.8	18.9
Montréal CMA	10,292	646,885	18.4	39.7	25.7	16.2
Toronto CMA	11,841	652,950	13.4	32.6	31.9	22.1
Vancouver CMA	10,664	267,485	18.4	35.2	29.1	17.4
250,000–999,999	10,750	929,980	15.4	37.5	29.5	17.5
100,00–249,999	9,996	396,480	17.3	40.9	27.9	13.9
50,000–99,999	9,732	201,305	19.0	41.1	26.7	13.1
30,000–49,999	9,282	214,750	21.0	42.8	24.6	11.6
20,000–29,999	9,323	130,710	20.2	43.9	24.5	11.4
10,000–19,000	9,209	186,845	20.8	42.6	25.6	11.1
Non-urban areas	7,342	1,448,505	38.0	38.6	16.3	7.1

Source: As for A4.1

Canada's future population will live in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montréal, the only "million" cities in Canada in 1971, whereas the metropolitan proportion in the Atlantic Provinces may remain at 22 percent. There is little reason to expect that urban and metropolitan growth will help to narrow inter-regional disparities in Canada.

4.4 Regional and intra-urban income distribution

Levels of average family income are a statistical abstraction; a more realistic picture can be constructed from regional disparities in the proportions of families in the extreme income categories, defined here as less than \$5,000 and over \$15,000 per annum. For example, the average family income in Newfoundland was two-thirds

poverty, but it is a useful, if arbitrary, indicator of a low standard of living.

The arbitrariness of defining poverty in income terms precludes agreement on a single, official poverty line. Three major studies provide the most widely recognized definitions; each includes adjustments for family size (Table 4.5). The Statistics Canada line dates from 1965, based on a 1959 survey of family expenditure; it was revised in 1971 in light of a 1969 repeat of the expenditure survey (Table 4.6). The revised line also recognizes that costs of living increase with city size. The previously noted tendency for income to increase with city size may not, therefore, wholly reflect increases in real income.

Table 4.3 Average family income by urban size class and region, as percent of national average, 1971

Size class	Average income \$	Percent of national average					
		Canada	Atlantic	Québec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
Total	9,600	100	77	96	111	90	104
Metropolitan							
1,000,000+	11,001	115		107	123	na	111
250,000-999,999	10,750	112	na	106	115	109	na
100,000-249,999	9,996	104	98	95	112	100	103
Non-metropolitan							
50,000-99,999	9,732	101	85	93	111	na	na
30,000-49,999	9,282	97	89	91	101	97	102
20,000-29,999	9,323	97	89	100	99	94	106
10,000-19,999	9,209	96	91	85	100	96	103
Non-urban areas	7,342	76	64	77	86	69	92
Average income \$		9,600	7,414	9,260	10,661	8,684	10,019

* "na" means not applicable, i.e., no cities of that size class in that region.

Source: as for Table A4.1.

of the national average in 1971, but the proportion of families in the lowest category was almost twice the national average. Likewise, individual urban areas showed the greatest variations in proportions of families in the highest and lowest income classes (Figures 4.2, 4.3; Table A4.3). The range was from Labrador City, with 4.2 percent of families having an income of less than \$5,000, to Gaspé which had 40.8 percent in that class. The extreme proportions of families with incomes of at least \$15,000 were Sydney, Nova Scotia (5.2 percent) and Whitehorse (28.0 percent) (Table A4.3).

4.5 Low income: some definitions

The proportion of families earning less than \$5,000 in 1971 is an indication of the extent to which national prosperity has bypassed groups of Canadians and regions of Canada. It is not synonymous with

4.6 The correlates of income

The conventional image of poverty in Canada is founded on the common belief that low incomes are restricted to families with clearly identifiable characteristics. Relative incidence data do, indeed, show that the proportions of families with low incomes are higher in Atlantic Canada, in rural areas, among the unemployed, the elderly, female-headed families and families where the formal education of the family head is low. But, in absolute numbers, most low-income families live elsewhere than in Atlantic Canada, in urban areas, have a male family head, under 65 years of age, and the head of the family is an active participant in the work force. An examination of the occupation, employment, education, age structure, immigration and ethnic correlates of income suggests that low income affects families of widely diverse characteristics.

Figure 4.2 Percent of families with income under \$5,000, urban areas, 1971

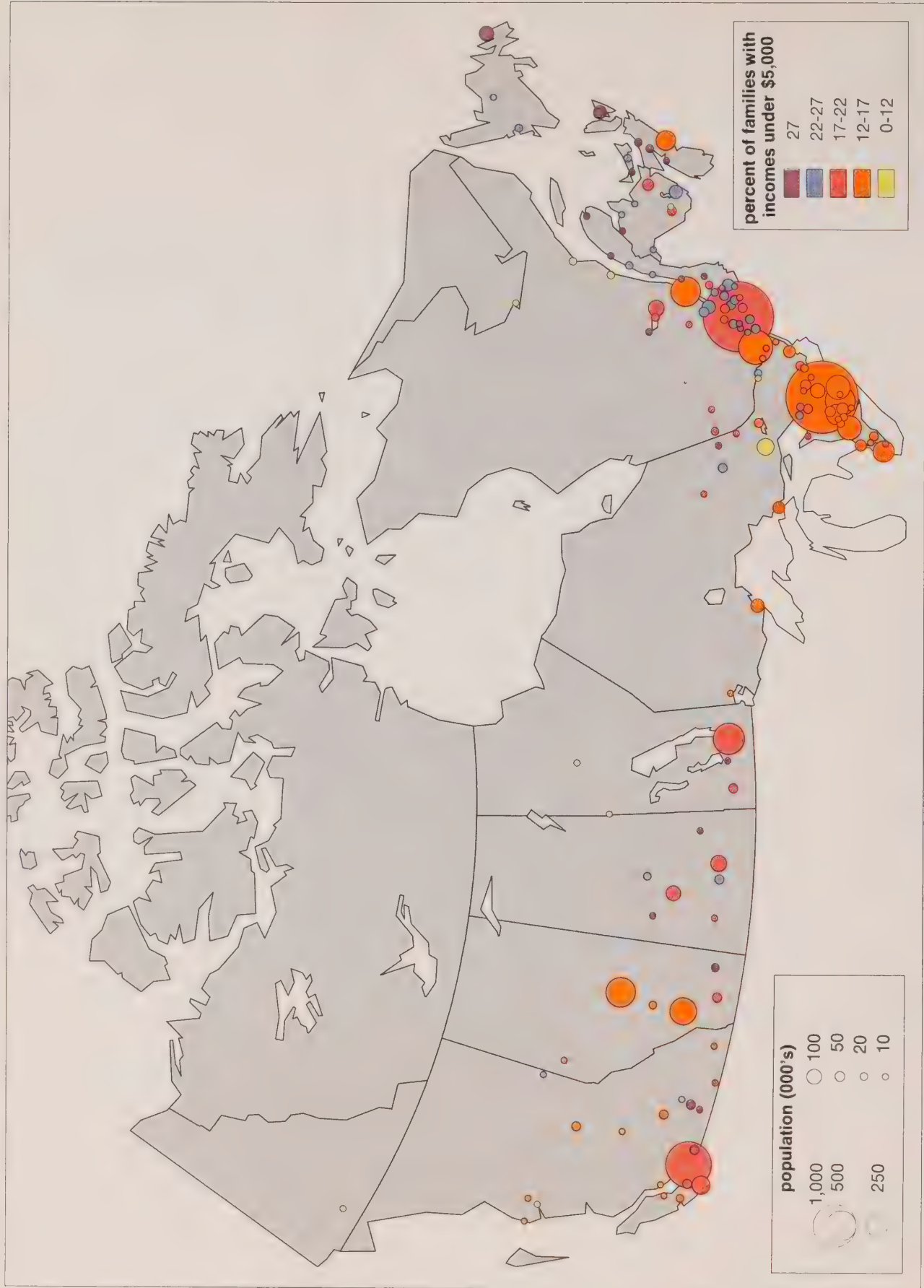


Figure 4.2 Percent of families with income under \$5,000, urban areas, 1971

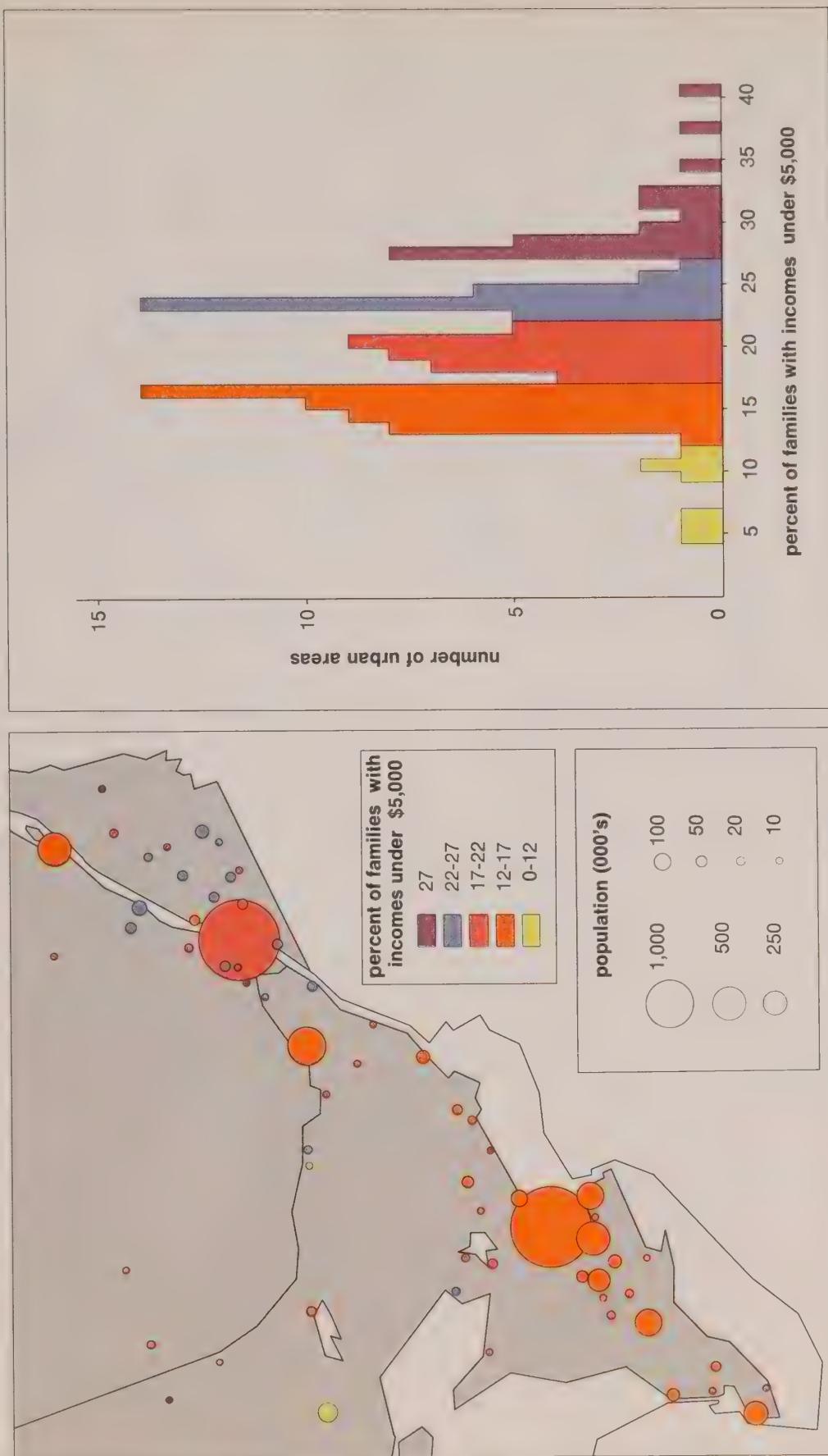


Figure 4.3 Percent of families with income \$15,000 and above, urban areas, 1971

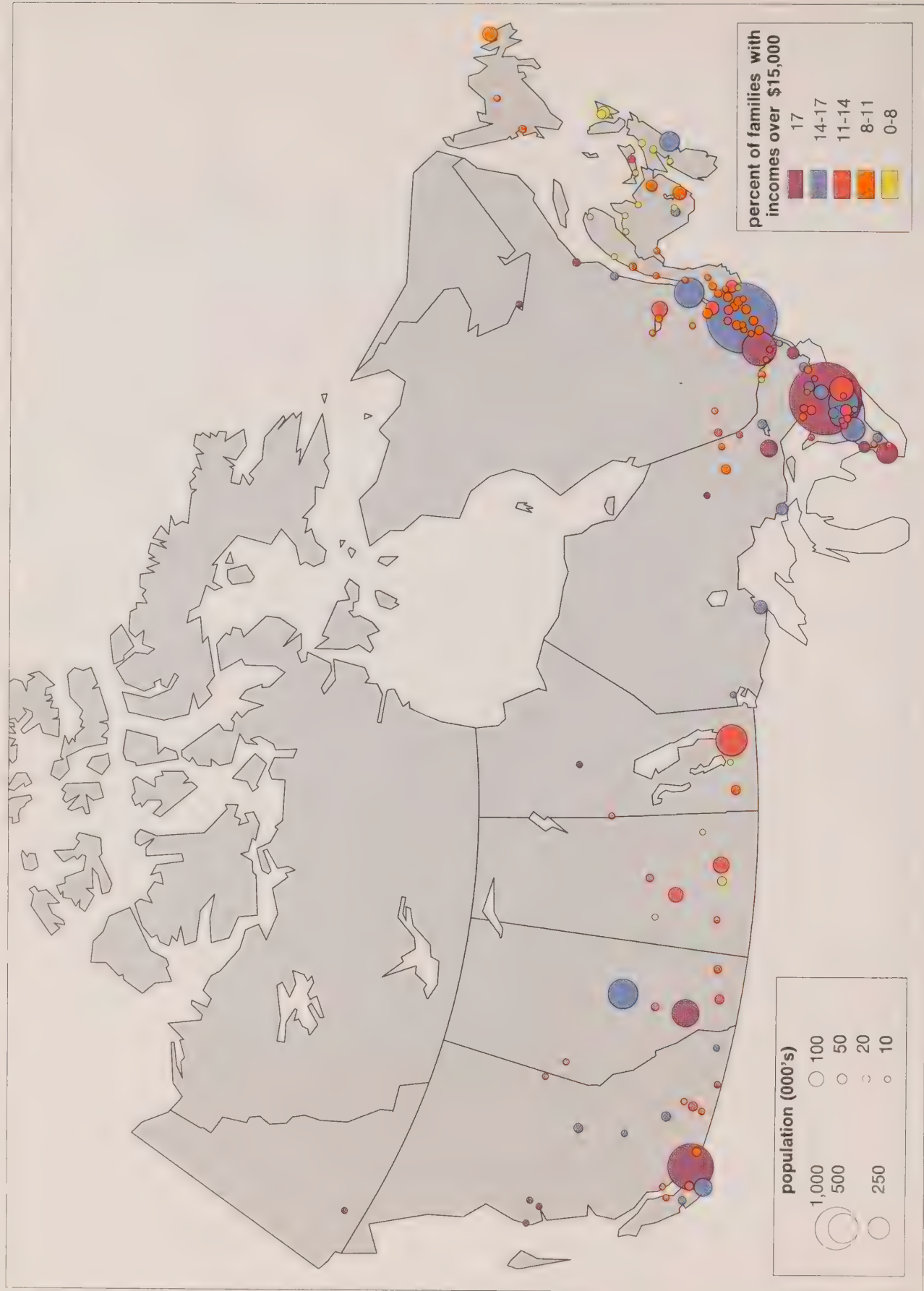
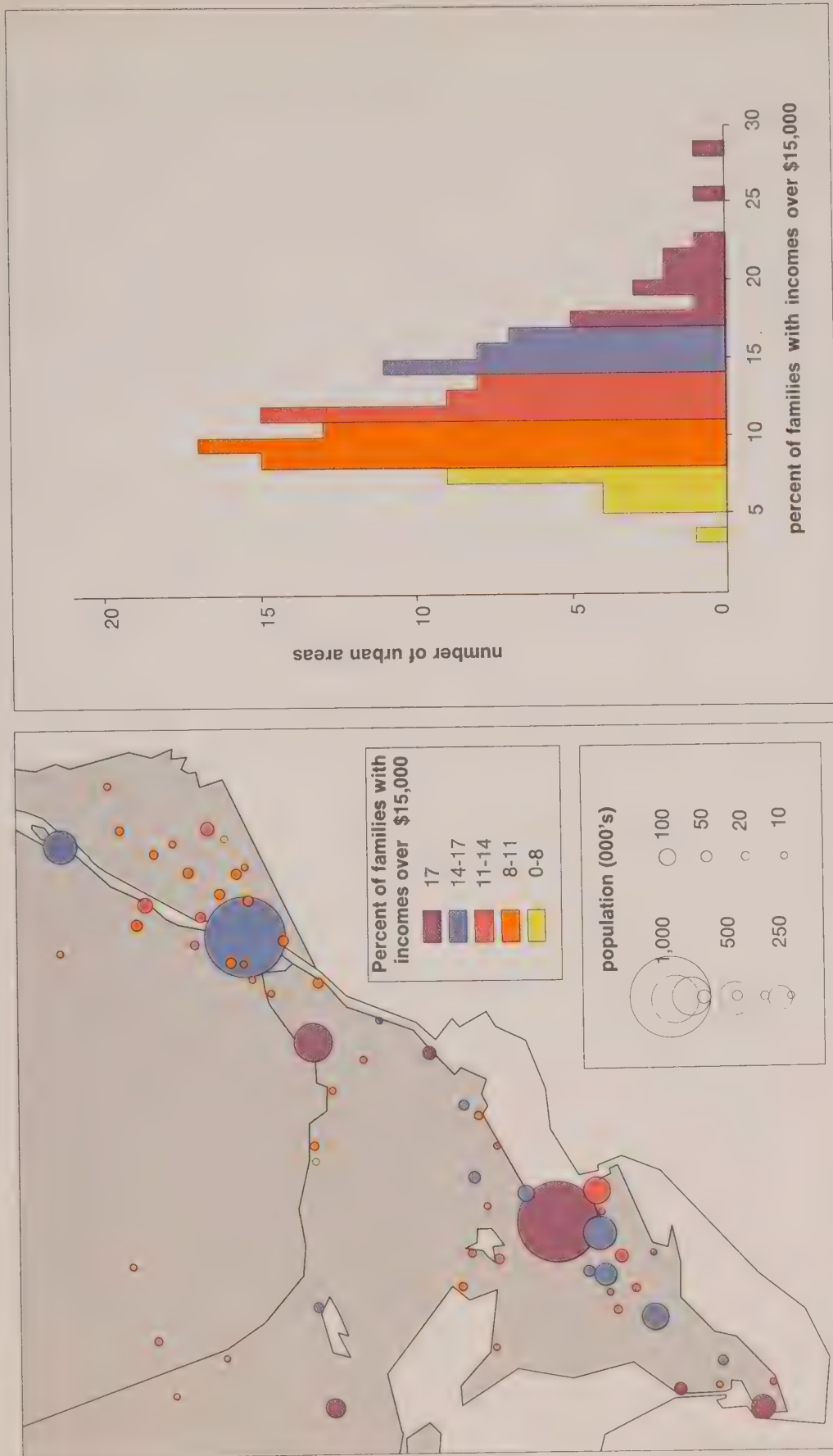


Figure 4.3 b) Percent of families with income \$15,000 and above, urban areas, 1971



4.7 Occupation and income

Job-related earnings, including wages, salaries, professional fees and income from self-employment, were the principal sources of income for most Canadian families in 1961; but by 1971 the largest single source of income for families in the lowest income quintile was transfer payments. Provincial differences in average income per employed worker arose from two sources: differences in income for the same occupation and provincial variations in occupational structure. Disparities in occupational structure are shown in Table A4.4, at the three-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification. The early post-Confederation dominance of manufacturing by the nascent Windsor-Québec City-heartland had intensified by 1971.

Variations in average family income by broad occupational categories are shown at a national level in Table 4.7. It is also obvious that the average income for female-headed families was considerably less than for male-headed families in the same occupation category.

Table 4.8 shows average income per employed worker for selected occupational categories; it confirms the previously noted variations in average family income by economic sector at the national level. Primary production occupations, except mining, have traditionally been lower paid, whereas the professions have always enjoyed higher average earnings. It is to be expected that the occupational hierarchy has links to educational, prestige and income factors, but there were also marked, although generally less recognized, inter-provincial differences in average incomes for the

Table 4.4 Average urban family incomes, by province and size class, 1961 and 1970

Province and size class (1971)	Average total family income, 1970*		Average total family income, 1961†		Average wage-earner family earnings, 1961‡	
	\$	% of average for urban Canada	\$	% of average for urban Canada	\$	% of average for urban Canada
Province:§						
Newfoundland	8,838	84.2	4,976	84.6	4,482	85.4
Prince Edward Island	8,813	83.9	4,688	79.7	4,050	77.1
Nova Scotia	9,018	85.9	5,019	85.3	4,527	86.2
New Brunswick	8,904	84.8	5,017	85.3	4,459	84.9
Québec	9,948	94.7	5,758	97.9	5,022	95.7
Ontario	11,198	106.6	6,110	103.8	5,482	104.4
Manitoba	9,932	94.6	5,799	98.6	5,187	98.8
Saskatchewan	9,276	88.3	5,661	96.2	5,095	97.0
Alberta	10,653	101.4	6,050	102.8	5,338	101.7
British Columbia	10,388	98.9	5,800	98.6	5,350	101.9
Size class (1971):						
1,000,000+	11,001	104.8	6,194	105.3	5,522	105.2
Montréal CMA	10,292	98.0	6,017	102.3	5,274	100.5
Toronto CMA	11,841	112.7	6,509	110.6	5,803	110.5
Vancouver CMA	10,664	101.5	5,883	100.0	5,452	103.8
250,000-1,000,000	10,750	102.4	5,973	101.5	5,320	101.3
100,000-249,999	9,996	95.2	5,667	96.3	5,064	96.5
50,000-99,999	9,732	92.7	5,446	92.6	4,926	93.8
30,000-49,999	9,282	88.4	5,099	86.7	4,576	87.2
20,000-29,999	9,322	88.8	5,222	88.7	4,623	88.1
10,000-19,999	9,209	87.7	5,161	87.7	4,644	88.5
Urban Canada	10,502	100.0	5,884	100.0	5,250	100.0

* Average total family income includes the incomes received by all members of the family 15 years old and over, from all sources, during the calendar year 1970. Included are wages and salaries, net income from business and professional practice, net income from farm operations, transfer payments, retirement pensions, investment income and other miscellaneous sources. A family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never been married, regardless of age) or a parent with one or more children never married living in the same dwelling. Data were collected from a one third sample of families in Canada.

† In 1961, members of the family aged 15 and over were asked to report total income from each source for the 12-month period ending May 31, 1961, or, if this figure could not be provided, for the calendar year 1960. The 1961 data excluded farm income and coverage was for residents of private non-farm dwellings only. Data were collected from a one fifth sample of families in Canada (excluding the Northwest Territories).

Because enumeration area data were not available for average family income in 1961, it was impossible in many cases to achieve exact areal comparability with the 1971 urban area definitions. However, the 1961 data are as comparable with the 1971 urban area definitions as could be compiled from data for census subdivisions.

‡ A wage-earner family is one in which the family head was a wage or salary earner during the week prior to enumeration. The family head is the husband in a two-parent family and the parent in a single-parent family. Family earnings represent all wage and salary income reported by family members of wage-earner families during the 12 months prior to June 1961, including money received as commission, tips and piece-rate payments. Not included in wage and salary earnings, of course, is any income from other sources such as from a business or farm.

§ Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Table A4.2.

same occupational category (Table 4.8). At the lower extremity, the average income in forestry and logging occupations in Nova Scotia was only 61 percent of the corresponding national average; the largest positive disparity was for fishing, hunting and trapping in British Columbia where average earnings were 170 percent of the national average for that category.

Seventeen occupations are listed in the table. Ontario was above the national average in all 17 categories in 1971, British Columbia in 14 categories, and Alberta was above or very near the average in most instances. For 10 occupations British Columbia had the highest average earnings, with Ontario ranking first 5 times; Newfoundland and Québec each had 1 highest ranking. Prince Edward Island had the lowest average income for 5 occupations, Newfoundland had 4, Nova

Scotia and Saskatchewan had 3 each, and Québec and Manitoba were each lowest in 1 category.

Differences between provincial and national average income per full-time employed worker can be statistically divided into the amount due to occupational structure variations and the quantity attributable to income variations within occupations (Table 4.9). Disparities in the types of economic activity which characterize the regions of Canada have frequently been blamed for creating income disparities, but the impact of regional differences in occupational structure was minor. This is true of separate analyses of total male and female work forces. Only in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island did occupational structure have much impact. The model (Table 4.9) shows that income differentials within occupations (Table 4.8)

Table 4.5 Poverty lines, by family size, 1971

Family size	Real Poverty Report*	Statistics Canada†	Senate Poverty Committee‡
	\$	\$	\$
1	2,173	2,013	2,444
2	4,368	3,355	4,072
3	5,007	4,026	4,888
4	5,600	4,698	5,702
5	6,407	5,368	6,516
Increase per child	807	671	814

Note: In Canada there is no official poverty line. Each of these lines has been derived in a different way, but each relates specifically to Canadian circumstances. All are adjusted for family size.

* The "Real Poverty Report" line represents half the median average income for that family size. (Ian Adams et al: *The Real Poverty Report*, Edmonton: M.G. Hurtig, 1971.)

† The "Statistics Canada" line, developed in 1965 by J.R. Podoluk, reflects a budgetary approach, representing a level at which families spend a certain percentage of their income on necessities—housing, clothing and food. From a study of 1959 consumer spending habits in a selected number of urban areas, it was found that the average Canadian family spent 50 percent of its budget on necessities. (Data for 1959—unpublished data D.B.S. 1960 Survey of Family Expenditure; subsequently published as Statistics Canada: *Urban Family Expenditure 1959*, Cat. No. 62-521, 1963.) It was decided, on the basis of this evidence, that a family which spent 70 percent or more of its income on necessities was poor. The "Statistics Canada" line is that level at which families of each size spend 70 percent of expenditures on necessities (Jenny R. Podoluk: *Incomes of Canadians*, 1961 Census Monograph, Ottawa: Information Canada, 1968).

‡ The "Senate Poverty Committee" line follows from the Statistics Canada definition. It uses a budgetary approach to define poverty. First, however, it defines a basic guarantee level recommended for a family for four (in 1969, \$3,500), and adjusts this for family size through the use of a Family Size Equalizer Point system. These basic guarantee levels are regarded as 70 percent of the poverty line for that family size. The basic guarantee level was derived from estimating the yearly average expenditure for a typical family of four (consisting of two adults, a girl of eight, and a boy of 13), as indicated by the "Monthly Budget Standards for Items of Basic Need, by Type of Family, December 1969" (Dept. of National Health and Welfare). (Canada, Special Senate Committee on Poverty, *Report of the Special Committee on Poverty*, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1971.)

Source: Social Security Research Library, POVLN program.

consistently accounted for most of the inter-provincial variations in income.

This is still an incomplete explanation of regional income differences as the model deals only with full-time members of the labour force. There was a further marked divergence between provincial average income per full-time employed person and average family income. For example, average income per employed worker in Newfoundland in 1971 was 84.4 percent of the corresponding national average, but for the same province the average family income was only 63 percent of the national average for families. This further disparity arose because all families were included in the calculation of average family income, whether or not any members of the family worked during 1970. Labour force participation and un-

Inter-regional patterns of unemployment levels closely parallel income disparities; the forms of the two trends are very similar, but the amplitude of unemployment variations is much higher (Figures 4.4 and 4.7). The familiar pattern of regional variation reflects the extent to which cyclical unemployment hits some activities more than others. The relative order of regional impact is maintained through wide fluctuations in the national economy, the Atlantic Provinces always suffering most and reacting most dramatically (Figure 4.6). Ontario almost invariably proceeds in relative tranquility. The low and even rate in the Prairies largely reflects the relatively high proportion of self-employed workers, farmers and others in the labour force who, by definition, cannot be classified as unemployed.

Table 4.6 Revised low income lines*, by family size and population size of area of residence, 1971

Family size†	Size of area of residence				
	500,000 or more	100,000–499,999	30,000–99,999	Urban below 30,000	Rural (farm & non-farm)
1	2,763	2,587	2,512	2,311	2,009
2	4,006	3,751	3,642	3,350	2,914
3	5,112	4,787	4,647	4,276	3,718
4	6,079	5,692	5,526	5,084	4,421
5	6,795	6,362	6,178	5,684	4,943
6	7,460	6,985	6,782	6,239	5,425
7+	8,180	7,658	7,435	6,840	5,948

* The low income lines are adjusted to the level at which a family spends 62 percent of its income on necessities. Low income lines for urban size classes were derived from a regression model of dollar expenditure on necessities for all family units.

† Family size is based on "economic family" which includes all members of a household related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Source: Published data supplied by Roger Love, Research Analysis Section, Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada. See Statistics Canada (1975) for comprehensive tabulations on low income families in 1973.

employment were ignored in the model, but it is known that these factors affect earnings and also show distinct regional patterns.

4.8 Unemployment and income

Canadian unemployment rates, like those of the U.S.A., have traditionally been higher than rates in Western Europe where the phrase "full employment" appears to be taken more literally. In common with other economies, the Canadian work force is affected by seasonal, cyclical and structural unemployment, all of which reduce earnings or cause temporary or permanent interruption of income. Unemployment insurance can alleviate temporary hardship arising from seasonal unemployment, and can even offer some support during longer downturns in the economy; but structural unemployment is a more worrisome, intractable and potentially socially disruptive problem.

The effects of unemployment on average family income are further dramatized by seasonal fluctuations (Figure 4.7). Canadian economic activity follows regular seasonal cycles, the product of interaction between a markedly seasonal climate and a large, resource-based sector in the national economy. Regions where a large proportion of the labour force is in outdoor-oriented occupations react sharply to the arrival of winter; seasonal fluctuations in demand for a region's products likewise amplify fluctuations in unemployment rates. Thus, regardless of the performance of the national economy, a sizeable proportion of the labour force, particularly in the Atlantic Provinces, Québec and British Columbia, will lose many weeks of earnings every winter. Conversely, the secondary and tertiary occupations of densely populated southern Ontario are largely insulated

Table 4.7 Occupation of family heads employed in Canada, 1970: number and percent of families, average family income

	Total			Male			Female		
	No. families	% families	Average family income (\$)	No. families	% families	Average family income (\$)	No. families	% families	Average family income (\$)
Total	4,397,905	100.00	10,328	4,217,030	100.00	10,509	180,870	100.00	6,111
Managerial, administration related	287,590	6.54	17,727	283,295	6.72	17,849	4,295	2.37	9,721
Technological, social, cultural	448,000	10.19	13,973	422,690	10.02	14,336	25,310	13.99	6,588
Clerical & related	347,610	7.90	9,599	293,480	6.96	10,232	54,130	29.93	6,166
Sales	461,600	10.50	11,224	445,530	10.57	11,403	16,070	8.88	6,265
Service	410,200	9.33	8,793	373,405	8.85	9,185	36,800	20.35	4,808
Farm horticulture, husbandry	272,275	6.19	6,407	268,385	6.36	6,423	3,890	2.15	5,334
Other primary	114,625	2.61	8,139	114,440	2.71	8,141	185	0.10	7,064
Processing	212,920	4.84	9,307	209,005	4.96	9,381	3,915	2.16	5,361
Machine production and fabrication construction	1,042,510	23.70	9,476	1,032,355	24.48	9,512	10,155	5.61	5,769
Other occupation	549,400	12.49	9,335	543,285	12.88	9,377	6,115	3.38	5,619
Occupation not stated	251,160	5.71	9,044	231,155	5.48	9,325	20,010	11.06	5,795

Note: The labour force included in the table refers only to family heads who worked full time in 1970.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, "1971 Census of Canada", unpublished data.

Table 4.8 Average income, persons 15 years and over with employment income,* by selected occupation categories, by province, 1971

Code number	Occupation†	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
113	Other managers & administrators	17,643	15,358	13,165	15,166	13,981	16,232	18,885	16,704	12,379	17,715	20,663
111	Officials & administrators unique to government	10,388	7,036	9,101	8,772	9,068	10,173	11,609	10,002	8,724	9,173	10,154
214	Architects & engineers	12,284	11,434	10,896	11,402	11,499	12,640	12,318	11,572	10,817	11,978	12,462
271	University teaching & related	14,593	12,829	12,474	13,886	12,857	14,057	15,672	14,285	13,724	13,826	13,840
273	Elementary & secondary school teaching & related	8,167	5,591	5,360	7,090	6,246	7,703	8,798	7,618	7,753	8,378	8,875
311	Health diagnosing & treating	25,901	29,523	24,369	25,037	26,513	21,663	28,676	25,255	24,362	27,911	25,754
411	Stenographic & typing	4,869	4,258	3,797	4,282	4,013	4,810	5,121	4,408	4,398	4,625	4,903
513	Sales, commodities	7,244	5,046	5,375	5,970	5,968	7,034	7,767	6,950	6,153	7,333	7,640
611	Protective service	7,835	6,490	7,714	7,508	6,950	7,477	8,391	7,677	7,691	7,650	8,022
711	Farmers	3,824	3,967	3,081	3,643	3,416	4,186	4,503	2,956	3,161	3,850	5,455
731	Fishing, hunting, trapping & related	5,017	4,102	3,794	4,737	4,920	4,851	5,342	3,864	2,806	4,544	8,502
751	Forestry & logging	6,894	5,063	4,348	4,178	5,084	5,846	7,098	5,146	5,590	6,511	8,680
771	Mining & quarrying, including gas & oil field	8,282	8,021	7,080	6,112	6,810	7,487	8,776	8,883	8,057	8,961	9,212
821	Food, beverage & related processing	6,093	3,946	4,548	4,518	4,743	5,704	6,618	6,263	6,196	6,657	7,236
878	Other construction trades	7,613	6,175	5,002	6,229	5,970	7,137	8,081	7,178	6,561	8,014	8,298
913	Railway transport & operating	8,911	8,274	7,772	7,683	8,627	8,596	9,044	9,063	9,140	9,013	9,273
917	Motor transport & operating	6,791	5,365	4,559	5,245	5,143	6,205	7,240	6,170	6,044	7,163	7,891

* Employment income refers to the total of income received in 1970 as wages and salaries, net income from business or professional practice and/or net farm income

† The occupations are defined in the 1971 *Census of Canada, Occupations: Appendix: List of Occupation Codes and Titles*, Bulletin 3.3-10, Cat. No. 94-737 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974).

Source: 1971 *Census of Canada: Occupations by Sex, for Canada and Provinces*, Bulletin 3.2-3, Cat. No. 94-717 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974).

Table 4.9 Contribution of provincial disparities in occupation structure and income to provincial income disparities, 1971

	Newfoundland Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total workforce									
National average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupation structure (1)	-0.3	-0.5	-1.7	0.0	2.0	-3.1	-10.5	-1.8	0.2
Income differential (2)	-15.0	-12.8	-15.7	-4.5	5.4	-7.1	-11.4	0.5	9.3
Provincial average (%)	84.8	86.8	82.6	95.4	107.4	89.7	78.1	98.6	109.5
Male workforce									
National average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupation structure (1)	-1.5	-2.0	-2.8	1.6	2.2	-4.1	-14.3	-3.2	0.1
Income differential (2)	-13.0	-11.9	-14.5	-6.4	6.2	-6.6	-11.2	1.0	9.4
Provincial average (%)	85.5	86.1	82.7	95.3	108.4	89.4	74.5	97.8	109.5
Female workforce									
National average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupation structure (1)	-0.2	0.6	-1.0	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	-1.5	0.5	-1.4
Income differential (2)	-25.7	-14.6	-18.9	-1.0	4.7	-8.3	-9.4	-2.3	6.4
Provincial average (%)	74.1	78.1	80.1	98.0	105.7	90.6	89.1	98.2	105.0

Note: The labour force included in the calculations refers only to those who worked full time (i.e., 40-52 weeks) in 1970. Thus, some underrepresentation of certain occupations involving seasonal employment, and less than full time employment, can be expected.

Occupation categories used are those listed at the three digit level for 1971 Census of Canada (Statistics Canada: 1971 Census of Canada, Occupations, Cat. No. 94-727).

(1) The effect of occupation structure on provincial income is measured as the difference between each province and the national total, in the percentage of the labour force in each occupation category, assuming that the average income earned in each occupation category in each province equals the national average for that occupation.

(2) The income differential is the percentage point difference in provincial income attributed to differences in average income earned in each occupation in each province, assuming no inter-provincial differences in occupation structure.

Mathematically, provincial income is thus partitioned into three components:

$$\sum_i X_{ij} Y_{ij} = \sum_i X_{in} Y_{in} + \sum_i (X_{ij} - X_{in}) Y_{in} + \sum_i (Y_{ij} - Y_{in}) X_{in}$$

Provincial average = National average + Occupation structure differential + Income differential

Where: X_{ij} = percent labour force in occupation i ($i = 1, 87$) and in province j ($j = 1, 10$).

X_{in} = Canada percent of the labour force in occupation i .

Y_{ij} = Average income earned in occupation i as a ratio of the national average earned income.

Y_{in} = National average income earned in occupation i as a ratio of national average earned income for all occupations.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada, Summary Tape A8338001.

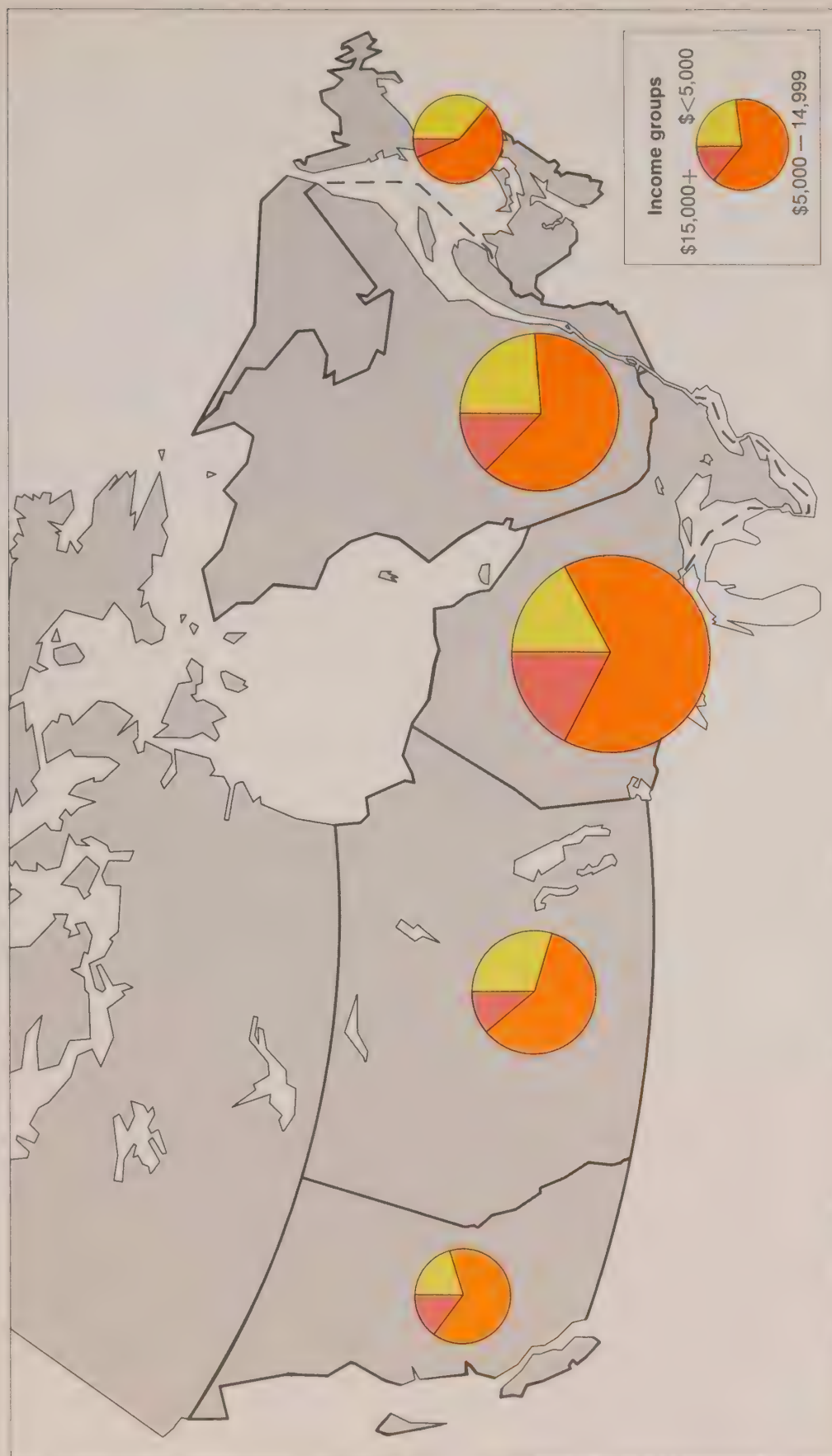
Table 4.10 Average family income, by family heads employed, by occupation and weeks worked, 1970

Weeks worked	All occupations		Management/ Administration related		Technical/Social/ Cultural		Clerical related		Sales		Service	
	No. of Families	Av. family income	No. of families	Av. family income	No. of families	Av. family income	No. of families	Av. family income	No. of families	Av. family income	No. of families	Av. family income
Males												
Total income	4,217,030	10,509	283,295	17,849	422,690	14,336	293,480	10,232	445,530	11,403	373,405	9,185
1-13 weeks	80,200	5,783	1,655	10,617	5,415	6,722	4,965	6,364	4,700	6,684	7,800	5,565
14-26 weeks	164,465	6,578	3,495	11,295	14,520	7,678	7,590	6,956	8,920	7,356	13,130	6,322
27-39 weeks	274,400	8,040	5,605	13,631	20,625	10,311	10,810	8,129	14,590	8,582	17,565	7,238
40-48 weeks	542,810	10,482	23,150	18,463	40,530	18,472	24,325	9,747	40,980	11,264	43,205	8,735
49-52 weeks	2,911,345	11,375	242,875	18,087	319,615	14,789	233,860	10,699	358,560	11,823	267,110	9,883
Females												
Total income	180,870	6,111	4,295	9,721	25,310	7,911	54,130	6,166	16,070	6,265	36,800	4,808
1-13 weeks	9,560	3,209	105	7,275	730	4,170	2,500	3,013	650	3,310	2,380	2,924
14-26 weeks	11,100	4,031	115	5,543	1,285	5,102	2,935	3,840	795	4,086	2,595	3,575
27-39 weeks	11,790	5,105	150	5,797	1,645	7,258	3,185	4,753	805	5,496	2,510	4,177
40-48 weeks	19,490	6,444	430	9,608	2,650	8,107	5,280	6,173	1,520	7,246	3,900	5,299
49-52 weeks	86,280	7,364	3,060	10,106	13,940	9,087	31,395	7,144	7,475	7,301	12,075	6,213
Occupation not stated												
Males												
Total income	268,385	6,423	114,440	8,141	209,055	9,381	1,032,355	9,512	543,285	9,377	231,155	9,325
1-13 weeks	4,505	4,709	4,615	4,393	3,780	5,620	23,070	5,441	11,280	5,452	8,420	6,369
14-26 weeks	8,415	5,236	13,565	5,610	7,740	5,818	50,710	6,477	23,015	6,311	13,370	6,781
27-39 weeks	13,390	6,340	17,460	7,068	13,020	7,088	101,170	8,038	41,670	7,706	18,490	7,681
40-48 weeks	18,350	7,321	20,650	8,862	32,685	8,955	184,415	9,515	83,830	9,319	30,675	9,489
49-52 weeks	199,700	6,521	44,980	10,200	144,505	10,159	615,075	10,446	346,275	10,240	138,795	10,197
Females												
Total income	3,890	5,334	185	7,064	3,915	5,361	10,155	5,769	6,115	5,619	20,010	5,795
1-13 weeks	195	3,811	25	4,770	465	3,204	805	3,078	485	2,472	1,225	3,454
14-26 weeks	180	3,922	15	11,892	435	3,723	895	4,108	500	3,594	1,345	4,269
27-39 weeks	210	5,836	10	1,821	285	4,985	1,095	5,235	440	4,930	1,460	4,659
40-48 weeks	235	6,007	30	7,199	580	5,690	1,830	6,312	865	6,715	2,175	6,189
49-52 weeks	1,915	5,623	45	9,162	1,425	7,050	4,435	6,870	2,560	6,988	7,960	6,818

Note: Figures broken down by weeks do not total to "total income". The difference represents those family heads who worked part time.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada*, unpublished data.

Figure 4.4 Family income groups by region, 1971



climatically and in terms of constancy of demand from these annual fluctuations. Table 4.10 clearly demonstrates occupational susceptibility to the abbreviation of the working year; it also shows the dramatic effect this has on average family income and reports the number of families involved.

4.9 Education and income

Many occupations in complex, industrial societies have educational requirements ranging from basic functional literacy, or even less, through to sophisticated intellectual skills or familiarity with specialized knowledge which can only be acquired by lengthy and expensive training. During the 1960s, investment in education grew rapidly in Canada, partly

Average family income in all provinces generally increased the longer the head of the family remained in the education system (Table 4.13). For males and females the greatest income jump came with completion of a bachelor or first professional degree; the impact of a higher degree was much less. And although there were differences between provinces in terms of average family income at that education level, the inter-provincial disparities were less than those between educational levels, regardless of province of residence or sex of family head. However, family income distribution did follow the inter-provincial pattern of disparities (Table A4.7). But the most striking feature of both level and distribution of income in relation to education was the difference between families with male as opposed to female family heads.

Table 4.11 Average family income, by sex and age of family head and family size, by region and urban size class, as percent of national average, 1971

Region and urban size	All families	Sex		Age						Family size					
		Male	Female	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Canada	100	103	56	71	94	108	119	105	72	85	98	109	114	114	108
Atlantic	77	80	45	56	77	85	90	79	57	65	75	84	88	87	83
Québec	96	100	58	72	90	100	113	103	74	80	92	103	109	111	109
Ontario	111	115	61	76	103	119	132	119	80	94	110	120	127	129	125
Prairies	90	94	50	68	90	102	106	90	61	75	89	100	104	104	94
British Columbia	104	108	55	71	98	115	126	112	70	87	104	115	122	124	119
500,000+	115	120	63	77	102	120	137	128	91	98	112	123	133	138	134
100,000-499,999	109	114	57	74	100	118	131	119	81	92	105	117	126	130	134
30,000-99,999	102	106	55	71	96	111	120	109	73	85	98	109	117	121	121
10,000-29,999	100	104	54	72	98	110	118	103	68	83	97	108	114	116	117
Urban under 10,000	92	95	50	69	91	103	109	93	60	73	89	100	105	107	107
Rural non-farm	77	80	44	61	79	87	91	78	51	63	77	85	88	88	84
Rural farm	69	69	58	51	63	71	77	67	61	54	65	72	74	77	83

in response to pressures from the postwar baby boom, partly because governments became convinced of the need to meet requirements for skilled labour from Canada's own human resources. Further, parental perception of education as the gateway to well paid and socially respected jobs focused particularly at the university level.

Between 1961 and 1971, educational levels increased in all provinces, but the relative order remained stable; Québec and the Atlantic Provinces still had lower levels of educational attainment than had the rest of Canada (Table 4.12). Changes in levels of education are shown for individual urban areas in Table A4.6. However, even though educational attainment continued to rise in the early 1970s, there was evidence that in the future, improvement might be less strongly associated with increased income levels. It may be that education is less generally seen as the *sine qua non* of access to many high- or even middle-income occupations.

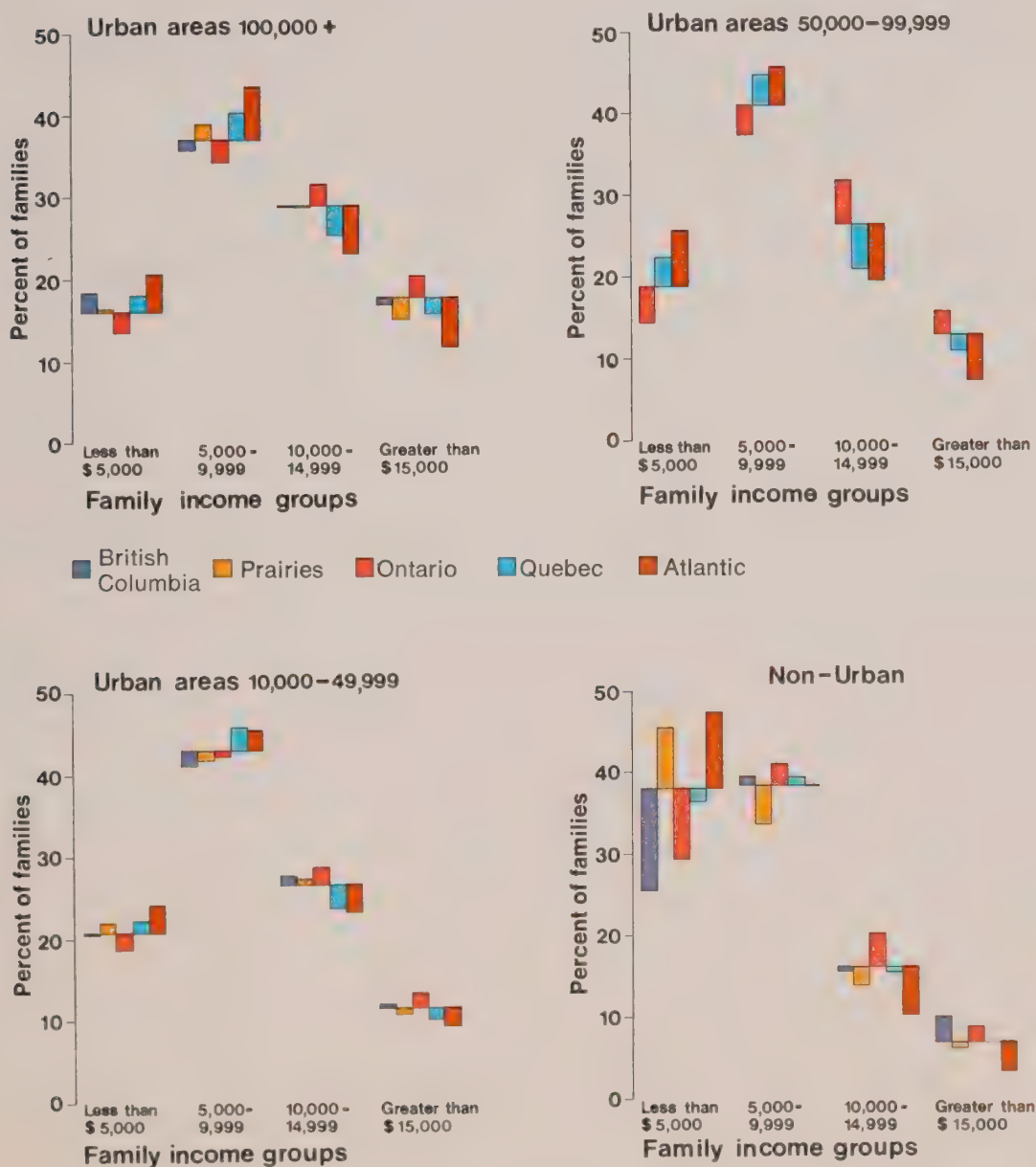
Table 4.14 elaborates on inter-provincial family income variations by employment status and by education. It also shows that although family income disparities between educational attainment categories were greater than variations between city size classes, the intersection of possession of a university degree with residence in the largest size class was characterized by a very large jump in average family income. The tendency for specialized, high-education, high-income occupations to cluster in settlements at the upper, particularly the metropolitan, levels of the urban hierarchy is generally familiar. Table A4.8 links urban size and province to employment status, education and average family income.

4.10 Sex, age, family size and income

Sex-related differences in average family income have been mentioned already and it can be seen that they were also markedly persistent across city size classes (Tables 4.11, A4.5). Average income tended also to correlate with age, regardless of province or city size, increasing to a peak in the 45-54 age group before declining with increasing age, and falling strikingly with retirement from the labour force. For families of the same size, average income increased with city size, the sharpest distinction being between urban and non-urban, with a smaller but significant jump between the two smaller urban size classes. The familiar inter-provincial ranking also persisted for families of the same size.

Average family income also tended to increase with family size. Up to and including a size of four the jumps were substantial, probably reflecting life-cycle and family-formation stages which closely related to the age of the family head; in other words, age and family size were related to each other, and both, therefore, correlate with income. But average income increments were less with each additional family member above four, regardless of province or city size class. It is probable that this actually shows a fall in per capita income for families of five or more members.

Figure 4.5 Regional deviations in family income by urban size class, by income groups, 1971



4.11 Immigration, birthplace, ethnic origin and income

The relationship between age and income should be borne in mind when examining income for Canadian-born and immigrant heads of families (Tables 4.16, A4.10). In general, the income distribution for Canadian-born in 1971 was similar to that for immigrant family heads, but it appeared that average income was lower for families with immigrant heads who landed in Canada before 1946, and higher for those who arrived during the 1946-1960 period. The figures for Canadian-born cover all age groups whereas the immigrant income data have a hidden correlation with age; pre-1946 immigrant heads of families were in the older age group in 1971, and the 1946-1960 arrivals were largely in the peak earning 45-54 years age group.

Families with foreign-born heads tended generally to have higher average income than those with Canadian-born heads; Canada's postwar immigration policies have tended to favour highly educated and occupationally skilled immigrants to compensate for an inability to meet demands for such workers from the indigenous population. Birthplace is, therefore, partly related to income through the occupational and educational characteristics.

Ethnic origin also showed patterns of variation with average family income in 1971 (Table A4.9). The extremes were marked by the largely urban Jewish population and the largely rural Indian and Eskimo native peoples. Again, occupation intervened here. Although ethnic stereotypes are largely misleading and are generally considered to be offensive, there are,

Figure 4.6 Regional unemployment rates as a percent of national average, 1953-73

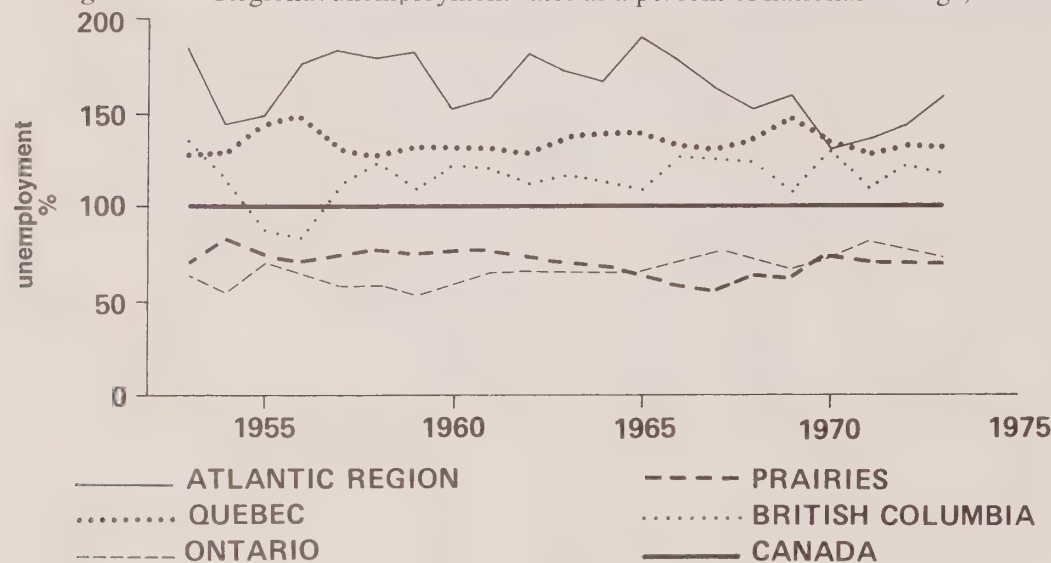
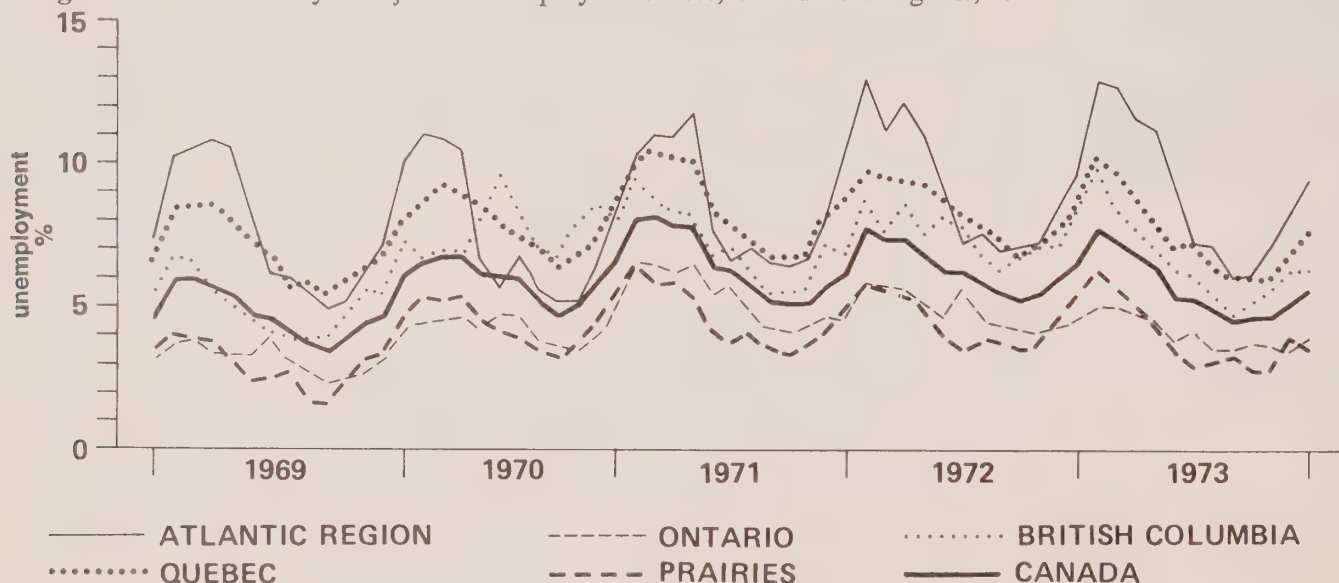


Figure 4.7 Monthly unadjusted unemployment rates, Canada and regions, 1968-73



nevertheless, tendencies for ethnic groups to show occupational affinities which often result in regional concentrations. As it has been already shown that occupation and region of residence relate to income, the patterns in Table 4.11 are not unexpected.

4.12 Conclusion

The 1971 census of Canada revealed, as did the 1961 census, that average family income and distribution of income varied with occupational structure, unemployment, education levels, and with demographic and ethnic characteristics of the population. To these correlates must be added the regional and provincial patterns of income variation, and the rural-urban and urban size relationships. Income was associated in 1971 with a wide set of

characteristics; indeed, the correlates of income are so pervasive that it can be claimed that, in the level and distribution of income, many facets of a huge and complex country intersect at a common focus, a situation which is of major concern to governments, scholars and individual citizens. This chapter has merely sketched a few of the simpler relationships found in 1971, largely drawing on the census of Canada; it has not even exhausted all the conclusions that can be drawn from the tables presented here. Certainly it has mapped out some territory, but, in the process, has merely served to define the vast area of ignorance which demands further exploration.

Table 4.12 Education of non-school, adult, urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971*

Province and size class (1971)	Elementary†		Secondary		Some university		University degree	
	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
Province:‡								
Newfoundland	36.4	45.4	54.2	49.5	6.0	3.5	3.5	1.6
Prince Edward Island	33.3	35.7	54.4	56.4	7.6	5.2	5.1	2.7
Nova Scotia	32.9	39.9	56.5	54.4	5.5	3.4	5.1	3.0
New Brunswick	38.6	46.5	51.6	47.4	5.3	3.4	4.5	2.7
Québec	45.2	51.3	44.5	42.2	5.2	3.1	5.1	3.4
Ontario	33.1	42.3	56.1	50.8	5.3	3.0	5.6	3.8
Manitoba	31.5	34.9	57.2	57.0	5.8	4.6	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	33.9	39.9	53.9	52.6	6.6	3.7	5.6	3.8
Alberta	27.1	34.8	60.3	56.7	6.1	4.2	6.5	4.2
British Columbia	27.2	33.7	60.6	57.6	7.0	5.1	5.2	3.6

* This table presents the highest level of schooling ever attended by the population aged five and over not attending school. Post-secondary non-university education is ignored, except insofar as persons attending such institutions were considered to be attending school in 1971 (but not in 1961).

† Includes no schooling and kindergarten. Many persons with no schooling would be five or six years old.

‡ Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1971, Summary tapes; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: School Attendance and Schooling*, Bulletin 12-10, Cat. No. 92-550 (Ottawa: Information Canada, Queen's Printer, 1963); Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada*, microfilm tabulations. The retabulation of the 1961 census data to conform to the 1971 census metropolitan and urban area definitions was performed under the direction of Frederick Hill of MSUA.

Table 4.13 Average family income, by sex and education of family head, Canada and provinces, 1971

Education	Canada \$'000	New- found- land \$'000	Prince Edward Island \$'000	Nova Scotia \$'000	New Brunswick \$'000	Québec \$'000	Ontario \$'000	Manitoba \$'000	Saskat- chewan \$'000	Alberta \$'000	British Columbia \$'000
Males											
Total schooling	9.9	6.9	7.2	8.2	7.7	9.6	11.0	8.9	7.5	9.8	10.4
L.T. Grade 9 with no training	7.7	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.1	7.8	8.6	6.6	5.7	7.2	8.3
L.T. Grade 9 with training	9.2	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.9	10.1	8.3	7.3	9.3	9.4
No matric Grade 9 or more, no training	9.5	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.2	9.2	10.3	8.6	7.2	8.9	9.9
No matric Grade 9 or more, training	10.2	7.5	7.6	8.6	8.9	9.5	11.0	9.5	8.1	10.2	10.4
Junior or Senior matric, no training	10.8	9.1	8.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.8	9.8	8.5	10.3	10.6
Junior or Senior matric, training	11.0	9.2	8.7	9.4	9.5	10.4	11.9	10.4	9.5	10.8	10.8
Junior, or Senior matric, some postsecondary	11.4	9.6	9.7	10.2	9.4	11.1	12.3	10.6	9.5	10.8	11.1
Some university (incl. certif.)	12.0	9.7	9.1	10.6	10.2	12.2	13.0	10.8	9.5	11.2	11.5
Bachelor or first professional	16.8	13.9	14.4	14.9	13.9	16.6	18.1	15.4	14.0	15.9	16.0
Advanced degree	18.9	19.0	15.3	17.2	17.2	18.6	20.0	17.9	18.0	18.4	17.7
Females											
Total schooling	5.4	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.3
L.T. Grade 9 with no training	5.1	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	5.3	5.5	4.7	4.2	4.8	5.1
L.T. Grade 9 with training	5.6	10.1*	4.0*	3.6	4.5*	5.6	6.2	4.0	5.2	4.5	5.2
No matric Grade 9 or more, no training	5.0	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.5
No matric Grade 9 or more, training	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.0	5.0	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.8
Junior or Senior matric, no training	5.6	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.2
Junior or Senior matric, training	5.7	3.9*	3.7*	5.4	4.2*	5.9	6.2	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.7
Junior or Senior matric, some postsecondary	6.7	5.4	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.6	7.4	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.4
Some university (incl. certif.)	6.9	5.9	7.6	6.0	5.2	7.0	7.4	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.6
Bachelor or first professional	9.8	8.6*	5.7*	9.8	8.6	9.4	10.5	11.4	8.7	9.8	8.8
Advanced Degree	10.8	n.a.†	n.a.†	11.3*	n.a.†	10.0	11.2	9.3*	13.1*	14.0*	9.7*

* less than 100 families

† n.a. means not applicable.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada, unpublished data.

Table 4.14 Average family income as percent of national average, by employment status and education of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971

Region and size class	Employment status			Education							
	All families	Paid workers	Self-employed in incorporated business or with paid help	Self-employed without paid help	Never worked or worked before 1970	Elem. 0-4 yrs.	Elem. 5-8 yrs.	Sec. 9-11 yrs.	Sec. 12-13 yrs.	Post-sec. non-univ.	Some univ. degree
Canada	100	106	150	77	52	65	80	95	111	107	122
Atlantic	77	84	116	62	43	49	62	79	93	89	104
Québec	96	103	142	86	52	68	81	95	111	102	125
Ontario	111	115	173	90	57	76	89	102	118	115	132
Prairies	90	100	129	61	46	52	70	87	99	100	109
British Columbia	104	110	159	91	53	67	87	98	106	107	116
500,000 +	115	118	184	110	61	78	90	105	122	116	134
100,000-499,999	109	112	185	109	58	77	89	100	112	111	120
30,000-99,999	102	105	167	101	54	71	86	97	109	105	117
10,000-29,999	100	105	152	94	50	68	85	97	108	106	119
Urban under 10,000	92	97	134	85	46	60	77	91	103	99	113
Rural non-farm	77	86	110	70	40	50	68	80	94	91	102
Rural farm	69	79	85	61	46	59	66	69	78	76	77
											132

Table 4.15 Average family income as percent of national average, by ethnic origin of family head, by region and urban size class, 1971

Region and urban size	All families	British	French	Indian and Eskimo	Asian	Dutch	German	Italian	Jewish	Polish	Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other
Canada	100	106	91	53	102	99	97	98	166	98	89	96	92	97
Atlantic	77	78	71	44	120	80	83	87	183	92	100	87	99	78
Québec	96	118	91	69	104	123	113	91	153	108	115	123	105	95
Ontario	111	114	100	59	104	104	110	101	177	106	108	118	109	101
Prairies	90	98	84	41	102	90	84	96	166	83	77	86	81	88
British Columbia	104	109	97	60	95	102	100	102	169	100	87	99	99	98
500,000+	115	127	102	73	99	118	117	97	165	108	109	113	104	99
100,000-499,999	109	114	104	64	104	107	107	103	198	104	95	108	104	102
30,000-99,999	102	106	93	67	110	106	107	104	161	106	100	110	109	101
10,000-29,999	100	105	93	69	105	102	101	104	148	99	87	102	95	102
Urban under 10,000	92	95	86	63	104	95	92	100	147	92	82	96	91	94
Rural non-farm	77	81	72	44	110	86	82	96	127	79	74	83	75	83
Rural farm	69	72	70	65	133	80	65	81	83	59	56	61	49	75

Table 4.16 Average family income as percent of national average, by birthplace and period of immigration of family head, by region and urban size class, 1971

Region and urban size	All families	Birthplace			Period of immigration					
		Canada	United Kingdom	Other Europe	United States	Asia	Other	Before 1946	1946-60	1961-71
Canada	100	99	109	98	105	100	106	92	112	97
Atlantic	77	76	103	103	88	134	134	87	117	111
Québec	96	95	122	100	116	102	106	109	111	92
Ontario	111	112	115	103	131	103	106	105	115	98
Prairies	90	91	96	83	83	100	104	72	106	102
British Columbia	104	108	100	96	94	90	106	87	109	93
500,000+	115	118	120	103	139	98	103	112	116	94
100,000-499,999	109	111	107	101	123	103	113	97	112	101
30,000-99,999	102	102	108	99	106	107	122	94	112	102
10,000-29,999	100	100	105	98	99	102	118	86	112	108
Urban under 10,000	92	91	99	88	87	103	117	76	107	110
Rural non-farm	77	76	89	83	73	105	101	68	101	95
Rural farm	69	68	72	74	63	107	80	64	86	69

Table A4.1 Family income* distribution by income class, by urban size class†, Canada and provinces, 1971

Province and size class	Mean income \$	Percent in income groups				Number of families in income groups			
		< \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	10,000-14,999	\$15,000+	< \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-14,999	\$15,000+
Canada									
Total	9,600	23.0	38.3	24.8	13.9	1,167,130	1,945,100	1,260,090	703,765
1,000,000+	11,001	16.3	36.0	28.8	18.9	255,875	563,900	451,825	295,720
250,000-999,999	10,750	15.4	37.5	29.5	17.5	143,635	348,770	274,405	163,175
100,000-249,999	9,996	17.3	40.9	27.9	13.9	68,715	162,150	110,695	54,920
50,000-99,999	9,732	19.0	41.1	26.7	13.1	38,275	82,815	53,815	26,405
30,000-49,999	9,282	21.0	42.8	24.6	11.6	45,120	91,970	52,880	24,845
20,000-29,999	9,323	20.2	43.9	24.5	11.4	26,380	57,350	32,065	14,950
10,000-19,999	9,209	20.8	42.6	25.6	11.1	38,945	79,580	47,740	20,660
Non-urban areas†	7,342	38.0	38.6	16.3	7.1	550,185	558,565	236,665	103,090
Newfoundland									
Total	6,680	44.3	37.1	13.2	5.3	47,985	40,175	14,315	5,760
100,000-249,999	8,488	28.0	43.3	19.4	9.3	7,935	12,280	5,500	2,630
20,000-29,999	8,833	24.2	45.7	20.4	9.9	1,370	2,585	1,155	560
10,000-19,999	10,661	13.9	31.1	40.6	14.5	755	1,695	2,215	790
Non-urban areas	5,443	55.2	34.3	7.9	2.6	37,925	23,615	5,445	1,780
Prince Edward Island									
Total	6,989	41.7	39.2	13.0	6.1	10,160	9,545	3,165	1,495
20,000-29,999	9,307	24.1	42.4	20.8	12.7	1,340	2,360	1,160	705
10,000-19,999	7,920	27.6	47.6	19.1	5.8	850	1,470	590	180
Non-urban areas	5,984	50.7	36.4	9.0	3.9	7,970	5,715	1,415	610
Nova Scotia									
Total	7,858	32.1	42.6	17.6	7.6	58,335	77,330	31,975	13,855
100,000-249,999	10,176	15.8	42.4	27.5	14.3	8,160	21,920	14,185	7,385
50,000-99,999	7,423	32.2	46.2	16.4	5.2	6,435	9,210	3,270	1,040
30,000-49,999	7,165	34.8	45.7	13.8	5.8	2,530	3,320	1,000	420
20,000-29,999	7,993	27.9	46.3	18.7	7.1	3,205	5,310	2,145	820
10,000-19,999	8,033	30.2	44.8	17.8	7.2	865	1,280	510	205
Non-urban areas	6,633	42.1	41.1	12.3	4.5	37,140	36,290	10,865	3,985
New Brunswick									
Total	7,479	34.4	42.9	16.4	6.4	48,340	60,390	23,035	8,965
100,000-249,999	8,821	22.4	45.9	22.5	9.1	5,450	11,155	5,480	2,215
50,000-99,999	9,112	20.5	45.8	23.5	10.3	3,430	7,665	3,930	1,720
30,000-49,999	9,659	18.9	43.9	22.8	14.3	1,730	4,025	2,090	1,310
10,000-19,999	8,377	21.3	51.4	20.5	6.9	3,385	8,160	3,260	1,090
Non-urban areas	6,217	46.0	39.4	11.1	3.5	34,345	29,385	8,275	2,630

Table A4.1 Family income* distribution by income class, by urban size class†, Canada and provinces, 1971 (Continued)

Province and size class	Mean income \$	Percent in income groups					Number of families in income groups				
		< \$5,000	\$5,000–\$9,999	10,000–14,999	\$15,000 +		< \$5,000	\$5,000–9,999	\$10,000–14,999	\$15,000 +	
Québec											
Total	9,260	23.8	41.3	22.2	12.7		322,890	561,095	301,335	172,045	
1,000,000 +	10,292	18.4	39.7	25.7	16.2		119,190	257,020	166,000	104,670	
250,000–999,999	10,159	16.9	43.5	24.1	15.5		17,950	46,070	25,565	16,440	
100,000–249,999	9,162	19.0	46.2	23.4	11.5		5,370	13,090	6,615	3,250	
50,000–99,999	8,975	22.8	45.0	21.0	11.1		12,600	24,855	11,615	6,140	
30,000–49,999	8,713	22.0	47.4	21.3	9.4		14,220	30,640	13,750	6,095	
20,000–29,999	9,558	18.3	44.2	25.2	12.3		8,550	20,630	11,770	5,765	
10,000–19,999	8,207	26.9	45.6	19.1	8.4		10,920	18,540	7,770	3,400	
Non-urban areas	7,417	36.4	40.7	15.8	7.1		134,090	150,250	58,250	26,285	
Ontario											
Total	10,661	17.1	36.4	29.2	17.4		321,375	685,390	549,280	327,800	
1,000,000 +	11,841	13.4	32.6	31.9	22.1		87,575	212,830	208,105	144,445	
250,000–999,999	11,077	14.4	35.4	30.9	19.2		68,575	168,685	147,080	91,605	
100,000–249,999	10,777	12.9	38.3	32.3	16.5		19,335	57,440	48,395	24,725	
50,000–99,999	10,630	14.5	37.6	32.0	16.0		15,810	41,085	35,000	17,505	
30,000–49,999	9,723	18.9	40.4	27.5	13.2		11,240	24,020	16,360	7,820	
20,000–29,999	9,526	18.4	44.7	25.5	11.5		6,490	15,785	9,005	4,075	
10,000–19,999	9,556	18.6	42.5	27.0	12.0		10,265	23,480	14,940	6,630	
Non-urban areas	8,274	29.5	41.1	20.4	9.0		102,085	142,065	70,395	30,995	
Manitoba											
Total	8,646	28.4	38.9	22.3	10.4		67,015	91,710	52,495	24,540	
250,000–999,999	9,989	17.4	41.7	27.5	13.4		23,020	55,245	36,510	17,755	
30,000–49,999	8,993	21.1	45.7	23.4	9.7		1,620	3,500	1,790	745	
10,000–19,999	9,899	15.9	41.7	29.5	13.0		1,600	4,205	2,980	1,310	
Non-urban areas	6,385	47.7	33.6	13.1	5.5		40,775	28,760	11,215	4,730	
Saskatchewan											
Total	7,328	39.1	36.3	17.1	7.5		84,615	78,580	37,010	16,130	
100,000–249,999	9,562	20.2	41.8	26.0	12.0		12,880	26,625	16,610	7,655	
30,000–49,999	8,344	24.6	45.0	22.9	7.4		1,860	3,405	1,730	560	
20,000–29,999	8,956	25.4	39.0	24.5	11.1		1,620	2,485	1,560	705	
10,000–19,999	8,397	27.4	40.9	23.5	8.2		2,845	4,245	2,445	855	
Non-urban areas	5,990	51.0	32.6	11.4	5.0		65,410	41,820	14,665	6,355	
Alberta											
Total	9,475	24.9	36.3	25.1	13.7		95,460	138,755	96,150	52,290	
250,000–999,999	10,788	15.8	36.6	30.3	17.3		34,090	78,770	65,250	37,375	
30,000–49,999	10,171	19.6	40.2	26.5	13.7		1,985	4,075	2,685	1,390	
20,000–29,999	9,098	22.2	41.6	25.8	10.4		2,940	5,520	3,420	1,385	
10,000–19,999	9,520	20.3	38.8	28.9	12.0		615	1,175	875	365	
Non-urban areas	7,449	39.7	35.0	17.0	8.4		55,830	49,215	23,920	11,775	

Table A4.1 Family income* distribution by income class, by urban size class†, Canada and provinces, 1971 (Concluded)

Province and size class	Mean income \$	Percent in income groups					Number of families in income groups				
		<\$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	10,000-14,999	\$15,000+		<\$5,000	\$5,000-9,999	\$10,000-14,999	15,000+	
British Columbia											
Total	10,019	20.2	37.3	27.8	14.8		107,870	199,385	148,420		79,005
1,000,000+	10,664	18.4	35.2	29.1	17.4		49,110	94,050	77,720		46,605
100,000-249,999	9,921	19.1	39.1	27.7	14.1		9,585	19,640	13,910		7,060
30,000-49,999	9,748	20.3	38.8	27.6	13.3		9,935	18,985	13,475		6,505
20,000-29,999	10,153	13.7	42.4	29.3	14.8		865	2,675	1,850		935
10,000-19,999	9,924	17.5	39.1	29.8	13.6		6,575	14,715	11,215		5,125
Non-urban areas	8,798	25.6	39.7	24.4	10.3		31,800	49,320	30,250		12,775
Yukon and NWT											
Total	9,492	28.9	25.8	27.5	17.7		3,070	2,735	2,915		1,875
10,000-19,999	12,311	10.7	24.3	37.1	28.0		270	615	940		710
Non-urban areas	8,606	34.7	26.3	24.5	14.5		2,800	2,120	1,975		1,165

* Family income refers to the sum of incomes received by all members of the family 15 years and over, from all sources, during the calendar year 1970. Included are wages and salaries, net income from business and professional practice, net income from farm operations, transfer payments, retirement pensions, investment income and other miscellaneous sources.

† Size classes for which no urban areas occur are omitted.

‡ Non-urban areas are areas other than Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations, and other urban municipalities over 10,000 population.

Source: Provincial totals and Census Metropolitan Areas—Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Families: Income of Families, Family Heads and Non-Family Persons*, Bulletin 2.2 12, Cat. No. 93 724 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975);

Tracted Census Agglomerations—Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts*, Bulletin CT-series B, Cat. No. 95-700 series (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974);

Other Census Agglomerations—Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974).

The non-urban areas were calculated as the residual between the derived urban areas and provincial totals.

Table A4.2 Average family income, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971

No.	Urban area	Average total family income, 1971*			Average total family income, 1961‡			Average wage earner family earnings, 1961		
		\$	Rank	% of mean†	\$	Rank	% of mean§	\$	Rank	% of mean¶
1	Alma	8,834	95	84	5,789	36	98	4,746	64	90
2	Arnprior CA	8,998	82	86	5,264	67	89	4,531	87	86
3	Asbestos CA	8,897	91	85	4,676	115	79	4,555	86	87
4	Baie-Comeau CA	10,920	13	104	6,797	5	116	5,763	8	110
5	Barrie CA	9,855	51	94	5,460	56	93	4,864	57	93
6	Bathurst	8,432	113	80	5,540(a)	50	94	4,228	112.5	81
7	Belleville	10,147	41	97	5,803	34	99	5,186	34	99
8	Brandon	8,993	83	86	4,953	93	84	4,569	84	87
9	Brantford CA	9,751	52	93	5,393	58	92	4,869	55	93
10	Brockville	10,492	27	100	5,891	27	100	5,246	27	100
11	Calgary CMA	10,943	12	104	6,351	10	108	5,504	16	105
12	Campbellton CA	8,102	124	77	4,532	126	77	3,978	125	76
13	Charlottetown CA	9,307	72	89	4,821	104	82	4,064	119	77
14	Chatham	10,236	34	97	5,355	63	91	4,860	59	93
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	9,162	75	87	5,681	43	97	4,934	50.5	94
16	Chilliwack CA	8,724	100	83	4,886	100	83	4,308	106	82
17	Cobourg CA	9,862	50	94	5,386	60	92	4,877	54	93
18	Corner Brook	8,833	96	84	5,306	65	90	4,769	63	91
19	Cornwall	8,972	85	85	4,965	91	84	4,605	80	88
20	Courtenay CA	9,615	56	92	5,581(a)	47.5	95	5,023	44	96
21	Cowansville	8,910	89.5	85	4,564	123	78	4,067	112	77
22	Cranbrook	10,196	35	97	6,001(a)	21	102	4,962	48	95
23	Dawson Creek	9,252	74	88	5,735	40	97	5,045	42	96
24	Dolbeau CA	8,171	122	78	5,036	85	86	4,371	102	83
25	Drummondville CA	8,433	112	80	4,578	121.5	78	4,053	120	77
26	Edmonton CMA	10,660	21	102	5,982	22	102	5,338	23	102
27	Edmundston	8,830	97	84	4,849	102	82	4,653	72	89
28	Flin Flon CA	9,543	60	91	5,819	33	99	5,547	14	106
29	Fredericton CA	9,659	54	92	5,242	69	89	4,661	71	89
30	Gaspe	6,942	137	66	3,232	136	55	2,445	137	47
31	Granby CA	8,509	109	81	4,809	105	82	4,323	104	82
32	Grand Falls CA	9,088	79	87	5,643	45	96	5,302	24	101
33	Grande Prairie	9,520	62	91	5,362	62	91	4,642	73	88
34	Guelph CA	10,638	22.5	101	5,775	39	98	5,124	35	98
35	Haileybury CA	9,354	70	89	5,228	71	89	4,425	94	84
36	Halifax CMA	10,176	36	97	5,620	46	96	4,934	50.5	94
37	Hamilton CMA	10,757	16	102	6,031	18	102	5,473	18	104
38	Hawkesbury CA	8,415	115	80	4,873	101	83	4,635	75	88
39	Joliette CA	9,150	76	87	4,915	97	84	4,191	114	80
40	Kamloops CA	10,452	28	100	5,653(a)	44	96	5,060	41	96
41	Kapuskasing	10,638	22.5	101	6,338(a)	11	108	5,737	9	109
42	Kelowna CA	8,856	94	84	5,177(a)	78	88	4,499	89	86
43	Kenora CA	10,405	29	99	5,515	52	94	4,983	47	95
44	Kentville CA	8,033	127	76	4,648(a)	117	79	3,725	131	71
45	Kingston CA	10,717	17	102	5,903	26	100	5,241	29	100
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	8,249	120	79	4,788	107	81	4,465	91	85
47	Kitchener CMA	10,661	20	102	5,911	25	100	5,243	28	100
48	Kitimat	11,242	8	107	6,964	4	118	6,671	2	127
49	Labrador City CA	12,530	1	119	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,467	1	161
50	Lachute CA	8,015	128	76	4,920(a)	96	84	4,390	99	84
51	La Tuque	8,932	88	85	5,024	88	85	5,071	40	97
52	Leamington	9,600	57	91	5,240	70	89	4,621	56	88
53	Lethbridge	10,171	37	97	5,512	53	94	4,866	77.5	93
54	Lincoln	9,348	71	89	5,190(a)	75.5	88	4,408	97	84
55	Lindsay	9,286	73	88	5,260	68	89	4,625	76	88
56	London CMA	10,763	15	102	5,837	32	99	5,240	30	100
57	Magog CA	8,230	121	78	4,700	113	80	3,832	129	73
58	Matane	7,796	132	74	4,419(a)	129	75	3,314	136	63
59	Medicine Hat CA	8,423	114	80	4,735	111	80	4,485	90	85
60	Midland CA	8,652	105	82	4,205	131	71	4,120	117	78
61	Moncton CA	9,112	77	87	5,218(a)	72	89	4,672	68	89

Table A4.2 Average family income, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Average total family income, 1971*			Average total family income, 1961†			Average wage earner family earnings, 1961		
		\$	Rank	% of mean†	\$	Rank	% of mean§	\$	Rank	% of mean¶
62	Montmagny	8,148	123	78	4,070	132	69	3,586	133	68
63	Montréal CMA	10,292	33	98	6,017	19	102	5,274	25	100
64	Moose Jaw	8,344	118	79	5,197	74	88	4,824	61	92
65	Nanaimo CA	9,547	59	91	5,188(a)	77	88	4,991	46	95
66	Newcastle CA	8,055	126	77	4,061	133	69	3,863	128	74
67	New Glasgow CA	7,903	131	75	3,855	135	66	3,619	132	69
68	New Hamburg CA	9,516	64	91	4,787	108	81	4,306	107	82
69	North Battleford CA	8,281	119	79	5,097(a)	81	87	4,617	79	88
70	North Bay	10,314	32	98	5,779	38	98	5,194	33	99
71	Orillia	9,708	53	92	5,094(a)	82	87	4,640	74	88
72	Oromocto	8,615	107	82	4,907	98	83	4,621	77.5	88
73	Oshawa CA	10,392	30	99	5,839	31	99	5,339	22	102
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	12,010	3	114	6,575	6	112	5,814	6	111
75	Owen Sound	9,517	63	91	5,027	87	85	4,432	92	84
76	Pembroke CA	8,714	101	83	5,123	80	87	4,373	101	83
77	Penticton	8,806	99	84	4,975	90	85	4,669	69	89
78	Petawawa CA	8,684	102.5	83	4,658	116	79	3,914	127	75
79	Peterborough CA	10,529	26	100	5,721	41	97	5,264	26	100
80	Portage la Prairie	8,362	117	80	4,689	114	80	4,412	95	84
81	Port Alberni CA	10,153	40	97	5,788(a)	37	98	5,376	21	102
82	Powell River	9,963	47	95	6,050	17	103	5,725	10	109
83	Prince Albert	8,956	86	85	5,203	73	88	4,707	65	90
84	Prince George CA	10,795	14	103	6,260(a)	13	106	5,073	38	97
85	Prince Rupert CA	11,111	11	106	6,390	8	109	5,709	12	109
86	Québec CMA	10,159	39	97	5,720	42	97	4,780	62	91
87	Red Deer	9,894	49	94	6,108	16	104	4,995	45	95
88	Regina CMA	9,637	55	92	6,005	20	102	5,423	20	103
89	Rimouski CA	9,056	80	86	5,059	83	86	4,317	105	82
90	Rivière-du-Loup	8,684	102.5	83	4,536	125	77	4,014	123	76
91	Rouyn CA	9,523	61	91	5,475	55	93	4,592	82	87
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	9,997	45	95	5,576	49	95	5,076	37	97
93	St-Georges CA	7,986	129	76	4,774(a)	109	81	3,365	135	64
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	8,677	104	83	4,767	110	81	4,042	121	77
95	St-Jean CA	8,864	93	84	4,941	95	84	4,391	98	84
96	St-Jérôme CA	8,592	108	82	5,038	84	86	4,133	115	79
97	St. John's CMA	8,488	110	81	4,808	106	82	4,292	108	82
98	Ste-Scholastique	7,297	135	69	4,206	130	71	3,445	134	66
99	Saint John CMA	8,821	98	84	5,032	86	86	4,386	100	84
100	Sarnia CA	11,453	6	109	6,354	9	108	5,718	11	109
101	Saskatoon CMA	9,479	65	90	5,797	35	99	5,033	43	96
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	10,698	18	102	6,302	12	107	5,670	13	108
103	Sept-Îles	11,225	9	107	8,252	1	140	5,926	5	113
104	Shawinigan CA	8,373	116	80	5,282	66	90	4,700	66	90
105	Sherbrooke CA	9,368	69	89	4,900	99	83	4,278	109	81
106	Simcoe	10,578	24	101	5,495(a)	54	93	4,668	70	89
107	Smiths Falls CA	9,453	66	90	5,841	30	99	4,853	60	92
108	Sorel CA	9,552	58	91	4,579	121.5	78	4,250	111	81
109	Stratford	10,075	42	96	5,392	59	92	4,884	53	93
110	Sudbury CMA	11,739	5	112	6,167	15	105	5,488	17	105
111	Summerside CA	7,920	130	75	4,451	128	76	4,028	122	77
112	Swift Current	9,093	78	87	4,961	92	84	4,698	67	89
113	Sydney CA	7,423	134	71	4,501	127	76	4,228	112.5	81
114	Sydney Mines CA	7,165	136	68	4,023	134	68	3,802	130	72
115	Terrace CA	10,560	25	101	6,254(a)	14	106	5,108	36	97
116	Thetford Mines CA	9,045	81	86	5,190	75.5	88	4,596	81	88
117	Thompson	11,166	10	106	5,932	23	101	6,573	3	125
118	Thunder Bay CMA	10,165	38	97	5,538	51	94	4,952	49	94
119	Timmins CA	8,948	87	85	4,985	89	85	4,427	93	84
120	Toronto CMA	11,841	4	113	6,509	7	111	5,803	7	111
121	Trail CA	10,012	43	95	5,924	24	101	5,520	15	105
122	Trenton CA	9,425	67	90	5,319	64	90	4,861	58	93
123	Trois-Rivières CA	8,992	84	86	4,951	94	84	4,506	88	86

Table A4.2 Average family income, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Average total family income, 1971*			Average total family income, 1961‡			Average wage earner family earnings, 1961		
		\$	Rank	% of mean†	\$	Rank	% of mean§	\$	Rank	% of mean¶
124	Truro CA	8,079	125	77	4,543(a)	124	77	3,922	126	75
125	Val-d'Or CA	8,635	106	82	5,170(a)	79	88	4,257	110	81
126	Valleyfield CA	8,477	111	81	4,631	118	79	4,121	116	78
127	Vancouver CMA	10,664	19	102	5,883	28	100	5,452	19	104
128	Vernon	8,883	92	85	4,622	119	79	4,590	83	87
129	Victoria CMA	9,921	48	94	5,581	47.5	95	5,220	32	199
130	Victoriaville CA	8,910	89.5	85	4,583	120	78	3,980	124	76
131	Wallaceburg	9,413	68	90	4,703(a)	112	80	4,336	103	83
132	Whitehorse	12,311	2	117	7,820(a)	2	133	6,248	4	119
133	Williams Lake CA	9,998	44	95	7,200(a)	3	122	4,559	85	87
134	Windsor CMA	11,281	7	107	5,383	61	91	5,072	39	97
135	Winnipeg CMA	9,989	46	95	5,874	29	100	5,221	31	99
136	Woodstock	10,318	31	98	5,404	57	92	4,897	52	93
137	Yorkton	7,760	133	74	4,831	103	82	4,409	96	84

* Average total family income includes the incomes received by all members of the family 15 years old and over, from all sources, during the calendar year 1970. Included are wages and salaries, net income from business and professional practice, net income from farm operations, transfer payments, retirement pensions, investment income and other miscellaneous sources. A family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never been married, regardless of age) or a parent with one or more children never married, living in the same dwelling. Data were collected from a one third sample of families in Canada.

† Average total family income expressed as a percentage of the average total family income for urban Canada (\$10,502).

‡ In 1961, members of the family aged 15 and over were asked to report total income from each source for the 12-month period ending May 31, 1961, or, if this figure could not be provided, for the calendar year 1960. The 1961 data excluded farm income and coverage was for residents of private non-farm dwellings only. Data were collected from a one fifth sample of families in Canada (excluding the Northwest Territories).

Because enumeration area data were not available for average family income in 1961, it was impossible in many cases to achieve exact areal comparability with the 1971 urban area definitions. However, the 1961 data are as comparable with the 1971 urban area definitions as could be compiled from data for census subdivisions. Urban areas where more than 10 percent of the population in 1961 is excluded are marked with the letter (a).

§ Average total family income as a percentage of the average total family income for urban Canada (\$5,884).

|| A wage-earner family is one in which the family head was a wage or salary earner during the week prior to enumeration. The family head is the husband in a two-parent family and the parent in a single-parent family. Family earnings represent all wage and salary income reported by family members of wage-earner families during the 12 months prior to June 1961, including money received as commission, tips, and piece-rate payments. Not included in wage and salary earnings, of course, is any income from other sources such as from a business or farm. Data for 1961 are for urban areas as defined in 1971.

¶ Average wage-earner family earnings as a percentage of the average wage-earner family earnings for urban Canada (\$5,250).

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Families: Incomes of Families, Family Heads and Non-family Persons*, Bulletin 2.2-12, Cat. No. 93-724 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975).

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tract*, Census Tract Series B, Cat. No. 95-700 series (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974);

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population Sample: Family Incomes by Size, Type and Composition of Family*, Bulletin 4.1-3, Cat. No. 98-503 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964);

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Households and Families: Wage-earner Families*, Bulletin 2.1, Cat. No. 93-519 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963);

1961 census microfilm tabulations.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area

CA: Census Agglomeration

Table A4.3 Family income distribution, urban areas over 10,000, 1971*

No.	Urban area	Number of families	Total family income				
			Under \$5,000 %	\$5,000-\$7,999 %	\$8,000-\$9,999 %	\$10,000-\$14,999 %	15,000 and over %
1	Alma	4,765	21.4	25.2	21.4	22.2	9.7
2	Arnprior CA	2,445	20.4	27.4	17.0	26.4	9.0
3	Asbestos CA	3,540	18.1	29.0	22.2	22.7	8.1
4	Baie-Comeau CA	5,545	9.4	18.3	21.2	34.5	16.7
5	Barrie CA	9,560	18.8	23.0	16.5	27.7	13.9
6	Bathurst	3,625	23.6	25.9	20.0	23.0	7.9
7	Belleville	8,670	16.4	22.4	15.9	30.3	15.1
8	Brandon	7,660	21.1	27.0	18.7	23.4	9.7
9	Brantford CA	19,960	16.4	23.9	19.9	28.0	11.7
10	Brockville	5,105	15.1	19.1	17.1	33.6	14.4
11	Calgary CMA	97,155	15.2	19.2	17.0	30.7	17.8
12	Campbellton CA	2,590	28.4	30.4	15.4	18.0	7.9
13	Charlottetown CA	5,570	24.1	25.8	16.6	20.8	12.7
14	Chatham	8,640	15.7	19.6	20.0	30.3	14.5
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	28,310	19.0	26.5	19.7	23.4	11.5
16	Chilliwack CA	8,110	27.5	24.8	16.2	21.3	10.2
17	Cobourg CA	4,530	17.7	22.5	17.3	28.4	13.8
18	Corner Brook	5,655	24.2	26.5	19.2	20.4	9.9
19	Cornwall	11,320	23.5	23.9	17.7	24.3	10.6
20	Courtenay CA	3,955	15.2	23.1	22.2	28.8	10.6
21	Cowansville	2,715	19.0	34.6	16.4	19.9	9.8
22	Cranbrook	2,855	13.7	21.9	18.9	31.9	14.0
23	Dawson Creek	2,650	22.6	21.5	18.5	25.1	12.1
24	Dolbeau CA	2,350	27.0	26.0	16.4	22.6	8.1
25	Drummondville CA	10,725	23.0	32.3	16.6	20.1	8.0
26	Edmonton CMA	118,320	16.3	19.7	17.1	29.9	16.9
27	Edmundston	2,820	23.0	28.0	16.0	23.9	9.0
28	Flin Flon CA	2,885	11.4	27.4	24.8	27.7	8.8
29	Fredericton CA	9,165	18.9	26.5	17.5	22.8	14.3
30	Gaspé	3,405	40.8	27.5	10.7	14.7	6.0
31	Granby CA	9,175	24.6	29.0	17.2	19.9	9.4
32	Grand Falls CA	2,960	22.0	24.2	18.6	26.5	8.8
33	Grande Prairie	3,030	20.3	20.8	18.0	28.9	12.0
34	Guelph CA	15,245	13.3	21.0	18.0	31.8	15.9
35	Haileybury CA	3,025	17.9	26.3	20.0	24.5	11.4
36	Halifax CMA	51,675	15.8	24.4	18.0	27.5	14.3
37	Hamilton CMA	125,010	14.2	18.7	18.3	32.3	16.5
38	Hawkesbury CA	2,475	23.8	29.9	16.8	21.0	8.5
39	Joliette CA	6,415	21.1	28.2	17.8	21.0	11.8
40	Kamloops CA	10,040	14.5	21.1	17.1	32.4	14.9
41	Kapuskasing	2,905	14.8	15.7	17.6	34.3	17.7
42	Kelowna CA	9,565	27.2	23.1	16.2	22.5	11.0
43	Kenora CA	3,190	16.5	18.5	19.0	31.8	14.4
44	Kentville CA	2,860	30.2	28.8	15.7	17.8	7.2
45	Kingston CA	20,255	15.2	20.0	17.9	29.8	17.1
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp)	3,745	27.9	27.8	15.1	20.4	8.9
47	Kitchener CMA	56,475	12.7	21.1	19.2	31.7	15.3
48	Kitimat	2,810	6.9	21.4	19.4	34.2	18.1
49	Labrador City CA	2,490	4.2	6.4	10.8	57.4	21.3
50	Lachute CA	3,635	28.3	30.4	16.2	17.1	8.0
51	LaTuque	3,110	19.1	27.3	20.1	23.8	9.6
52	Leamington	2,615	19.7	23.9	15.3	29.6	11.5
53	Lethbridge	10,130	19.6	22.0	18.3	26.5	13.7
54	Lincoln	3,435	21.4	23.7	17.9	25.2	11.8
55	Lindsay	3,160	20.6	26.9	15.8	26.6	10.4
56	London CMA	70,710	15.0	20.2	17.1	31.3	16.5
57	Magog CA	3,400	23.4	34.7	15.9	18.4	7.8
58	Matane	2,595	31.0	30.1	13.9	18.1	6.7
59	Medicine Hat CA	7,180	27.2	25.8	16.7	21.8	8.5
60	Midland CA	5,630	23.6	26.0	18.8	23.0	8.5
61	Moncton CA	16,740	20.5	27.5	18.3	23.5	10.3
62	Montmagny	2,685	28.9	31.1	13.0	18.1	9.3

Table A4.3 Family income distribution, urban areas over 10,000, 1971* (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Number of families	Total family income				
			Under \$5,000 %	\$5,000-\$7,999 %	\$8,000-\$9,999 %	\$10,000-\$14,999 %	15,000 and over %
63	Montréal CMA	646,885	18.4	23.4	16.3	25.7	16.2
64	Moose Jaw	7,560	24.6	26.7	18.4	22.9	7.4
65	Nanaimo CA	9,950	20.9	21.8	19.1	25.8	12.4
66	Newcastle CA	4,275	23.4	32.9	19.9	18.0	5.8
67	New Glasgow CA	5,595	28.6	31.5	15.0	18.4	6.5
68	New Hamburg CA	2,390	16.9	26.6	19.9	24.5	11.9
69	North Battleford CA	3,390	29.6	23.7	14.7	24.2	7.8
70	North Bay	11,410	15.2	20.4	19.4	30.0	15.2
71	Orillia	5,400	19.9	27.0	14.4	25.0	13.8
72	Oromocto	2,565	5.7	44.8	25.9	20.1	3.7
73	Oshawa CA	30,175	13.6	24.2	16.6	30.2	15.4
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	141,475	13.1	17.2	14.4	30.0	25.3
75	Owen Sound	4,580	19.4	24.7	18.3	25.5	12.0
76	Pembroke CA	4,730	24.8	27.9	17.3	20.2	9.7
77	Penticton	4,695	29.0	21.8	15.1	23.6	10.6
78	Petawawa CA	3,180	10.4	39.2	24.4	19.0	6.9
79	Peterborough CA	15,675	16.1	19.5	18.1	30.7	15.7
80	Portage la Prairie	2,890	27.3	23.7	20.1	20.9	7.8
81	Port Alberni CA	6,315	13.7	21.2	21.1	29.3	14.8
82	Powell River	3,390	16.1	15.6	22.3	32.2	13.9
83	Prince Albert	6,375	25.4	22.7	16.3	24.5	11.1
84	Prince George CA	11,240	14.0	17.1	18.4	33.5	16.9
85	Prince Rupert CA	3,725	14.1	13.2	17.9	34.8	20.1
86	Québec CMA	106,015	16.9	26.3	17.2	24.1	15.5
87	Red Deer	6,090	16.3	22.2	18.3	30.5	12.7
88	Regina CMA	33,590	19.8	23.0	17.8	27.0	12.4
89	Rimouski CA	6,055	23.2	25.4	16.7	23.9	10.8
90	Rivière-du-Loup	2,775	26.5	27.7	13.3	21.8	10.6
91	Rouyn CA	6,475	18.1	27.8	18.0	24.3	11.7
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	76,355	16.2	22.3	19.1	28.9	13.5
93	St-Georges CA	2,865	32.1	29.0	13.8	16.6	8.7
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	9,155	23.9	30.0	17.4	19.2	9.7
95	St-Jean CA	10,630	20.3	30.4	16.6	22.3	10.4
96	St-Jérôme CA	8,130	23.7	30.1	16.6	20.4	9.2
97	St. John's CMA	28,345	28.0	28.1	15.3	19.4	9.3
98	Ste-Scholastique	3,210	37.1	30.4	11.5	12.6	8.4
99	Saint John CMA	24,310	22.4	28.2	17.7	22.5	9.1
100	Sarnia CA	19,450	12.3	14.1	16.4	37.4	19.8
101	Saskatoon CMA	30,175	20.7	24.3	18.6	24.9	11.5
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	18,815	13.4	17.3	19.3	34.3	15.7
103	Sept-Îles	5,295	10.9	16.7	17.4	35.4	19.6
104	Shawinigan CA	13,295	25.2	27.3	18.6	20.4	8.6
105	Sherbrooke CA	19,325	22.0	27.5	16.8	21.0	12.8
106	Simcoe	2,810	16.9	21.5	16.9	27.9	16.7
107	Smiths Falls CA	3,100	20.3	22.9	16.5	29.0	11.3
108	Sorel CA	7,975	14.8	25.9	21.9	25.7	11.6
109	Stratford	6,060	14.8	23.9	20.0	28.5	12.9
110	Sudbury CMA	36,050	9.7	14.2	18.8	36.6	20.7
111	Summerside CA	3,085	27.6	28.6	18.9	19.1	5.8
112	Swift Current	3,640	21.7	26.4	16.5	25.8	9.8
113	Sydney CA	19,955	32.2	30.2	16.0	16.4	5.2
114	Sydney Mines CA	7,270	34.8	31.5	14.1	13.8	5.8
115	Terrace CA	3,160	15.7	17.9	17.9	31.2	17.4

Table A4.3 Family income distribution, urban areas over 10,000, 1971* (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Number of families	Total family income				
			Under \$5,000 %	\$5,000-\$7,999 %	\$8,000-\$9,999 %	\$10,000-\$14,999 %	15,000 and over %
116	Thetford Mines CA	6,045	17.9	29.8	20.7	22.7	9.2
117	Thompson	4,315	11.1	13.9	19.4	36.5	19.2
118	Thunder Bay CMA	27,180	16.7	19.4	19.2	30.2	14.6
119	Timmins CA	9,790	23.1	25.4	17.8	23.4	10.3
120	Toronto CMA	652,950	13.4	17.3	15.3	31.9	22.1
121	Trail CA	4,460	14.5	19.7	21.0	33.0	11.9
122	Trenton CA	7,030	15.8	26.4	23.2	24.4	10.1
123	Trois-Rivières CA	22,590	22.1	27.9	17.3	21.5	11.2
124	Truro CA	5,880	27.3	31.5	14.5	19.0	7.7
125	Val-d'Or CA	4,355	20.6	31.5	17.6	22.3	8.3
126	Valleyfield CA	8,880	23.1	29.7	17.5	21.7	8.1
127	Vancouver CMA	267,485	18.4	18.6	16.6	29.1	17.4
128	Vernon	3,250	24.3	23.5	16.3	27.2	9.1
129	Victoria CMA	50,195	19.1	21.5	17.6	27.7	14.1
130	Victoriaville CA	6,110	23.2	30.8	16.7	19.3	10.1
131	Wallaceburg	2,605	16.7	27.3	17.5	28.2	10.6
132	Whitehorse	2,535	10.7	11.4	12.8	37.1	28.0
133	Williams Lake CA	2,650	16.2	23.8	18.5	26.6	14.3
134	Windsor CMA	62,405	14.9	15.9	15.8	32.2	21.2
135	Winnipeg CMA	132,535	17.4	23.0	18.7	27.5	13.4
136	Woodstock	6,495	13.9	21.5	20.6	30.3	13.9
137	Yorkton	3,355	31.3	25.5	15.6	20.4	7.0

* A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never been married, regardless of age) or a parent with one or more children never married, living in the same dwelling. A family may consist also of a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age for whom no pay was received. Income refers to the total income received during 1970 from wages and salaries, business or professional practice, farm operations, family and youth allowances, government old age pensions, other government payments, retirement pensions from previous employment, bond and deposit interest and dividends, other investment sources and other sources. Family income refers to the sum of incomes received by all members of the family 15 years of age and over.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Families: Incomes of Families, Family Heads and Non-family Persons*, Bulletin 2.2-12, Cat. No. 93-724 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada, Census Tract Series B*, Cat. No. 95-700 series (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin 5G-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); special tabulations prepared by Statistics Canada from 1971 census.

Table A4.4 Provincial disparities in occupation structure; percent of total workforce in occupation categories, 1971

Occupation	Canada	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Officials and administrators unique to government	0.61	1.19	1.26	0.81
Other managers and administrators	2.30	1.82	1.06	1.31
Other managers and administrators, n.e.c.	0.31	0.13	0.12	0.18
Management and administration related	2.91	2.00	2.01	2.44
Physical sciences	0.45	0.34	0.15	0.35
Life sciences	0.22	0.19	0.48	0.22
Architects and engineers	1.20	0.75	0.29	0.79
Other architecture and engineering	0.96	0.84	0.37	0.96
Mathematics, statistics, systems analysis and related fields	0.36	0.11	0.06	0.13
Social sciences	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07
Social work and related fields	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.35
Law and jurisprudence	0.28	0.11	0.19	0.22
Library and archival sciences	0.12	0.07	0.15	0.13
Other social sciences and related fields	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.10
Religion	0.33	0.65	0.66	0.47
University teaching and related	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.45
Elementary and secondary school teaching and related	3.05	3.57	3.84	3.19
Other teaching and related	0.52	0.68	0.60	0.59
Health diagnosing and treating	0.58	0.49	0.41	0.59
Nursing, therapy and related assisting	2.61	3.76	3.82	2.90
Other medicine and health	0.68	0.70	0.75	0.80
Fine and commercial art, photography and related occupations	0.37	0.13	0.17	0.22
Performing and audio-visual arts	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.15
Writing	0.21	0.15	0.19	0.18
Sport and recreation	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.06
Stenographic and typing	4.12	3.09	2.55	3.53
Bookkeeping, account-recording and related	3.90	3.51	2.96	3.48
Office machine and electronic data-processing equipment operators	0.66	0.30	0.17	0.36
Material recording, scheduling and distributing	2.05	1.56	1.12	1.58
Library, file and correspondence clerks and related	0.31	0.26	0.17	0.25
Reception, information, mail and message distribution	1.67	1.40	1.39	1.68
Other clerical and related	3.37	2.92	2.38	2.65
Sales, commodities	7.81	9.46	8.52	8.35
Sales, services	1.44	0.62	0.89	1.15
Other sales	0.50	0.38	0.58	0.60
Protective service	2.95	2.82	6.18	8.88
Food and beverage preparation and related service	2.31	2.62	2.65	2.39
Lodging and other accommodation	0.64	0.67	0.85	0.65
Personal service	1.30	2.06	1.97	1.82
Apparel and furnishings service	0.46	0.32	0.27	0.42
Other service	2.32	2.62	2.28	2.28
Farmers	3.66	0.27	10.76	1.29
Farm management	0.30	0.04	0.83	0.19
Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry	0.93	0.42	2.32	0.86
Fishing, hunting, trapping and related	0.12	1.74	2.01	1.32
Forestry and logging	0.50	1.10	0.08	0.75
Mining and quarrying, including oil and gas field	0.78	1.68	0.04	1.61
Mineral ore treating	0.10	0.33	0.00	0.04
Metal processing and related	0.63	0.14	0.04	0.54
Clay, glass and stone processing, forming and related	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.15

Table A4.4 Provincial disparities in occupation structure; percent of total workforce in occupation categories, 1971 (*Continued*)

New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
0.99	0.48	0.61	0.69	0.82	0.54	0.59
1.22	2.73	2.53	1.64	1.58	2.07	1.73
0.10	0.35	0.37	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.17
2.30	2.86	3.11	3.26	2.17	2.93	2.88
0.27	0.41	0.48	0.37	0.25	0.76	0.38
0.32	0.17	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.29
0.77	1.08	1.47	0.96	0.62	1.20	1.18
0.77	0.82	1.09	0.88	0.55	1.03	1.08
0.14	0.38	0.49	0.28	0.11	0.27	0.23
0.09	0.13	0.19	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.09
0.29	0.25	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.35
0.22	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.19	0.28	0.34
0.09	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.13
0.06	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
0.56	0.34	0.28	0.35	0.54	0.33	0.29
0.40	0.27	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.43	0.40
3.18	3.21	2.97	3.02	3.32	3.10	2.62
0.60	0.57	0.49	0.53	0.47	0.54	0.43
0.43	0.58	0.57	0.59	0.54	0.60	0.68
3.08	2.65	2.41	2.69	2.72	2.78	2.61
0.57	0.65	0.64	0.75	0.77	0.84	0.72
0.21	0.48	0.40	0.28	0.18	0.27	0.35
0.13	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.14
0.14	0.22	0.26	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.16
0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.13
3.73	4.50	4.38	3.49	2.64	3.83	3.71
3.35	3.51	4.31	3.91	2.94	3.65	4.28
0.52	0.57	0.79	0.79	0.41	0.67	0.63
1.73	2.00	2.47	2.06	0.99	1.36	1.77
0.24	0.19	0.41	0.38	0.24	0.35	0.28
1.67	1.68	1.64	1.83	1.33	1.65	1.90
3.09	4.12	3.27	3.00	2.17	3.08	3.04
8.60	8.00	7.31	7.46	7.86	8.11	8.66
1.09	1.17	1.61	1.37	1.08	1.43	2.06
0.69	0.59	0.42	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.48
5.95	2.49	2.47	3.21	2.41	3.27	3.16
2.28	2.62	1.97	2.29	2.27	2.33	2.74
0.67	0.48	0.55	0.69	0.87	0.73	1.20
1.85	1.61	1.11	1.12	1.23	1.00	1.15
0.43	0.61	0.39	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.49
2.28	2.05	2.48	2.47	2.18	2.34	2.34
1.77	2.13	2.22	8.46	22.73	9.00	1.09
0.15	0.10	0.22	0.53	1.41	0.88	0.21
0.87	0.60	0.85	1.32	2.43	1.70	0.88
0.35	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.17
1.70	0.45	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.20	1.76
0.71	0.64	0.70	0.88	0.93	1.10	0.67
0.10	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.16
0.25	0.53	0.96	0.42	0.14	0.20	0.41
0.18	0.20	0.27	0.10	0.09	0.20	0.19

Table A4.4 Provincial disparities in occupation structure; percent of total workforce in occupation categories, 1971 (*Continued*)

Occupation	Canada	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, plastic, and related materials processing	0.46	0.24	0.08	0.22
Food, beverage and related processing	1.43	3.06	3.15	2.03
Wood processing, except pulp and papermaking	0.41	0.26	0.17	0.33
Pulp and papermaking and related	0.48	1.15	0.02	0.35
Textile processing	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.44
Other processing	0.10	0.00	0.08	0.02
Metal machining	1.29	0.46	0.21	0.65
Metal shaping and forming, except machining	1.58	1.03	0.62	1.35
Wood machining	0.19	0.07	0.08	0.16
Clay, glass and stone and related materials machining	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.08
Other machining and related	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.04
Fabricating and assembling, metal products	0.71	0.09	0.10	0.26
Fabricating, assembling, installing and repairing, electrical, electronic and related equipment	1.16	0.74	0.33	0.73
Fabricating, assembling and repairing, wood products	0.26	0.05	0.08	0.12
Fabricating, assembling and repairing: textiles, fur and leather products	1.72	0.20	0.29	0.58
Fabricating, assembling and repairing: rubber, plastic and related products	0.29	0.03	0.04	0.12
Mechanics and repairmen except electrical	3.59	4.26	3.09	3.47
Other product fabricating, assembling and repairing	0.84	0.29	0.21	0.95
Excavating, grading, paving and related	0.92	2.00	1.29	1.23
Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing	1.42	1.94	1.33	1.76
Other construction trades	3.91	4.51	4.00	5.42
Air transport operating	0.14	0.43	0.02	0.12
Railway transport operating	0.47	0.45	0.39	0.51
Water transport operating	0.20	1.45	1.20	0.90
Motor transport operating	3.40	4.61	3.26	3.71
Other transport and related equipment operating	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.14
Materials handling and related	2.18	2.67	1.29	2.19
Printing and related	0.70	0.34	0.23	0.40
Stationary engine and utilities equipment operating and related	0.71	1.42	0.68	0.97
Electronic and related communications equipment operating	0.12	0.29	0.15	0.19
Other crafts and equipment operating	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.03
Occupations not elsewhere classified	0.91	0.63	0.73	0.35
Labouring and other elemental work	0.79	0.45	0.31	0.34
Other occupations	1.69	1.08	1.04	0.69
Occupations not stated	6.83	7.70	7.71	5.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table A4.4 Provincial disparities in occupation structure; percent of total workforce in occupation categories, 1971 (*Concluded*)

New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
0.21	0.49	0.60	0.16	0.19	0.57	0.23
1.94	1.62	1.23	1.60	1.14	1.33	1.18
0.73	0.29	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.13	2.40
1.48	0.72	0.37	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.69
0.15	1.03	0.42	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.04
0.01	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02
0.56	1.30	1.89	0.84	0.29	0.49	0.66
1.30	1.39	2.04	1.37	0.71	1.27	1.25
0.23	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.34
0.05	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.05
0.08	0.14	0.29	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.21
0.19	0.47	1.28	0.42	0.11	0.16	0.27
0.53	1.16	1.58	0.79	0.42	0.62	0.76
0.18	0.33	0.26	0.28	0.06	0.19	0.27
0.54	3.36	1.40	1.98	0.34	0.64	0.70
0.09	0.27	0.45	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.12
4.48	3.56	3.36	4.00	3.33	3.56	4.28
0.69	0.87	1.10	0.59	0.16	0.24	0.70
1.64	0.70	0.78	1.06	1.27	1.19	1.18
1.68	1.22	1.43	1.63	1.15	1.55	1.64
5.07	3.16	4.08	3.84	2.49	4.90	4.27
0.17	0.11	0.10	0.25	0.07	0.17	0.28
0.90	0.32	0.44	0.81	0.67	0.52	0.59
0.27	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.62
3.95	3.63	3.20	3.17	2.79	3.45	3.47
0.07	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.05
2.61	1.59	2.36	1.96	1.97	1.90	3.35
0.42	0.77	0.86	0.66	0.35	0.39	0.52
1.02	0.63	0.68	0.67	0.72	0.77	0.72
0.17	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.14
0.04	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07
0.37	0.87	1.19	0.74	0.62	0.79	0.55
0.37	1.20	0.82	0.61	0.35	0.58	0.24
0.74	2.07	2.01	1.35	0.98	1.37	0.79
6.67	8.02	6.20	6.29	6.18	6.62	6.80
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: The labour force included in the calculations refers only to those who worked full time in 1970. Thus, some underrepresentation of certain occupations involving seasonal employment, and less than full time employment, can be expected.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada*, Summary Tape A8338001.

Table A4.5 Average family income, by sex and age of family head and by family size, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971

Province and urban size	All families \$	Sex		Age				Family size							
		Male \$	Female \$	<25 \$	25-34 \$	35-44 \$	45-54 \$	55-64 \$	65+ \$	2 \$	3 \$	4 \$	5 \$	6 \$	7+ \$
Canada	9,600	9,931	5,401	6,825	9,055	10,382	11,385	10,093	6,873	8,114	9,417	10,442	10,961	10,991	10,329
500,000+	11,023	11,481	6,018	7,367	9,759	11,472	13,190	12,282	8,748	9,449	10,719	11,845	12,747	13,261	12,840
100,000-499,999	10,506	10,944	5,501	7,080	9,642	11,346	12,604	11,471	7,798	8,845	10,086	11,258	12,085	12,491	12,843
30,000-99,999	9,783	10,173	5,269	6,831	9,182	10,667	11,535	10,423	7,046	8,122	9,415	10,469	11,249	11,643	11,620
10,000-29,999	9,646	9,981	5,141	6,912	9,375	10,586	11,359	9,906	6,519	7,932	9,338	10,397	10,950	11,179	11,189
Urban under 10,000	8,794	9,075	4,834	6,660	8,752	9,859	10,433	8,904	5,789	7,050	8,586	9,575	10,117	10,295	10,228
Rural non-farm	7,428	7,639	4,239	5,840	7,624	8,352	8,772	7,446	4,872	6,077	7,387	8,186	8,466	8,423	8,025
Rural farm	6,610	6,645	5,589	4,897	6,002	6,833	7,404	6,391	5,844	5,194	6,227	6,874	7,112	7,345	7,923
Newfoundland	6,680	6,883	3,901	5,080	6,902	7,456	7,644	6,393	4,647	5,478	6,376	7,147	7,477	7,524	7,170
30,000-99,999	9,024	9,411	4,960	5,865	8,446	9,841	10,673	9,383	7,594	8,018	8,263	9,345	10,466	10,305	9,934
10,000-29,999	9,963	10,248	4,471	7,580	10,149	11,004	11,352	9,730	5,842	8,311	9,570	10,883	10,581	10,652	10,658
Urban under 10,000	6,671	6,876	3,702	5,074	6,815	7,547	7,637	6,353	4,432	5,197	6,451	6,974	7,397	7,644	7,463
Rural non-farm	4,952	5,070	3,266	4,006	5,191	5,490	5,596	4,728	3,640	3,742	4,543	5,140	5,510	5,615	5,908
Rural farm	5,357	5,385	4,825*	4,310*	5,174	5,675	5,992	5,501	4,118	3,457	5,648	5,895	5,092	6,234*	6,869
Prince Edward Island	6,989	7,186	4,712	4,805	6,975	7,541	8,295	7,249	5,528	5,781	6,548	7,593	8,140	8,143	7,780
10,000-29,999	8,906	9,289	5,188	5,657	8,670	9,309	10,309	9,756	7,405	7,479	8,283	9,491	10,462	10,322	10,157
Urban under 10,000	6,966	7,226	4,318	4,747*	6,390	7,828	9,025	8,101	5,155	5,293	7,401	7,606	8,992	8,069*	7,161
Rural non-farm	6,115	6,302	3,856	4,399	6,118	6,782	7,311	6,506	4,708	5,001	5,810	6,632	7,001	6,965	7,192
Rural farm	5,471	5,436	6,030	3,638	5,085	5,456	6,723	5,128	5,003	4,519	4,575	5,696	5,894	6,501	6,855
Nova Scotia	7,858	8,166	4,487	5,699	7,696	8,648	9,226	8,100	5,754	6,588	7,636	8,573	9,024	8,854	8,753
100,000-499,999	10,376	10,835	5,526	6,901	9,212	11,131	12,491	11,504	8,709	8,981	9,885	11,069	11,996	11,722	12,073
30,000-99,999	8,360	8,781	4,664	5,231	7,313	8,967	9,654	9,411	6,551	6,730	8,311	8,902	9,493	9,389	9,573
10,000-29,999	7,556	7,899	4,531	5,011	7,292	8,223	8,825	7,774	6,043	6,330	7,338	8,059	8,867	8,552	8,447
Urban under 10,000	7,944	8,322	4,044	5,402	7,781	8,832	9,232	8,351	5,774	6,724	7,564	8,638	8,902	9,461	9,046
Rural non-farm	6,431	6,639	3,910	5,097	6,753	7,073	7,421	6,397	4,639	5,230	6,268	7,109	7,362	7,334	7,378
Rural farm	6,247	6,298	5,186	4,572	5,779	6,266	7,038	6,347	5,587	4,947	6,022	6,332	7,456	6,784	8,044
New Brunswick	7,479	7,744	4,272	5,438	7,403	8,099	8,762	7,774	5,579	6,261	7,316	8,117	8,501	8,371	8,026
30,000-99,999	9,145	9,568	4,854	6,082	8,483	9,765	10,762	10,104	7,260	7,821	8,958	9,748	10,471	10,526	10,190
10,000-29,999	8,496	8,791	4,420	6,182	8,149	8,995	10,143	8,859	6,199	6,921	8,037	8,968	9,225	9,599	9,808
Urban under 10,000	7,589	7,870	4,081	5,662	7,607	8,425	8,717	7,579	5,899	6,215	7,146	8,230	8,682	8,857	8,701
Rural non-farm	6,006	6,183	3,711	4,697	6,214	6,463	6,992	6,209	4,378	4,857	5,909	6,505	6,698	6,701	6,738
Rural farm	5,627	5,664	4,734	3,292	5,624	5,310	6,432	5,753	4,870	4,575	4,904	5,690	6,739	5,832	6,938

Table A4.5 Average family income, by sex and age of family head and by family size, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971
(Continued)

Province and urban size	All families \$	Sex		Age		45-54	55-64	65+	Family size						
		Male \$	Female \$	<25 \$	25-34 \$	35-44 \$	45-54 \$	55-64 \$	65+	2 \$	3 \$	4 \$	5 \$	6 \$	7+ \$
Québec															
500,000+	9,260	9,569	5,595	6,906	8,601	9,642	10,873	9,889	7,076	7,720	8,868	9,875	10,481	10,672	10,487
100,000-499,999	10,311	10,741	5,857	7,290	9,173	10,581	12,202	11,356	8,616	8,773	9,915	10,978	11,789	12,379	12,193
30,000-99,999	10,125	10,531	6,029	7,068	9,206	10,226	11,720	11,251	8,674	8,193	9,177	10,429	11,579	12,223	13,092
10,000-29,999	8,838	9,167	5,227	6,701	8,386	9,357	10,261	9,326	6,604	7,046	8,262	9,386	10,294	10,604	11,171
Urban under 10,000	9,182	9,460	5,154	7,035	8,856	9,778	10,604	9,311	6,384	7,307	8,566	9,656	10,223	10,702	10,995
Rural non-farm	8,386	8,599	5,308	6,721	8,179	8,870	9,902	8,644	5,826	6,587	7,855	8,742	9,359	9,714	10,459
Rural farm	6,882	7,026	4,706	5,740	6,933	7,429	8,104	7,065	4,681	5,289	6,571	7,198	7,599	7,890	8,398
	6,785	6,820	5,812	4,849	5,943	6,335	7,704	7,242	5,839	4,617	5,699	6,594	7,069	7,146	8,320
Ontario															
500,000+	10,661	11,024	5,836	7,303	9,871	11,469	12,703	11,435	7,711	9,045	10,529	11,545	12,144	12,355	11,963
100,000-499,999	11,967	12,434	6,468	7,691	10,463	12,423	14,325	13,529	9,668	10,356	11,620	12,807	13,888	14,466	14,072
30,000-99,999	10,708	11,117	5,589	7,307	9,892	11,518	12,735	11,703	7,852	9,102	10,451	11,535	12,175	12,731	12,950
10,000-29,999	10,549	10,954	5,515	7,208	9,842	11,531	12,499	11,291	7,425	8,785	10,294	11,288	11,985	12,577	12,818
Urban under 10,000	10,364	10,712	5,605	7,061	9,916	11,358	12,281	10,765	7,285	8,641	10,186	11,164	11,769	11,950	12,315
Rural non-farm	9,714	10,029	5,181	7,110	9,596	10,944	11,648	9,910	6,389	7,771	9,647	10,730	11,182	11,573	11,669
Rural farm	8,750	8,979	4,710	6,835	8,824	9,783	10,388	8,859	5,649	7,228	8,972	9,554	9,844	9,870	9,581
	8,020	8,071	6,486	5,757	7,302	8,464	9,131	7,826	6,506	6,229	7,856	8,563	8,766	8,964	9,583
Manitoba															
500,000+	8,646	8,944	4,943	6,537	8,516	9,498	10,147	8,948	6,094	7,312	8,619	9,591	9,977	10,109	8,574
100,000-499,999	9,986	10,426	5,365	6,825	9,209	10,653	11,987	11,009	7,444	8,427	9,835	10,870	11,580	12,282	11,440
30,000-99,999	8,993	9,384	4,672	6,378	8,676	10,303	10,506	9,372	6,651	7,530	9,103	9,658	11,184	10,632	10,583
10,000-29,999	9,942	10,256	4,711	7,972	9,991	11,431	11,521	10,433	5,951	8,479	9,580	10,783	11,327	11,893	10,986
Urban under 10,000	8,512	8,798	4,429	6,982	8,973	10,191	10,365	8,454	5,117	6,477	8,456	9,827	10,363	10,673	10,474
Rural non-farm	6,536	6,750	3,684	5,197	7,068	7,647	7,840	6,589	4,267	5,316	6,622	7,541	7,731	7,760	6,587
Rural farm	5,074	5,091	4,601	3,987	4,649	5,346	5,396	4,851	4,989	4,129	4,859	5,334	5,399	5,997	5,681
Saskatchewan															
100,000-499,999	7,328	7,524	4,512	5,947	7,778	8,336	8,235	6,972	5,237	6,168	7,351	8,124	8,238	8,236	7,828
30,000-99,999	9,566	9,979	4,942	6,485	9,238	10,746	11,481	10,206	6,569	8,037	9,308	10,364	10,922	11,287	11,473
10,000-29,999	8,344	8,682	4,946	6,348	8,783	9,181	9,791	8,861	5,759	7,061	8,340	9,270	10,126	9,759	9,045
Urban under 10,000	8,628	8,957	4,388	6,481	8,853	9,731	10,520	8,600	5,560	7,040	8,642	9,488	9,708	10,050	10,627
Rural non-farm	7,705	7,944	4,465	6,417	8,399	9,336	9,081	7,604	4,955	6,144	7,922	8,777	9,336	9,063	9,244
Rural farm	5,981	6,163	3,566	4,923	6,529	7,195	6,991	5,824	4,292	4,845	6,209	6,949	6,976	7,258	6,390
	5,037	5,040	4,948	4,304	4,701	5,151	5,317	4,723	5,283	4,299	4,965	5,173	5,230	5,481	5,870

Table A4.5 Average family income, by sex and age of family head and by family size, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971
(Concluded)

Province and urban size	All families \$	Sex		Age		Family size									
		Male \$	Female \$	<25 \$	25-34 \$	35-44 \$	45-54 \$	55-64 \$	65+ \$	2 \$	3 \$	4 \$	5 \$	6 \$	7+ \$
Alberta	9,475	9,822	4,947	6,751	9,108	10,632	11,356	9,492	6,252	7,853	9,225	10,319	10,958	10,918	10,159
100,000-499,999	10,831	11,342	5,239	7,070	9,822	11,957	13,400	11,715	7,570	9,047	10,257	11,602	12,655	12,940	13,194
30,000-99,999	10,171	10,593	5,187	6,498	9,132	11,131	12,016	12,278	7,248	8,261	10,092	10,886	11,510	14,751	12,651
10,000-29,999	9,551	9,899	5,051	6,476	9,538	11,165	11,280	9,377	5,390	7,449	9,227	10,541	11,134	11,442	11,581
Urban under 10,000	9,060	9,380	4,470	7,093	9,379	10,610	10,789	8,893	5,359	7,006	9,086	9,885	10,720	10,973	10,893
Rural non-farm	7,262	7,514	3,665	5,446	7,581	8,432	8,778	7,485	4,491	5,900	7,361	8,148	8,721	8,175	7,097
Rural farm	6,223	6,268	4,836	4,901	5,475	6,547	7,120	5,655	5,801	5,031	5,950	6,563	6,696	7,077	7,047
British Columbia	10,019	10,391	5,265	6,821	9,414	11,002	12,103	10,712	6,754	8,363	10,023	11,003	11,676	11,897	11,464
500,000 +	10,748	11,234	5,618	6,914	9,646	11,442	13,095	11,985	7,687	9,068	10,743	11,837	12,751	13,166	12,936
100,000-499,999	9,881	10,286	5,409	6,596	8,884	10,802	12,061	11,104	7,562	8,449	10,191	10,997	11,560	11,962	12,034
30,000-99,999	10,127	10,505	5,156	6,938	9,854	11,463	12,189	10,194	6,029	8,263	9,497	10,772	11,833	12,570	12,483
10,000-29,999	9,832	10,214	4,773	6,964	9,693	11,013	11,859	10,351	5,838	7,918	9,810	10,735	11,563	11,947	11,927
Urban under 10,000	9,763	10,078	4,819	7,039	9,598	11,276	11,740	9,813	5,756	7,819	9,889	10,661	11,546	11,300	11,707
Rural non-farm	8,940	9,197	4,476	6,598	8,885	10,166	10,607	8,919	5,448	7,330	8,863	9,876	10,244	10,476	9,835
Rural farm	8,767	8,819	7,093	5,606	8,163	9,284	10,003	8,337	6,706	6,660	8,401	9,318	9,590	10,256	10,420
Yukon and Northwest Territories	9,492	9,905	4,028	7,391	9,731	10,130	10,482	9,125	5,998	9,421	9,663	10,352	10,215	9,354	7,632
10,000-29,999	12,311	12,738	5,746	9,073	11,697	13,443	13,478	13,585	9,570*	11,270	11,961	12,474	13,308	13,863	13,546
Urban under 10,000	11,201	11,595	4,747	8,325	10,868	11,722	13,341	11,675	8,003	10,381	10,615	11,994	12,011	12,176	10,610
Rural non-farm	6,672	7,013	2,984	5,495	7,546	6,918	6,662	5,924	4,725	7,163	7,121	7,261	6,945	5,893	5,673
Rural farm	8,631*	8,631*	—	—	8,900*	6,353*	10,005*	9,934*	—	3,748*	—	—	3,045*	—	11,953*

* Involve fewer than 100 families; the data, therefore, are considered to be unreliable.

Source: Special tabulation prepared by Statistics Canada from 1971 Census.

Table A4.6 Education of non-school adult population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971*

No.	Urban area	Population age 5 and over, not attending school		Elementary†		Secondary		Some university		University degree	
		1971	1961	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
1	Alma	12,735	10,803	46.7	59.0	45.9	36.4	3.9	1.5	3.5	3.1
2	Arnprior CA	6,290	6,011	39.5	51.0	53.7	44.4	3.7	2.1	3.3	2.4
3	Asbestos CA	9,485	9,316	55.1	61.4	38.6	35.0	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8
4	Baie-Comeau CA	14,680	8,125	44.3	52.6	49.3	42.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.2
5	Barrie CA	24,325	18,300	31.4	38.8	60.6	56.2	4.4	2.3	3.5	2.7
6	Bathurst	10,275	7,731	44.7	57.8	46.0	35.5	4.8	3.3	4.5	3.3
7	Belleville	22,665	19,215	29.4	36.8	61.9	57.0	4.2	2.4	4.5	3.7
8	Brandon	20,925	19,424	33.1	40.4	57.0	54.4	5.4	2.7	4.5	2.5
9	Brantford CA	52,880	45,119	36.5	46.1	57.0	49.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.2
10	Brockville	13,085	12,095	27.1	33.4	63.7	59.4	4.1	2.9	5.2	4.2
11	Calgary CMA	255,875	179,013	24.2	30.6	61.7	59.9	6.9	4.5	7.3	4.9
12	Campbellton CA	7,760	7,357	48.6	56.4	43.0	37.7	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.0
13	Charlottetown CA	16,045	14,261	30.4	31.5	55.4	58.9	8.3	6.3	6.1	3.2
14	Chatham	23,155	18,936	35.9	43.5	56.9	51.4	3.3	2.4	3.8	2.6
15	Chicoutimi— Jonquière CMA	78,050	71,081	45.1	54.9	46.9	40.6	4.1	1.9	3.9	2.6
16	Chilliwack CA	21,540	16,844	37.6	41.4	55.3	52.1	4.2	4.1	3.1	2.4
17	Cobourg CA	11,955	10,014	33.2	45.6	59.5	49.6	3.8	2.2	3.2	2.6
18	Corner Brook	15,210	13,959	38.5	50.9	53.4	44.8	5.5	3.2	2.6	1.1
19	Cornwall	30,175	26,021	42.2	49.4	51.2	45.8	3.7	2.4	2.9	2.5
20	Courtenay CA	10,025	6,333	21.9	28.4	69.0	64.4	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.7
21	Cowansville	7,755	5,148	49.6	54.6	43.8	42.2	3.4	1.5	3.2	1.6
22	Cranbrook	7,535	5,008	28.0	41.4	64.1	53.1	4.7	3.8	3.2	1.7
23	Dawson Creek	7,040	6,522	32.5	31.3	59.2	61.3	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.9
24	Dolbeau CA	6,535	5,643	50.6	64.9	44.8	30.9	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1
25	Drummondville CA	30,010	24,867	51.4	58.0	42.4	38.6	3.1	1.9	3.2	1.5
26	Edmonton CMA	311,005	225,533	27.8	36.5	60.1	55.2	5.7	4.1	6.4	4.2
27	Edmundston	7,765	7,555	46.0	47.8	42.9	45.9	5.0	3.7	6.0	2.6
28	Flin Flon CA	7,090	7,629	35.9	36.8	58.1	57.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.0
29	Fredericton CA	24,225	18,626	32.3	37.2	51.9	53.0	6.8	4.4	9.1	5.3
30	Gaspé	10,415	9,466	64.2	74.8	30.8	22.9	2.5	0.9	2.5	1.4
31	Granby CA	25,415	19,788	53.9	56.9	39.5	39.1	3.7	2.0	2.9	1.9
32	Grand Falls CA	8,035	6,483	40.9	43.1	50.0	51.7	6.2	3.8	3.2	1.4
33	Grande Prairie	8,095	5,222	30.2	37.9	60.1	55.2	5.7	4.4	4.0	2.5
34	Guelph CA	39,215	30,361	32.9	43.2	55.7	49.5	4.8	3.2	6.7	4.1
35	Haileybury CA	7,995	6,904	41.4	50.7	51.5	43.9	3.7	2.8	3.6	2.6
36	Halifax CMA	139,285	122,637	27.3	33.2	59.4	58.5	6.5	4.3	6.8	4.0
37	Hamilton CMA	321,860	260,570	34.3	44.1	56.8	50.4	4.5	2.5	4.3	3.0
38	Hawkesbury CA	6,625	5,877	47.9	60.2	45.7	34.7	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.4
39	Joliette CA	19,520	15,764	50.8	60.9	41.7	35.0	3.3	1.9	4.3	2.2
40	Kamloops CA	27,970	14,382	31.2	38.0	59.1	55.0	5.6	4.3	4.1	2.8
41	Kapuskasing	7,515	6,260	44.0	53.3	49.4	41.7	3.7	2.3	2.9	2.6
42	Kelowna CA	24,805	13,287	34.7	39.9	55.6	52.8	5.9	4.5	3.9	2.8
13	Kenora CA	8,440	8,275	36.4	42.2	56.2	53.4	4.0	2.4	4.2	1.9
44	Kentville CA	7,310	6,469	30.3	39.0	58.9	54.2	6.5	3.5	4.4	3.4
45	Kingston CA	54,400	47,705	27.9	37.5	59.1	54.3	5.0	3.1	8.0	5.1
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	9,845	11,259	45.3	53.9	48.1	42.9	3.2	1.6	3.3	1.7
47	Kitchener CMA	144,850	100,160	35.7	47.9	55.1	47.2	4.5	2.2	4.6	2.7
48	Kitimat	7,075	4,813	28.4	37.6	61.1	53.8	5.6	4.9	4.9	3.8
49	Labrador City CA	6,225	426	17.4	43.9	72.3	43.4	6.6	7.5	3.7	5.2
50	Lachute CA	10,120	10,142	53.0	58.0	40.1	37.5	4.2	2.1	2.7	2.4
51	LaTuque	8,325	7,828	47.1	48.3	46.8	48.0	3.1	1.5	3.1	2.2
52	Leamington	7,140	6,308	52.0	53.6	43.2	41.9	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.2
53	Lethbridge	26,710	22,895	30.7	37.5	58.1	55.1	6.0	4.3	5.2	3.1
54	Lincoln	9,090	7,453	39.5	51.0	53.1	43.1	4.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
55	Lindsay	8,420	7,607	36.0	44.6	56.5	51.0	3.8	1.8	3.7	2.7
56	London CMA	185,105	149,395	28.4	37.6	61.1	55.9	4.9	2.8	5.6	3.7
57	Magog CA	9,520	8,895	57.3	63.6	38.2	33.2	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.3
58	Matane	7,340	6,392	51.6	69.3	42.9	28.3	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.1
59	Medicine Hat CA	19,145	17,649	41.7	45.6	51.4	49.8	3.9	2.7	3.0	1.9

Table A4.6 Education of non-school adult population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971*
(Continued)

No.	Urban area	Population age 5 and over, not attending school		Elementary†		Secondary		Some university		University degree	
		1971	1961	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
60	Midland CA	15,210	12,607	42.2	57.2	53.3	40.2	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.3
61	Moncton CA	45,300	38,990	38.8	48.0	51.3	46.1	6.0	3.4	4.0	2.5
62	Montmagny	8,180	7,201	58.3	70.0	36.7	27.5	2.7	1.1	2.4	1.3
63	Montréal CMA	1,846,655	1,493,083	44.0	48.7	44.5	43.8	5.9	3.5	5.5	3.9
64	Moose Jaw	21,550	22,694	39.0	42.7	52.7	52.5	5.1	2.7	3.2	2.1
65	Nanaimo CA	25,315	17,438	28.2	37.5	62.5	56.3	5.7	3.7	3.6	2.5
66	Newcastle CA	11,830	10,384	38.3	45.1	53.8	49.6	4.5	3.5	3.3	1.8
67	New Glasgow CA	15,145	13,925	35.1	40.0	57.9	55.5	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.9
68	New Hamburg CA	6,050	4,978	47.7	67.1	47.9	30.9	2.5	1.0	1.7	1.0
69	North Battleford CA	9,850	9,950	41.2	50.8	49.5	44.7	5.1	2.3	4.1	2.3
70	North Bay	29,535	25,134	32.9	41.2	58.5	53.8	4.6	2.5	4.0	2.5
71	Orillia	15,685	14,678	40.6	53.0	51.7	43.4	3.9	1.5	3.7	2.1
72	Oromocto	6,205	7,014	32.3	45.9	60.5	49.9	4.4	2.5	2.7	1.6
73	Oshawa CA	75,235	55,396	33.1	43.7	60.1	52.2	3.6	2.1	3.1	2.1
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	378,265	286,145	28.9	38.0	54.7	51.6	6.9	4.1	9.5	6.2
75	Owen Sound	12,085	11,488	37.2	46.0	55.8	49.8	3.5	1.7	3.6	2.5
76	Pembroke CA	12,850	12,482	44.9	52.8	48.1	43.4	3.5	1.9	3.3	2.0
77	Penticton	12,780	9,138	31.8	34.3	58.6	58.4	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.1
78	Petawawa CA	7,835	7,712	32.4	41.9	62.5	54.6	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.6
79	Peterborough CA	40,575	35,534	30.6	40.8	60.6	53.5	3.7	2.2	5.1	3.5
80	Portage la Prairie	8,835	8,544	45.8	49.7	47.8	46.8	4.1	1.8	2.4	1.7
81	Port Alberni CA	16,710	13,107	35.2	46.3	57.4	49.2	4.8	3.1	2.7	1.4
82	Powell River	8,610	6,675	29.5	33.9	62.8	60.0	5.1	3.9	2.6	2.3
83	Prince Albert	18,155	15,200	42.6	47.2	48.3	47.0	5.3	3.3	3.8	2.6
84	Prince George CA	29,805	12,664	31.1	41.2	59.0	52.7	6.3	4.3	3.5	1.9
85	Prince Rupert CA	10,575	8,139	31.6	41.5	59.3	52.4	5.7	3.7	3.2	2.4
86	Québec CMA	316,465	246,220	42.5	50.7	47.4	42.6	4.5	3.1	5.7	3.6
87	Red Deer	17,900	12,652	34.3	41.5	55.8	52.4	5.3	3.9	4.6	2.2
88	Regina CMA	88,900	74,124	30.6	36.2	56.8	55.7	7.0	3.9	5.7	4.2
89	Rimouski CA	17,795	14,198	42.0	55.4	48.5	39.5	3.9	2.5	5.4	2.7
90	Rivière-du-Loup	8,325	6,691	45.8	57.3	46.8	38.8	3.8	2.0	3.6	1.9
91	Rouyn CA	17,300	17,543	49.7	57.1	43.5	38.2	3.3	2.3	3.5	2.4
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	193,580	162,167	37.2	46.6	55.5	48.3	4.0	2.6	3.4	2.5
93	St-Georges CA	8,590	6,117	55.5	75.0	38.8	22.0	2.6	0.8	3.4	2.2
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	27,665	22,553	54.9	58.4	38.8	37.1	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.5
95	St-Jean CA	30,260	24,990	48.7	56.5	44.2	38.9	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.5
96	St-Jérôme CA	23,055	17,888	54.6	54.8	39.3	42.4	3.2	1.3	2.9	1.5
97	St. John's CMA	79,960	61,823	37.0	44.5	53.4	50.4	6.0	3.5	3.6	1.7
98	Ste-Scholastique	8,750	8,024	63.5	79.7	32.8	18.8	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.6
99	Saint John CMA	69,035	64,104	38.6	45.9	53.2	48.6	4.7	3.2	3.5	2.3
100	Sarnia CA	48,535	41,384	28.8	38.4	60.9	54.1	4.6	3.0	5.7	4.5
101	Saskatoon CMA	79,780	60,927	32.0	38.6	53.6	52.5	7.4	4.2	7.0	4.7
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	49,205	40,094	38.3	47.7	54.3	47.8	4.1	2.2	3.3	2.3
103	Sept-Îles	14,480	9,422	41.7	53.2	50.9	41.9	4.4	3.2	3.1	1.8
104	Shawinigan CA	36,300	37,143	50.0	56.7	43.1	38.6	3.6	2.2	3.3	2.5
105	Sherbrooke CA	54,295	44,452	44.7	54.6	44.8	39.8	4.4	2.8	6.0	2.9
106	Simcoe	7,295	6,428	34.2	43.2	57.1	51.1	3.8	2.8	4.9	3.0
107	Smiths Falls CA	10,055	10,109	45.7	56.6	49.3	40.6	2.8	1.4	2.4	1.4
108	Sorel CA	22,210	17,879	51.5	63.8	41.8	32.3	3.7	1.8	3.2	2.1
109	Stratford	16,510	14,235	33.2	42.3	59.4	53.3	3.4	1.8	4.0	2.6
110	Sudbury CMA	93,200	74,808	40.3	52.6	51.9	43.0	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.1
111	Summerside CA	8,400	7,625	38.8	43.4	52.3	51.7	6.2	3.1	3.1	1.8
112	Swift Current	10,200	7,911	37.0	42.1	54.0	51.8	5.2	3.5	3.8	2.6
113	Sydney CA	54,585	55,536	42.5	48.3	50.9	47.9	4.1	2.3	2.5	1.5
114	Sydney Mines CA	19,565	19,946	48.1	53.0	46.4	43.8	3.6	1.9	2.0	1.3
115	Terrace CA	8,265	4,019	34.8	35.0	57.0	54.6	5.8	8.3	2.5	2.1

Table A4.6 Education of non-school adult population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971*
(Concluded)

No.	Urban area	Population age 5 and over, not attending school		Elementary†		Secondary		Some university		University degree	
		1971	1961	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
116	Thetford Mines CA	16,765	15,739	52.5	59.4	41.8	37.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	1.3
117	Thompson	11,900	2,558	24.5	27.6	66.4	59.5	5.6	9.0	3.4	3.9
118	Thunder Bay CMA	71,530	64,797	40.8	49.8	51.4	46.2	4.4	2.2	3.4	1.9
119	Timmins CA	25,605	25,838	48.5	56.4	46.2	40.1	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.7
120	Toronto CMA	1,749,560	1,293,606	31.5	39.9	56.2	52.1	6.0	3.5	6.3	4.5
121	Trail CA	11,435	11,637	31.7	32.9	56.9	57.9	6.0	4.8	5.5	4.4
122	Trenton CA	17,570	16,281	31.7	40.3	62.8	55.3	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.8
123	Trois-Rivières CA	63,805	56,436	47.1	55.1	44.8	40.7	4.2	2.2	3.9	2.0
124	Truro CA	15,590	13,468	29.9	35.3	60.4	59.1	5.0	2.6	4.8	3.0
125	Val-d'Or CA	11,820	10,294	52.0	63.5	42.5	33.8	2.9	1.3	2.5	1.4
126	Valleyfield CA	24,405	21,295	55.0	62.0	38.9	34.5	2.8	1.5	3.3	2.0
127	Vancouver CMA	739,070	561,475	26.3	33.3	60.5	57.6	7.4	5.2	5.7	3.8
128	Vernon	9,120	6,883	37.1	41.7	54.1	52.9	5.0	3.2	3.8	2.2
129	Victoria CMA	135,010	106,760	23.2	28.6	64.2	61.4	7.3	6.1	5.4	3.9
130	Victoriaville CA	17,210	13,614	53.6	59.2	40.3	37.7	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.5
131	Wallaceburg	6,740	6,177	43.1	54.1	52.0	42.4	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
132	Whitehorse	6,845	5,090	23.1	29.2	65.2	62.1	7.4	5.6	4.2	3.0
133	Williams Lake CA	6,975	3,692	33.7	32.2	57.7	60.6	5.4	5.3	3.2	1.9
134	Windsor CMA	164,565	136,173	36.4	45.6	54.5	48.8	5.2	2.9	3.9	2.7
135	Winnipeg CMA	357,405	316,606	31.2	34.2	57.2	57.4	5.9	4.7	5.7	3.6
136	Woodstock	17,450	13,800	36.0	42.7	56.9	52.1	3.5	2.3	3.6	2.8
137	Yorkton	9,205	6,872	43.6	48.4	47.4	45.6	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.0

* This table presents the highest level of schooling ever attended by the population aged five and over not attending school. Post-secondary, non-university education is ignored, except insofar as persons attending such institutions were considered to be attending school in 1971 (but not in 1961).

† Includes no schooling and kindergarten. Many persons with no schooling would be five or six years old.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population by School Attendance and Level of Schooling*, Bulletin AP-13, Cat. No. 92-764 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

1971 census summary tapes;

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population School Attendance and Schooling*, Bulletin 1.2-10, Cat. No. 92-550 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963);

1961 census microfilm tabulations.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area

CA: Census Agglomeration

Important note: All 1961 data have been retabulated for 1971 urban area definitions.

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971

Education and income group	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Male					
Total number of families	4,705,265	100,860	22,425	166,315	129,990
Total schooling (%)					
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
< \$3,000	9.09	20.68	17.26	11.68	13.28
\$3,000-4,999	10.93	22.21	22.29	17.14	17.95
\$5,000-7,999	22.60	26.54	27.27	28.93	29.18
\$8,000-9,999	16.39	11.89	12.91	15.26	15.37
\$10,000-14,999	26.08	13.86	13.67	18.70	17.33
\$15,000-24,999	11.69	4.50	5.17	6.54	5.47
\$25,000+	2.95	1.10	1.36	1.58	1.24
Less than Grade 9, no training (%)					
Total	35.33	50.01	43.61	35.54	47.66
< \$3,000	5.62	15.57	11.28	7.13	9.91
\$3,000-4,999	6.00	13.52	12.37	9.14	12.11
\$5,000-7,999	9.57	12.40	11.20	11.01	14.13
\$8,000-9,999	5.21	4.05	4.15	3.91	5.41
\$10,000-14,999	6.23	3.31	3.39	3.32	4.70
\$15,000-24,999	2.15	0.87	0.85	0.79	1.07
\$25,000+	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.17	0.24
Less than Grade 9, with training (%)					
Total	3.68	1.76	3.03	2.74	3.82
< \$3,000	0.29	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.35
\$3,000-4,999	0.42	0.32	0.73	0.51	0.59
\$5,000-7,999	0.93	0.57	0.98	0.85	1.28
\$8,000-9,999	0.68	0.19	0.51	0.43	0.75
\$10,000-14,999	0.96	0.28	0.24	0.43	0.69
\$15,000-24,999	0.34	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.14
\$25,000+	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02
No matric, Grade 9 or more, no training (%)					
Total	20.13	19.30	26.69	25.00	20.62
< \$3,000	1.46	2.97	1.96	2.34	1.68
\$3,000-4,999	2.03	4.09	6.02	4.22	2.92
\$5,000-7,999	5.08	5.98	8.08	8.46	6.72
\$8,000-9,999	3.79	2.60	3.77	4.18	3.78
\$10,000-14,999	5.47	2.69	3.50	4.40	4.13
\$15,000-24,999	1.91	0.79	1.40	1.12	1.12
\$25,000+	0.34	0.13	0.29	0.20	0.21
No matric, Grade 9 or more, training (%)					
Total	6.24	4.05	7.49	6.42	6.85
< \$3,000	0.29	0.44	0.67	0.41	0.40
\$3,000-4,999	0.47	0.75	1.41	0.84	0.75
\$5,000-7,999	1.38	1.29	2.47	1.87	2.00
\$8,000-9,999	1.25	0.62	1.29	1.34	1.51
\$10,000-14,999	2.02	0.75	1.23	1.55	1.66
\$15,000-24,999	0.72	0.18	0.33	0.36	0.45
\$25,000+	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.07
Junior or senior matric no training (%)					
Total	12.68	10.70	5.69	11.54	6.35
< \$3,000	0.68	0.76	0.42	0.66	0.34
\$3,000-4,999	0.92	1.27	0.65	1.19	0.66
\$5,000-7,999	2.59	2.94	1.84	3.20	2.02
\$8,000-9,999	2.33	2.04	0.96	2.34	1.32
\$10,000-14,999	4.07	2.67	1.34	3.04	1.56
\$15,000-24,999	1.70	0.82	0.40	0.93	0.40
\$25,000+	0.38	0.17	0.07	0.17	0.05

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Continued)

Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1,251,960	1,752,175	218,220	202,205	355,435	495,820
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8.82	6.06	13.04	20.59	11.22	7.68
12.01	8.04	12.50	16.49	10.59	9.16
25.99	19.77	23.07	23.22	20.85	20.17
16.32	16.92	16.61	13.76	16.02	17.73
23.25	30.56	23.50	17.92	26.51	29.26
10.57	14.70	8.77	6.15	11.49	12.61
2.77	3.65	2.25	1.68	3.01	3.07
44.84	30.75	35.46	41.66	26.80	24.20
6.25	3.34	8.36	13.12	6.00	3.50
7.60	4.11	6.84	9.09	4.61	3.54
13.42	7.97	8.92	9.51	6.30	5.99
6.55	5.37	4.52	4.03	3.50	4.02
7.50	7.05	4.96	4.19	4.32	4.96
2.86	2.38	1.39	1.28	1.59	1.73
0.51	0.43	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37
4.53	3.41	3.21	2.73	3.58	3.81
0.32	0.21	0.38	0.47	0.32	0.34
0.55	0.31	0.42	0.50	0.38	0.40
1.33	0.73	0.84	0.74	0.81	0.83
0.85	0.62	0.62	0.41	0.67	0.73
1.03	1.06	0.72	0.43	0.99	1.05
0.37	0.40	0.19	0.13	0.35	0.39
0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06
15.95	22.76	18.82	19.04	19.14	21.36
1.01	1.12	2.02	3.57	2.20	1.42
1.78	1.64	2.25	3.17	2.27	1.82
4.64	5.07	4.96	4.94	4.65	4.80
2.99	4.51	3.55	2.86	3.33	4.27
3.85	7.29	4.47	3.33	4.71	6.34
1.38	2.65	1.33	0.93	1.59	2.25
0.28	0.44	0.21	0.21	0.35	0.41
5.59	6.63	5.56	3.85	6.24	7.98
0.24	0.22	0.35	0.44	0.34	0.37
0.51	0.36	0.45	0.48	0.46	0.52
1.49	1.20	1.35	1.02	1.35	1.56
1.16	1.27	1.24	0.80	1.25	1.67
1.57	2.46	1.62	0.91	2.07	2.76
0.52	0.99	0.47	0.16	0.67	0.97
0.08	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.13
9.64	13.00	15.12	15.35	17.44	16.41
0.43	0.51	1.01	1.85	1.28	0.93
0.71	0.69	1.28	1.85	1.40	1.33
2.29	2.17	3.38	3.81	3.60	3.17
1.84	2.25	3.12	2.80	3.23	3.11
2.87	4.68	4.46	3.72	5.36	5.31
1.19	2.19	1.53	1.11	2.08	2.10
0.31	0.48	0.30	0.20	0.45	0.43

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Continued)

Education and income group	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Junior or senior matric, with training (%)					
Total	2.67	2.26	1.34*	2.56	1.52
< \$3,000	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.05
\$3,000-4,999	0.09	0.26	0.11	0.22	0.10
\$5,000-7,999	0.48	0.63	0.43	0.68	0.40
\$8,000-9,999	0.50	0.43	0.40	0.57	0.42
\$10,000-14,999	0.99	0.62	0.25	0.75	0.44
\$15,000-24,999	0.39	0.18	0.07	0.23	0.10
\$25,000+	0.06	0.02	—	0.01	0.02
Junior or senior matric, some post secondary (%)					
Total	6.00	4.25	2.59*	4.99	3.30
< \$3,000	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.15
\$3,000-4,999	0.31	0.41	0.22	0.35	0.24
\$5,000-7,999	1.01	1.12	0.65	1.16	0.94
\$8,000-9,999	1.11	0.79	0.49	1.00	0.67
\$10,000-14,999	2.26	1.29	0.67	1.62	0.98
\$15,000-24,999	0.96	0.39	0.27	0.59	0.29
\$25,000+	0.16	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.02
Some university (incl. certif.) (%)					
Total	5.70	4.19	4.75*	5.08	4.64
< \$3,000	0.26	0.24	0.47	0.31	0.22
\$3,000-4,999	0.35	0.40	0.56	0.42	0.37
\$5,000-7,999	0.94	1.17	1.10	1.02	1.07
\$8,000-9,999	0.89	0.76	0.75	0.90	0.96
\$10,000-14,999	1.94	1.11	1.34	1.59	1.41
\$15,000-24,999	1.04	0.39	0.38	0.68	0.49
\$25,000+	0.26	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.11
Bachelor or first professional (%)					
Total	5.49	2.55	3.61	4.27	3.87
< \$3,000	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.15
\$3,000-4,999	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.15
\$5,000-7,999	0.48	0.38	0.52	0.52	0.51
\$8,000-9,999	0.49	0.35	0.47	0.45	0.45
\$10,000-14,999	1.65	0.83	1.30	1.39	1.37
\$15,000-24,999	1.74	0.51	0.83	1.06	0.89
\$25,000+	0.78	0.24	0.31	0.48	0.33
Advanced degree (%)					
Total	2.07	0.92	1.23	1.87	1.35
< \$3,000	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03
\$3,000-4,999	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04
\$5,000-7,999	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.16	0.11
\$8,000-9,999	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.10
\$10,000-14,999	0.51	0.29	0.42	0.55	0.38
\$15,000-24,999	0.75	0.30	0.45	0.65	0.52
\$25,000+	0.41	0.16	0.09	0.26	0.17

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Continued)

Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1.79	2.95	2.93	2.20	3.30	4.00
0.08	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.16
0.13	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.25
0.41	0.43	0.57	0.44	0.60	0.69
0.34	0.51	0.61	0.48	0.64	0.78
0.58	1.19	1.07	0.66	1.21	1.51
0.23	0.53	0.32	0.20	0.45	0.53
0.04	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.08
4.91	6.48	5.87	4.15	9.01	7.30
0.14	0.17	0.19	0.26	0.41	0.29
0.25	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.50	0.42
0.97	0.82	1.17	0.94	1.61	1.19
1.00	1.05	1.31	0.85	1.74	1.37
1.74	2.64	2.03	1.25	3.36	2.74
0.68	1.30	0.69	0.40	1.16	1.09
0.13	0.21	0.12	0.05	0.20	0.18
5.46	5.73	5.96	5.29	5.74	7.04
0.20	0.21	0.43	0.50	0.31	0.40
0.28	0.28	0.44	0.55	0.41	0.54
0.88	0.77	1.17	1.16	1.10	1.26
0.92	0.77	0.97	0.95	0.93	1.08
1.93	2.06	1.89	1.51	1.91	2.25
0.98	1.29	0.87	0.49	0.85	1.17
0.26	0.32	0.19	0.12	0.22	0.30
4.95	6.12	5.35	4.44	6.51	5.94
0.10	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.22
0.13	0.19	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.25
0.42	0.45	0.58	0.55	0.65	0.53
0.50	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.60	0.59
1.57	1.67	1.79	1.58	2.02	1.81
1.55	2.16	1.40	1.01	1.95	1.74
0.65	1.04	0.63	0.40	0.79	0.76
2.33	2.17	1.73	1.29	2.24	1.96
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07
0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.08
0.15	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.17	0.15
0.16	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.14
0.61	0.47	0.47	0.35	0.55	0.50
0.83	0.82	0.57	0.43	0.80	0.64
0.45	0.48	0.32	0.24	0.42	0.36

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Continued)

Education and income group	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Female					
Total number of families	370,820	7,380	1,940	15,190	10,725
Total schooling (%)					
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
< \$3,000	34.72	50.27	36.86	43.55	45.08
\$3,000-4,999	21.82	23.37	27.83	22.19	24.01
\$5,000-7,999	21.60	14.57	20.36	19.36	17.72
\$8,000-9,999	8.30	4.47	6.96	5.99	5.40
\$10,000-14,999	8.89	4.54	5.15	5.80	4.85
\$15,000-24,999	3.33	1.36	1.29	2.01	1.86
\$25,000+	0.67	0.20	0.77	0.36	0.37
Less than Grade 9, no training (%)					
Total	42.47	58.67	44.07	40.16	55.34
< \$3,000	16.83	31.57	17.78	20.80	27.55
\$3,000-4,999	9.08	14.02	13.66	7.83	13.06
\$5,000-7,999	8.01	8.07	7.74	6.62	8.17
\$8,000-9,999	3.17	1.96	2.07	2.01	2.52
\$10,000-14,999	3.44	1.97	2.32	1.75	2.10
\$15,000-24,999	1.33	0.47	—	0.56	0.84
\$25,000+	0.25	0.07	0.26	0.13	0.19
Less than Grade 9, with training (%)					
Total	1.22	0.14*	1.03*	0.92	0.93*
< \$3,000	0.39	0.07	0.52	0.49	0.37
\$3,000-4,999	0.28	—	0.26	0.26	0.19
\$5,000-7,999	0.28	—	0.26	0.16	0.19
\$8,000-9,999	0.10	—	0.26	0.03	—
\$10,000-14,999	0.13	—	—	0.03	0.10
\$15,000-24,999	0.04	0.07	—	—	0.05
\$25,000+	0.01	—	—	—	—
No matric, Grade 9 or more, no training (%)					
Total	25.28	23.04	36.34	29.92	26.62
< \$3,000	9.27	12.06	13.40	13.07	11.33
\$3,000-4,999	6.03	5.35	9.79	7.51	6.71
\$5,000-7,999	5.39	2.91	7.22	5.40	4.62
\$8,000-9,999	1.78	1.09	2.83	1.74	1.72
\$10,000-14,999	1.88	0.74	1.81	1.58	1.50
\$15,000-24,999	0.64	0.41	0.52	0.43	0.47
\$25,000+	0.12	0.07	0.26	0.03	0.14
No matric, Grade 9 or more, training (%)					
Total	3.81	0.88*	4.64*	3.52	4.66
< \$3,000	1.23	0.34	1.80	1.61	1.54
\$3,000-4,999	0.96	0.21	1.29	0.95	1.16
\$5,000-7,999	0.94	0.14	0.52	0.62	1.08
\$8,000-9,999	0.28	—	0.52	0.10	0.37
\$10,000-14,999	0.29	0.14	—	0.20	0.37
\$15,000-24,999	0.09	—	—	0.07	0.05
\$25,000+	0.01	—	—	—	—

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Continued)

Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
105,420	131,670	17,540	14,130	27,220	38,865
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35.68	30.37	36.03	40.76	34.29	34.63
19.31	21.45	24.42	23.95	26.74	23.19
21.26	23.17	21.83	15.34	21.14	21.26
8.58	9.29	7.47	6.72	7.27	8.39
9.65	10.39	6.93	5.42	7.00	8.70
4.04	3.90	2.34	1.70	2.30	2.71
0.78	0.80	0.43	0.35	0.48	0.54
58.95	34.62	42.22	48.20	29.63	25.18
22.95	12.08	17.47	22.08	11.63	9.98
11.68	7.50	9.80	11.14	7.16	4.43
11.65	6.75	7.81	8.91	5.66	4.20
4.66	3.00	2.68	2.40	1.83	2.03
5.15	3.43	2.93	2.12	2.04	1.94
2.11	1.28	1.05	0.96	0.73	0.73
0.36	0.26	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.19
1.23	1.42	1.17	1.06	0.96	1.20
0.38	0.40	0.48	0.42	0.28	0.42
0.28	0.24	0.40	0.19	0.28	0.26
0.27	0.34	0.18	0.15	0.30	0.28
0.12	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.09
0.13	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.10
0.04	0.06	—	0.04	—	0.04
0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—
18.69	30.64	22.52	18.68	23.13	27.99
6.47	10.37	8.69	8.49	9.00	11.10
3.58	7.42	6.02	4.49	6.96	7.15
4.17	6.97	4.82	3.51	4.31	5.58
1.53	2.24	1.36	0.99	1.33	2.84
1.89	2.48	1.03	0.99	1.04	1.54
0.77	0.79	0.09	0.14	0.33	0.53
0.12	0.19	0.40	—	0.02	0.05
2.06	4.72	3.59	2.83	4.08	6.21
0.56	1.40	1.34	1.24	1.45	2.14
0.43	1.19	0.97	0.70	1.14	1.62
0.55	1.25	0.80	0.57	0.92	1.43
0.17	0.36	0.26	0.14	0.31	0.43
0.19	0.36	0.17	0.11	0.20	0.45
0.10	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08
0.02	0.02	0.03	—	—	0.01

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Continued)

Education and income group	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Junior or senior matric, no training (%)					
Total	13.54	9.82	5.41	12.51	5.27
< \$3,000	4.10	3.86	1.80	4.84	2.33
\$3,000-4,999	3.05	2.10	1.29	2.90	1.40
\$5,000-7,999	3.39	1.70	1.28	2.50	0.56
\$8,000-9,999	1.19	0.88	0.26	0.83	0.14
\$10,000-14,999	1.21	0.95	0.26	0.95	0.24
\$15,000-24,999	0.42	0.20	0.26	0.30	0.09
\$25,000+	0.11	—	—	0.10	—
Junior or senior matric, with training (%)					
Total	1.59	0.68*	0.52*	1.45	0.51*
< \$3,000	0.45	0.34	—	0.46	0.28
\$3,000-4,999	0.37	0.14	0.52	0.33	0.14
\$5,000-7,999	0.43	0.14	0.26	0.39	0.10
\$8,000-9,999	0.16	—	—	0.20	0.05
\$10,000-14,999	0.14	0.07	—	0.10	—
\$15,000-24,999	0.05	—	—	—	—
\$25,000+	0.01	—	—	—	—
Junior or senior matric, some post secondary (%)					
Total	6.34	3.93	3.61	6.68	3.17
< \$3,000	1.28	1.36	0.26	1.15	0.79
\$3,000-4,999	1.22	0.74	0.78	1.68	0.80
\$5,000-7,999	1.88	1.15	1.04	2.24	1.07
\$8,000-9,999	0.81	0.14	0.78	0.63	0.19
\$10,000-14,999	0.79	0.40	0.26	0.69	0.28
\$15,000-24,999	0.31	0.14	0.26	0.20	0.09
\$25,000+	0.05	—	—	0.03	0.05
Some university (incl. certifi) (%)					
Total	4.01	2.51	4.90	3.72	2.47
< \$3,000	0.94	0.61	1.29	1.02	0.75
\$3,000-4,999	0.67	0.74	1.03	0.63	0.47
\$5,000-7,999	1.01	0.47	1.04	1.25	0.75
\$8,000-9,999	0.55	0.34	0.26	0.33	0.09
\$10,000-14,999	0.57	0.21	0.52	0.19	0.25
\$15,000-24,999	0.19	0.07	—	0.20	0.05
\$25,000+	0.04	—	0.26	0.03	—
Bachelor or first professional (%)					
Total	1.41	0.34*	0.26*	0.82	1.03
< \$3,000	0.20	—	—	0.10	0.14
\$3,000-4,999	0.15	0.07	—	0.13	0.14
\$5,000-7,999	0.23	0.14	—	0.09	0.19
\$8,000-9,999	0.22	0.07	0.26	0.13	0.33
\$10,000-14,999	0.36	0.07	—	0.20	0.09
\$15,000-24,999	0.20	—	—	0.16	0.19
\$25,000+	0.04	—	—	0.03	—
Advanced degree (%)					
Total	0.32	—	—	0.30*	—
< \$3,000	0.05	—	—	0.03	—
\$3,000-4,999	0.03	—	—	—	—
\$5,000-7,999	0.05	—	—	0.06	—
\$8,000-9,999	0.04	—	—	—	—
\$10,000-14,999	0.09	—	—	0.14	—
\$15,000-24,999	0.06	—	—	0.03	—
\$25,000+	0.01	—	—	0.03	—

Table A4.7 Family income distribution, by sex and education of family head, by province, 1971
(Concluded)

Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
9.91	14.12	15.76	13.66	21.12	18.94
3.23	3.46	4.93	4.85	7.16	6.14
1.90	2.86	4.02	3.96	6.34	4.52
2.25	4.04	3.88	2.87	4.78	4.68
0.86	1.54	1.37	1.02	1.06	1.45
0.99	1.50	1.00	0.63	1.16	1.52
0.44	0.52	0.37	0.18	0.44	0.37
0.14	0.13	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.12
0.99	1.61	2.00	1.66	2.83	2.68
0.30	0.40	0.60	0.87	0.83	0.76
0.17	0.34	0.63	0.46	0.88	0.60
0.27	0.40	0.49	0.32	0.65	0.72
0.10	0.17	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.26
0.09	0.16	0.15	0.07	0.16	0.27
0.05	0.05	0.03	—	0.06	0.09
—	0.02	—	—	0.02	—
3.82	6.89	7.70	8.32	10.21	8.66
0.84	1.18	1.31	2.19	2.42	1.90
0.68	1.06	1.80	2.05	2.53	1.80
1.08	2.08	2.59	2.48	2.81	2.43
0.49	0.98	0.88	0.85	1.19	1.01
0.47	1.04	0.83	0.43	0.96	1.07
0.19	0.49	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.36
0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
2.96	4.00	3.53	4.32	5.79	6.55
0.74	0.81	0.94	0.78	1.30	1.79
0.41	0.62	0.63	0.88	1.30	1.05
0.75	0.99	0.97	1.30	1.38	1.51
0.39	0.58	0.55	0.78	0.84	0.86
0.44	0.70	0.37	0.35	0.70	0.92
0.17	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.22	0.27
0.03	0.04	—	0.07	0.04	0.08
1.08	1.63	1.20	1.17	1.95	2.10
0.15	0.22	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.33
0.14	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.25
0.21	0.24	0.20	0.15	0.37	0.33
0.17	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.27	0.29
0.22	0.41	0.31	0.46	0.57	0.66
0.12	0.30	0.11	0.04	0.28	0.21
0.05	0.05	0.06	—	0.04	0.03
0.32	0.35	0.29*	0.14*	0.31*	0.50*
0.05	0.05	0.06	—	0.04	0.08
0.02	0.03	—	—	0.02	0.07
0.04	0.03	0.12	0.04	—	0.06
0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08
0.07	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.13
0.05	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.05
0.01	0.02	—	—	0.04	0.01

* Involve fewer than 100 families; the data, therefore, are considered to be unreliable. **Source:** Special tabulation prepared by Statistics Canada from 1971 census.

Table A4.8 Average family income, by employment status and education of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971

Province and urban size	Employment status		Education									
	Paid workers	Self-emp. in bus., or with paid help	Self-emp. without paid help	Never worked or worked before 1970	Elementary		Elementary		Secondary		Secondary	
					0-4 yrs.	5-8 yrs.	9-11 yrs.	12-13 yrs.	Post-sec. non-university	Some university	University degree	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada												
500,000+	10,222	14,372	7,406	4,970	6,207	7,717	9,099	10,661	10,228	11,726	17,246	
100,000-499,999	11,330	17,662	10,535	5,831	7,521	8,656	10,083	11,721	11,102	12,841	18,382	
30,000-99,999	10,758	17,788	10,443	5,568	7,356	8,579	9,633	10,767	10,631	11,531	16,898	
10,000-29,999	10,121	16,063	9,713	5,194	6,862	8,241	9,290	10,489	10,107	11,191	16,763	
Urban under 10,000	10,081	14,579	9,045	4,790	6,514	8,140	9,286	10,395	10,187	11,390	16,496	
Rural non-farm	9,358	12,834	8,160	4,447	5,765	7,397	8,732	9,875	9,500	10,887	15,980	
Rural farm	8,217	10,538	6,679	3,859	4,768	6,511	7,704	9,039	8,738	9,817	14,433	
	7,547	8,132	5,903	4,455	5,683	6,345	6,579	7,459	7,319	7,401	12,628	
Newfoundland												
30,000-99,999	7,498	11,117	4,840	3,631	4,421	5,414	7,369	11,326	8,300	9,530	15,154	
10,000-29,999	9,260	17,977	8,639	4,967	5,554	6,699	8,623	12,112	9,498	10,963	16,366	
Urban under 10,000	10,332	20,282	6,773	4,329	6,316	8,006	10,004	12,705	11,045	11,579	17,731	
Rural non-farm	7,374	9,924	5,796	3,636	4,917	5,739	7,122	10,935	7,738	8,943	13,779	
Rural farm	5,750	6,786	4,083	3,208	3,939	4,619	5,727	7,710*	6,451	6,909	11,725	
	6,097	7,234	3,910	4,331*	4,807	4,973	6,327	—	5,873*	6,292*	10,214*	
Prince Edward Island												
10,000-29,999	7,710	8,901	5,430	4,223	4,661	5,678	7,034	8,240	7,740	8,980	14,633	
Urban under 10,000	9,281	13,136	7,793	4,947	5,751	6,961	8,421	9,581	8,879	10,269	15,311	
Rural non-farm	7,414	9,153	6,339	4,522	4,633*	5,418	7,122	6,523*	7,534	9,547*	17,444*	
Rural farm	6,483	8,002	5,843	3,849	4,423	5,411	6,285	7,435	6,889	7,264	12,997	
	6,212	6,971	4,882	3,703	4,353	5,133	5,824	4,922	6,336	7,382	10,123*	
Nova Scotia												
100,000-499,999	8,447	11,889	6,537	4,402	5,062	6,039	7,616	9,375	8,708	10,334	15,508	
30,000-99,999	10,475	19,528	10,450	6,046	7,275	7,760	9,245	10,874	10,410	11,969	16,699	
10,000-29,999	8,803	14,280	8,041	5,145	5,904	6,728	8,310	9,191	8,050	9,587	17,930	
Urban under 10,000	8,140	13,174	7,958	4,421	5,350	6,197	7,671	8,607	7,745	9,234	15,497	
Rural non-farm	8,385	13,424	7,073	4,391	4,760	5,955	7,635	9,242	8,552	10,162	15,135	
Rural farm	7,099	8,071	5,789	3,813	4,583	5,484	6,688	7,944	7,697	8,725	11,965	
	6,727	7,272	5,580	4,245	5,471	5,537	6,426	6,379	7,262	7,547	10,455	

Table A4.8 Average family income, by employment status and education of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971
(Continued)

Province and urban size	Employment status			Education							Post-sec. non-university	Some university	University degree
	Paid workers	Self-emp. in bus., or with paid help	Self-emp. without paid help	Never worked or worked before 1970	Elementary 0-4 yrs.	Elementary 5-8 yrs.	Secondary 9-11 yrs.	Secondary 12-13 yrs.					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick													
30,000-99,999	8,049	10,828	6,404	4,122	4,854	6,197	7,875	8,233	8,568	10,017	14,624		
10,000-29,999	9,400	14,877	9,783	5,154	5,964	7,266	8,803	9,092	9,688	10,540	15,631		
Urban under 10,000	8,786	14,846	9,309	4,390	5,498	7,436	8,389	8,675	9,009	10,326	15,141		
Rural non-farm	8,108	10,881	7,505	4,282	5,056	6,323	8,081	7,953	8,341	10,253	13,729		
Rural farm	6,624	8,075	5,591	3,518	4,501	5,545	6,579	6,984	7,239	8,539	12,325		
	6,327	5,833	5,117	3,677	4,799	5,276	6,303	5,243	6,130	9,823	9,852*		
Québec													
500,000 +	9,850	13,607	8,245	5,010	6,514	7,752	9,076	10,686	9,792	11,989	17,121		
100,000-499,999	10,705	15,836	10,518	5,550	7,244	8,343	9,770	11,262	10,535	12,589	17,812		
30,000-99,999	10,426	16,736	12,506	5,910	7,486	8,371	9,246	10,743	9,976	11,668	16,927		
10,000-29,999	9,287	13,083	9,928	4,966	6,618	7,721	8,566	9,658	9,217	10,826	15,870		
Urban under 10,000	9,639	13,297	9,387	4,673	6,866	8,088	9,090	10,158	9,892	11,367	15,659		
Rural non-farm	8,918	11,511	8,423	4,645	6,353	7,487	8,509	9,889	9,007	11,175	16,197		
Rural farm	7,590	9,795	7,083	3,935	5,340	6,572	7,160	8,865	7,877	9,618	14,047		
	7,439	8,149	6,479	4,238	6,434	6,808	6,534	8,102	7,017	8,181	13,658		
Ontario													
500,000 +	11,085	16,565	8,592	5,514	7,309	8,564	9,824	11,361	11,083	12,680	18,430		
100,000-499,999	12,134	19,609	11,189	6,471	8,151	9,184	10,640	12,480	11,948	13,753	19,452		
30,000-99,999	10,987	18,534	10,454	5,497	7,922	8,916	9,979	11,171	11,059	11,887	17,436		
10,000-29,999	10,824	18,039	10,022	5,397	7,584	9,075	9,835	10,863	10,785	11,759	17,642		
Urban under 10,000	10,692	15,719	9,535	5,403	7,098	8,697	9,649	10,899	10,805	12,277	17,933		
Rural non-farm	10,241	14,153	8,617	4,816	6,369	8,082	9,342	10,390	10,286	11,779	17,168		
Rural farm	9,446	12,006	7,736	4,356	5,383	7,548	8,664	9,712	9,809	11,339	16,295		
	8,731	10,654	7,069	4,944	6,301	7,608	8,089	8,619	8,768	8,754	15,287		
Manitoba													
500,000 +	9,527	12,013	5,647	4,585	5,158	6,780	8,594	9,444	9,470	10,551	15,950		
30,000-99,999	10,289	16,548	9,158	5,360	6,704	8,046	9,457	10,073	10,022	11,397	16,502		
10,000-29,999	9,225	14,591	8,676	5,507	6,604	7,179	8,915	9,703	9,039	10,013	15,242		
Urban under 10,000	10,169	16,885	8,362	4,018	7,554	9,021	9,464	9,947	10,244	10,329	16,961		
Rural non-farm	9,137	12,701	8,120	4,053	4,680	6,974	8,679	8,929	9,382	9,844	15,212		
Rural farm	7,480	9,350	5,876	3,347	4,045	5,648	7,496	7,970	8,032	8,771	12,510		
	5,694	5,847	4,642	4,570	4,228	5,039	5,137	5,280	5,549	5,701	8,179		

Table A4.8 Average family income, by employment status and education of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971
(Concluded)

Province and urban size	Employment status			Education						Post-sec. non-university	Some university	University degree
	Paid workers	Self-emp. in incorporated bus., or with paid help	Self-emp. without paid help	Never worked or worked before 1970	Elementary 0-4 yrs.	Elementary 5-8 yrs.	Secondary 9-11 yrs.	Secondary 12-13 yrs.				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan												
100,000-499,999	8,714	9,223	5,218	4,017	4,241	5,848	7,256	8,502	8,341	9,355	14,840	
30,000-99,999	9,904	15,646	8,376	4,894	5,526	7,498	8,975	9,872	9,507	10,316	15,669	
Urban under 10,000	9,269	11,164	7,647	4,794	5,765	7,123	7,994	9,055	8,597	10,031	14,378	
Rural non-farm	8,560	12,725	6,878	4,139	4,457	7,035	8,440	9,893	9,086	10,734	15,440	
Rural farm	7,024	10,848	7,003	3,899	4,262	6,325	8,154	8,675	8,391	9,853	14,798	
	5,723	8,251	5,397	3,316	3,544	5,280	6,526	7,253	6,953	8,614	12,132	
		5,818	4,719	4,205	4,337	4,830	5,211	5,400	5,449	6,010	7,866	
Alberta												
100,000-499,999	10,122	14,781	6,665	4,594	5,460	7,336	8,705	9,974	10,052	10,883	16,414	
30,000-99,999	10,929	18,211	10,380	5,235	6,903	8,736	9,664	10,681	10,751	11,465	16,940	
Urban under 10,000	10,059	18,901	9,966	5,936	6,154	7,975	9,289	10,331	10,894	10,761	16,395	
Rural non-farm	9,902	14,007	8,693	4,321	4,951	7,857	9,281	9,711	9,918	10,933	15,731	
Rural farm	9,460	13,752	8,403	4,107	4,963	7,371	8,934	9,520	9,684	10,193	15,426	
	8,025	11,222	7,113	3,371	4,084	6,119	7,569	8,156	8,492	8,882	13,426	
	6,723	8,835	5,649	4,306	5,191	5,689	6,302	7,420	6,703	7,285	11,711	
British Columbia												
500,000 +	10,514	15,217	8,731	5,073	6,389	8,304	9,452	10,138	10,227	11,128	16,216	
100,000-499,999	11,141	17,358	9,673	5,425	6,919	8,700	9,831	10,670	10,636	11,756	17,124	
30,000-99,999	10,441	15,014	9,465	6,353	5,891	8,091	9,080	9,661	9,949	10,844	15,381	
Urban under 10,000	10,405	15,748	8,923	5,004	6,651	8,553	9,861	10,741	10,306	11,305	15,792	
Rural non-farm	10,384	14,673	8,859	4,486	6,457	8,235	9,533	10,083	10,240	10,838	15,571	
Rural farm	10,279	13,894	9,133	4,456	6,267	8,290	9,509	9,874	10,155	10,921	15,214	
	9,524	13,103	8,090	4,307	5,405	7,746	8,870	9,181	9,534	9,916	14,719	
	9,135	10,934	7,705	5,626	8,329	8,622	8,606	8,626	8,954	8,109	12,286	
Yukon and Northwest Territories												
10,000-29,999	10,392	13,778	5,254	2,804	4,213	8,748	11,114	11,727	11,296	12,456	15,735	
Urban under 10,000	12,454	14,909	9,779*	4,179*	6,371*	11,506	12,731	12,261	11,924	12,248	16,093	
Rural non-farm	11,483	14,910	7,398*	4,127	6,880	9,116	10,881	11,639	12,060	13,166	16,236	
Rural farm	7,915	11,155	4,180	2,433	3,718	6,867	9,314	11,007	9,816	11,637	14,180	
	11,444*	—	2,440*	2,855*	—	12,478*	9,453*	10,680*	—	—	—	

* Involve fewer than 100 families; the data, therefore, are considered to be unreliable.

Source: Special tabulation prepared by Statistics Canada from 1971 census.

Table A4.9 Average family income, by ethnic origin of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971

Province and urban size	British	French	Indian and Eskimo	Asian	Dutch	German	Italian	Jewish	Polish	Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada													
500,000 +	10,152	8,762	5,044	9,789	9,537	9,335	9,446	15,955	9,364	8,545	9,242	8,839	9,319
100,000-499,999	12,209	9,752	6,996	9,534	11,286	11,206	9,269	15,820	10,321	10,506	10,886	9,972	9,547
30,000-99,999	10,952	9,948	6,151	9,993	10,303	10,257	9,843	18,999	9,995	9,153	10,332	9,945	9,768
10,000-29,999	10,222	8,911	6,455	10,601	10,139	10,289	9,954	15,425	10,159	9,595	10,536	10,440	9,650
Urban under 10,000	10,061	8,966	6,593	10,060	9,812	9,677	9,961	14,209	9,529	8,306	9,839	9,101	9,803
Rural non-farm	9,097	8,282	6,023	9,960	9,093	8,811	9,591	14,145	8,820	7,879	9,196	8,688	9,012
Rural farm	7,794	6,908	4,259	10,532	8,208	7,918	9,256	12,221	7,605	7,147	7,931	7,203	8,000
	6,896	6,727	6,238	12,759	7,670	6,214	7,781	7,920	5,636	5,346	5,817	4,698	7,179
Newfoundland													
30,000-99,999	6,592	7,164	3,202	14,413	10,148	10,054	9,269	19,303*	13,928*	13,715*	8,822	15,333*	6,870
10,000-29,999	8,912	9,941	—	13,397	11,021*	11,775	7,601*	20,266*	21,258*	15,006*	9,781	21,944*	8,568
Urban under 10,000	9,708	11,033	7,468*	12,895*	12,931*	13,452	13,238*	9,483*	13,614*	11,240*	10,464*	14,590*	11,625
Rural non-farm	6,557	7,071	5,361*	16,063	9,923*	9,096	8,876*	21,533*	9,128*	8,500*	9,885*	14,429*	7,558
Rural farm	4,957	5,090	2,681	13,516*	5,537*	6,804	6,751*	7,038*	6,085*	—	6,040*	7,250*	4,509
	5,333	5,448*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,749*
Prince Edward Island													
10,000-29,999	7,025	6,198	5,229*	12,230	7,072	8,283	5,935*	—	8,032*	—	8,656*	—	12,362*
Urban under 10,000	9,004	7,291	—	12,937	11,120*	9,648	9,990*	—	7,524*	—	9,904*	—	15,052*
Rural non-farm	6,830	6,824	—	—	8,121*	6,651*	3,325*	—	—	—	8,925*	—	—
Rural farm	6,175	5,588	5,229*	8,899*	6,517	7,695*	5,450*	—	8,659*	—	7,308*	—	10,389*
	5,463	5,391	—	—	4,513*	5,578*	6,605*	—	4,764*	—	6,915*	—	9,719*
Nova Scotia													
100,000-499,999	7,913	7,161	4,438	10,753	7,363	7,666	8,516	19,187	8,540	10,083*	8,778	8,904	7,440
30,000-99,999	10,371	9,454	6,965*	11,219	9,650	10,404	10,273	22,354	12,534	12,711*	10,115	11,158	9,516
10,000-29,999	8,298	8,098	3,942*	9,296	6,853*	9,625*	8,501	17,744	8,192	—	8,926*	7,567	7,394
Urban under 10,000	7,532	7,387	3,287*	10,161	8,079	8,855	6,917	15,900*	7,065	11,395*	5,835*	7,141*	6,654
Rural non-farm	8,017	7,137	5,544*	10,482	7,472	8,111	7,502	12,302*	8,199	5,894*	10,097	8,907*	7,118
Rural farm	6,506	6,134	4,174	10,831	6,276	6,402	7,493	4,424*	7,038	8,324*	7,297	8,472*	5,974
	6,295	6,075	—	—	6,302	5,768	3,190*	—	8,538*	—	7,605*	5,205*	7,308*

Table A4.9 Average family income, by ethnic origin of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 (Continued)

Province and urban size	British	French	Indian and Eskimo	Asian	Dutch	German	Italian	Jewish	Polish	Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick													
30,000-99,999	7,868	6,657	4,518	10,886	8,399	8,657	7,797	12,903	7,975	6,962*	7,618	10,243	7,997
10,000-29,999	9,322	8,244	5,555	11,060	9,705	9,715	8,163	13,885	9,905*	7,297	9,559	10,436*	8,496
Urban under 10,000	8,879	8,100	5,189*	14,557*	8,834	9,675	8,021*	8,476*	7,773*	—	8,904*	11,023*	9,551
Rural non-farm	8,067	6,855	6,407*	8,661	10,118	8,703	7,822*	12,120*	7,222*	—	7,061	10,336*	8,233
Rural farm	6,298	5,573	4,195	7,696*	6,086	7,334	6,263*	4,811*	6,021*	8,221*	6,147	9,853*	6,775
	5,713	5,451	3,089*	—	7,235*	5,423	6,707*	15,000*	—	—	3,908*	2,440*	3,732*
Québec													
500,000 +	11,288	8,781	6,650	9,965	11,799	10,848	8,753	14,702	10,390	10,992	11,830	10,082	9,075
100,000-499,999	12,330	9,676	7,912	9,831	12,684	11,558	8,729	14,703	10,571	10,916	12,642	9,940	9,075
30,000-99,999	11,455	10,032	8,108	11,056	10,615*	10,777	9,301	26,945	11,501	11,263*	11,617	11,879*	10,386
10,000-29,999	9,901	8,737	7,512	11,931	10,646	9,755	9,026	14,736*	11,493	4,020*	9,500	21,636	8,855
Urban under 10,000	10,275	9,015	8,973	11,619	10,576	10,400	9,688	10,985*	9,786	11,258*	10,326	9,878	9,595
Rural non-farm	9,954	8,207	7,523	9,666	9,640	9,718	9,539	12,640	9,466	9,071*	11,007	11,290	8,862
Rural farm	7,630	6,817	5,503	9,435	9,564	7,882	7,485	9,731	7,584	17,001*	8,872	7,152	7,860
	7,264	6,725	5,821*	7,372*	8,781	7,342	8,129	3,891*	8,341*	—	10,975*	5,650*	8,587
Ontario													
500,000 +	10,970	9,621	5,674	10,018	9,948	10,529	9,706	16,979	10,204	10,354	11,333	10,464	9,721
100,000-499,999	12,725	10,690	7,817	9,851	12,112	12,402	9,547	16,962	10,955	11,413	13,355	11,057	9,821
30,000-99,999	11,017	9,998	7,149	10,161	10,439	10,773	9,899	18,760	10,090	9,439	11,101	10,131	9,755
10,000-29,999	10,824	9,626	6,646	10,874	10,191	11,035	10,093	15,469	10,499	11,774	11,050	11,101	9,919
Urban under 10,000	10,613	9,152	6,846	10,189	10,046	10,294	9,999	14,107	9,972	9,118	11,100	9,864	9,998
Rural non-farm	9,822	9,397	6,442	10,294	9,306	9,628	9,681	11,956	9,391	10,096	10,572	10,151	9,384
Rural farm	8,929	8,419	4,562	11,098	8,733	8,972	9,963	16,488	8,464	8,335	9,121	9,235	8,792
	7,855	8,370	9,105	12,183*	8,232	7,909	8,550	10,255*	7,719	5,954*	8,075	7,560	9,427
Manitoba													
500,000 +	9,229	8,043	3,921	9,893	8,232	8,241	8,605	15,040	8,014	7,802	8,814	7,785	8,365
30,000-99,999	10,592	8,776	4,571	9,935	9,594	9,746	8,582	14,980	9,026	9,086	9,982	8,952	8,916
10,000-29,999	8,977	10,237	5,240*	11,259*	8,977	9,208	6,488*	13,593*	8,652	6,278*	9,521	8,663	8,405
Urban under 10,000	9,958	9,362	7,668	11,535	10,074	10,054	9,707*	28,490*	10,029	8,116*	10,288	9,765	10,217
Rural non-farm	8,910	8,457	5,421	10,529	8,257	8,023	11,138*	26,584*	7,510	7,980	9,207	7,542	8,562
Rural farm	7,143	6,881	3,571	8,349	7,498	6,773	9,780*	7,353*	6,655	5,966	7,533	6,575	6,910
	5,147	5,666	4,674	5,874*	5,896	4,938	3,040*	6,378*	4,894	4,318	5,177	4,369	5,649

Table A4.9 Average family income, by ethnic origin of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 (Concluded)

Province and urban size	British	French	Indian and Eskimo	Asian	Dutch	German	Italian	Jewish	Polish	Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan													
100,000-499,999	8,067	7,145	3,483	10,063	7,353	7,011	7,432	16,481	6,606	6,223	6,898	6,493	7,208
30,000-99,999	10,372	8,751	4,579	11,173	9,325	8,902	8,030	18,452	8,658	8,117	9,209	8,743	8,912
10,000-29,999	8,420	8,457	4,787*	6,809	9,141	8,234	6,535*	16,970*	8,209	8,686*	8,142	8,365	8,552
Urban under 10,000	9,320	8,030	3,858	8,794	7,707	8,498	10,776*	14,943*	8,043	7,615	8,808	7,508	9,384
Rural non-farm	8,159	7,528	3,327	10,031	7,750	7,487	8,289*	14,469*	7,078	6,029	7,610	7,238	7,489
Rural farm	6,666	6,385	3,106	10,270	6,240	6,148	6,816*	8,298*	5,810	5,398	6,083	5,404	5,907
	5,356	5,540	6,015	5,514*	5,357	4,988	3,301*	9,116*	4,564	4,320	5,011	4,097	4,987
Alberta													
100,000-499,999	10,242	8,714	4,378	9,730	9,412	8,826	9,698	18,140	8,819	8,336	8,907	8,645	9,066
30,000-99,999	11,436	9,656	5,543	9,548	10,523	10,367	9,853	18,573	10,124	9,485	10,524	10,201	10,124
10,000-29,999	10,535	9,825	4,904*	10,779	10,763	9,519	8,837	17,609*	9,111	8,874*	13,372	8,244	8,463
Urban under 10,000	10,321	9,558	4,892*	9,726	9,220	8,287	10,378	12,788*	8,828	7,263	9,427	9,808	9,456
Rural non-farm	9,445	8,896	4,775	8,744	9,212	8,523	9,845	17,077*	8,986	7,832	9,040	8,614	8,975
Rural farm	8,159	7,110	3,835	8,342	7,622	7,425	9,145	13,896*	7,117	7,913	7,130	6,895	7,202
	6,730	5,897	5,784	18,784	7,026	6,125	7,710	6,189*	5,517	5,669	6,099	4,922	5,849
British Columbia													
500,000+	10,454	9,277	5,758	9,110	9,817	9,581	9,766	16,210	9,597	8,375	9,534	9,523	9,417
100,000-499,999	11,338	9,618	6,382	8,815	10,438	10,254	9,909	16,922	9,810	10,003	9,934	9,823	9,559
30,000-99,999	10,067	8,860	6,382	9,039	9,540	9,690	9,027	12,499*	9,777	9,174	9,539	9,466	9,255
10,000-29,999	10,605	9,722	6,150	9,505	10,096	9,482	9,502	8,839*	9,451	8,231	10,124	10,077	9,843
Urban under 10,000	10,112	9,180	6,868	8,895	9,813	9,627	10,141	14,261*	9,706	8,382	9,688	9,169	9,571
Rural non-farm	10,065	9,688	6,395	9,568	9,473	9,232	9,695	13,170*	9,939	8,132	9,446	10,077	9,417
Rural farm	9,316	8,735	5,285	11,396	8,862	8,911	9,031	10,590	8,912	7,310	8,988	8,752	8,832
	8,658	7,832	6,455	11,922	10,498	8,612	8,466	8,246*	9,363	7,725	7,655	7,927	9,484
Yukon and Northwest Territories													
10,000-29,999	12,157	10,980	4,522	10,791*	12,437	12,177	11,063	12,001*	13,461	11,541*	11,127	11,947	11,825
Urban under 10,000	12,571	11,779	6,573	8,147*	13,315*	12,949	11,937*	14,097*	14,784*	12,614*	12,269	13,265*	12,145
Rural non-farm	12,674	11,132	7,032	10,951*	13,147*	11,430	11,375*	10,860*	12,251*	11,220*	10,697	11,381	11,986
Rural farm	10,840	9,705	3,913	13,516*	10,282*	12,144	8,769*	7,410*	13,604*	10,871*	10,567	11,188*	11,226
	8,943*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Involve fewer than 100 families; the data, therefore, are considered to be unreliable.

Source: Special tabulation prepared by Statistics Canada from 1971 census.

Table A4.10 Average family income, by birthplace and period of immigration of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971

Province and urban size	Birthplace						Period of immigration		
	Canada \$	United Kingdom \$	Other Europe \$	United States \$	Asia \$	Other \$	Before 1946 \$	1946-60 \$	1961-71 \$
Canada	9,535	10,488	9,444	10,077	9,596	10,184	8,877	10,771	9,299
500,000+	11,326	11,503	9,914	13,321	9,376	9,935	10,705	11,163	9,042
100,000-499,999	10,659	10,285	9,704	11,803	9,892	10,852	9,328	10,764	9,712
30,000-99,999	9,753	10,339	9,534	10,147	10,279	11,680	9,023	10,706	9,766
10,000-29,999	9,628	10,110	9,406	9,518	9,820	11,353	8,243	10,722	10,337
Urban under 10,000	8,780	9,488	8,406	8,397	9,841	11,236	7,269	10,312	10,577
Rural non-farm	7,340	8,532	7,926	7,038	10,094	9,684	6,521	9,735	9,102
Rural farm	6,548	6,900	7,118	6,094	10,238	7,640	6,106	8,269	6,581
Newfoundland	6,522	12,646	13,840	8,916	16,597	18,041	9,961	14,080	12,906
30,000-99,999	8,791	12,995	13,925	9,875	15,251	22,665*	11,656	15,129	12,172
10,000-29,999	9,672	15,883	15,642	11,724	11,607*	12,894*	11,932*	17,239	13,114
Urban under 10,000	6,535	12,351	12,655	8,430	19,147	17,699*	8,613	12,585	15,759
Rural non-farm	4,912	8,776	11,474*	7,200	16,509	15,995*	7,584	10,323	9,086
Rural farm	5,361	5,970*	—	—	—	—	—	6,630*	—
Prince Edward Island	6,901	8,573	8,904	8,002	12,304*	9,863*	8,222	8,602	10,353
10,000-29,999	8,786	9,489	12,590*	10,362	13,729*	9,863*	10,004	10,202	13,533*
Urban under 10,000	6,824	6,663*	20,522*	8,288*	—	—	14,418*	8,128*	6,829*
Rural non-farm	6,052	8,172	8,661*	6,799	8,167*	—	6,628	8,661	8,648*
Rural farm	5,481	4,672*	5,598	4,638*	—	—	5,038*	5,735	1,428*
Nova Scotia	7,725	9,955	9,437	8,499	12,183	11,700	8,372	11,170	10,105
100,000-499,999	10,144	11,902	12,992	12,108	12,062	12,453	11,898	13,649	10,797
30,000-99,999	8,318	9,899	7,270	10,125*	14,527	6,978*	7,787	10,131	12,796*
10,000-29,000	7,544	7,440	6,755	8,311	10,528	10,500*	6,882	9,346	9,333
Urban under 10,000	7,852	9,557	7,857	8,745	13,321	11,881*	7,579	10,529	10,989
Rural non-farm	6,382	8,026	7,557	6,288	11,891	12,480*	6,507	8,654	8,329
Rural farm	6,293	5,439	6,110	4,610*	—	—	5,195	6,042	5,850*
New Brunswick	7,394	9,051	9,312	8,289	11,531	12,965	8,102	10,326	10,215
30,000-99,999	9,047	10,065	10,148	10,591	12,006	11,429*	9,893	10,863	10,702
10,000-29,999	8,429	9,069	10,165	9,106	13,544*	32,020*	9,037	11,588	9,526*
Urban under 10,000	7,505	9,541	9,070	8,607	6,983*	16,012*	8,025	10,313	11,736
Rural non-farm	5,978	7,230	7,094	6,108	10,263*	6,589*	6,186	8,406	7,522
Rural farm	5,590	5,690*	8,912*	5,152*	—	—	5,970	9,810*	4,483*
Québec	9,154	11,731	9,564	11,149	9,745	10,191	10,467	10,622	8,877
500,000+	10,356	12,137	9,582	13,256	9,634	10,118	11,203	10,652	8,736
100,000-499,999	10,100	11,912	10,525	11,640	11,236	10,653	11,982	11,046	10,051
30,000-99,999	8,819	9,659	9,481	8,771	9,807	10,896	8,615	10,200	9,665
10,000-29,999	9,139	10,976	9,775	9,269	10,963	10,806	8,513	10,802	10,593
Urban under 10,000	8,333	10,189	9,657	9,776	10,632	12,258	8,609	10,870	11,210
Rural non-farm	6,852	8,676	8,334	6,799	10,028*	10,427	6,553	9,849	8,681
Rural farm	6,766	8,217	7,466	8,009	5,682*	4,288*	7,653	7,786	6,955
Ontario	10,795	11,019	9,917	12,593	9,908	10,132	10,122	11,002	9,376
500,000+	12,862	12,012	10,283	15,037	9,767	9,868	11,625	11,594	9,236
100,000-499,999	11,039	10,341	9,743	12,641	9,920	10,607	9,704	10,592	9,418
30,000-99,999	10,673	10,545	9,736	11,671	10,673	11,820	9,557	10,791	9,632
10,000-29,999	10,365	10,649	9,865	11,966	10,303	11,153	9,488	10,845	10,375
Urban under 10,000	9,730	9,971	9,198	9,976	10,224	12,507	8,304	10,437	10,270
Rural non-farm	8,659	9,272	9,089	9,265	10,646	9,315	7,967	9,906	9,772
Rural farm	7,910	8,245	8,470	8,991	11,448*	9,201	8,754	8,576	6,604

Table A4.10 Average family income, by birthplace and period of immigration of family head, by urban size class, Canada and provinces, 1971 (*Concluded*)

Province and urban size	Birthplace				Period of immigration				
	Canada \$	United Kingdom \$	Other Europe \$	United States \$	Asia \$	Other \$	Before 1946 \$	1946-60 \$	1961-71 \$
Manitoba	8,704	8,995	8,122	8,577	10,151	8,549	7,447	9,766	8,870
500,000+	10,305	9,616	8,838	10,917	9,885	9,102	8,834	9,875	8,515
30,000-99,999	9,139	8,596	7,552	8,115	10,115*	11,210*	6,964	10,357	10,110
10,000-29,999	9,923	10,420	9,583	8,805	13,006	10,797*	7,567	11,076	11,489
Urban under 10,000	8,674	8,646	7,092	7,277	9,786	8,517	6,426	9,990	10,699
Rural non-farm	6,621	6,345	5,937	5,442	11,419*	6,037	4,960	9,148	8,758
Rural farm	5,073	5,384	5,112	4,635	5,560*	4,656*	4,900	5,855	8,407*
Saskatchewan	7,462	7,803	6,124	6,184	10,239	11,459	5,725	9,401	11,321
100,000-499,999	9,700	9,788	8,223	8,807	11,611	12,337	7,765	10,186	11,242
30,000-99,999	8,632	7,633	7,206	7,140	6,931	5,215*	6,402	9,712	10,004*
10,000-29,999	8,918	8,825	6,323	6,513	8,190	18,890*	6,245	9,986	12,851
Urban under 10,000	8,121	7,055	5,492	6,461	9,811	8,243*	5,354	9,143	12,655
Rural non-farm	6,199	5,795	4,594	5,100	9,527	9,328	4,618	7,602	11,177
Rural farm	5,038	5,433	4,918	4,972	—	8,738*	5,012	5,358	4,889*
Alberta	9,651	9,880	8,576	8,815	9,156	10,757	7,407	10,486	10,002
100,000-499,999	11,047	10,746	9,797	12,306	9,367	10,950	9,307	11,097	10,069
30,000-99,999	10,838	9,710	8,322	10,253	8,063	10,734*	7,956	9,594	10,804
10,000-29,999	9,869	9,701	8,271	6,786	8,955	13,981*	6,723	10,397	11,168
Urban under 10,000	9,446	8,937	7,468	7,202	8,449	9,740	6,522	9,764	10,362
Rural non-farm	7,469	7,685	6,195	5,851	8,797	10,737	5,420	9,202	8,736
Rural farm	6,320	5,959	5,855	5,992	8,666*	5,443*	5,690	6,645	6,418
British Columbia	10,357	9,587	9,178	9,067	8,652	10,155	8,364	10,427	8,933
500,000+	11,256	10,359	9,627	11,177	8,487	9,981	9,413	10,790	8,959
100,000-499,999	10,315	8,932	9,109	9,263	8,851	9,984	8,245	10,162	8,853
30,000-99,999	10,505	9,758	8,884	8,197	8,586	11,309	7,960	10,174	9,047
10,000-29,999	10,205	8,955	9,070	8,393	8,535	10,225	7,601	10,270	9,355
Urban under 10,000	10,120	9,001	8,581	8,917	8,593	10,589	7,477	10,057	9,857
Rural non-farm	9,138	8,572	8,301	7,510	9,897	10,743	7,146	9,803	8,506
Rural farm	8,827	8,350	9,368	6,272	11,063	8,942*	7,710	10,042	6,715
Yukon and Northwest Territories	9,067	12,958	12,164	9,631	10,731*	11,452*	11,291	12,694	11,110
10,000-29,999	12,247	13,260	12,567	12,815*	8,297*	9,421*	13,245	12,785	11,258
Urban under 10,000	10,912	13,990	12,387	10,612*	10,287*	12,440*	11,723	13,118	12,128
Rural non-farm	6,227	11,480	11,367	6,510	14,497*	11,899*	8,838	11,953	9,848
Rural farm	8,914*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Involve fewer than 100 families; the data, therefore, are considered to be unreliable.

Source: Special tabulation prepared by Statistics, Canada from 1971 census.

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Part III
Urban population
and housing

5 **Age structure**
and the family
life cycle

Frederick I. Hill

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/ Non- urban	Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
Age, group correlation matrix								x	x								5.2
Age, groups, sex	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								5.1
Age, urban population							x	x	x		x	x	x				5.3
Age, socio-economic correlates							x	x	x								5.4
Age, structure, family size						x	x	x							x		A5.1
Sex, ratios, birth-death rates							x	x	x		x	x	x				5.5
Sex, ratios, birth-death rates							x	x							x		A5.2

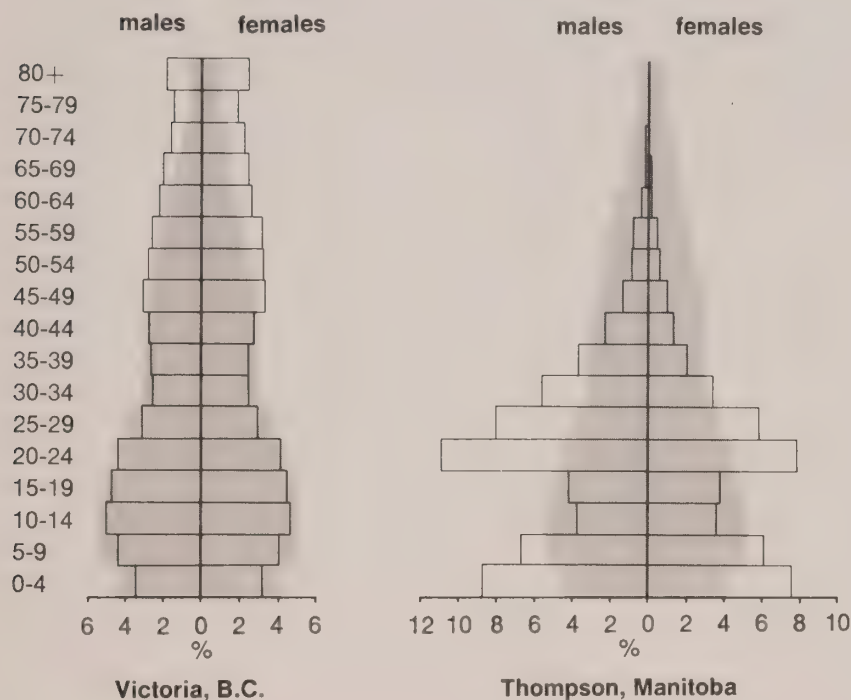
5.1 Introduction

Differences in the age and sex composition of Canadian cities have not received the attention they deserve, even though national trends in the birth rate and in the age composition of the population are widely recognized as important measures of social change. Often only the size of a city's population is considered and the age and sex of its inhabitants are overlooked: the age-sex profile of most Canadian cities does not differ enough from the national profile to attract popular attention. Quite substantial differences in the age-sex composition of the population in cities such as Victoria and Thompson, however, do have very important consequences for the policy-maker and average citizen alike (Figure 5.1).

Policies designed to alleviate poverty in a city must take into account such factors as whether the poor are the old and infirm, or young families with unemployed fathers. Because of the age selectivity of many government programs—not only family allowances, old age security programs and pension plans, but also other programs less explicitly associated with age, such as mortgage assistance schemes and public transportation policy—the age and sex composition of a city has implications for the costs to be borne and the benefits to be derived from each program.

City differences in age-sex profiles are also important because of the association between age and sex and many other characteristics that are of immediate policy concern. As noted in Chapter 4, family income varies with the age of the family head.

Figure 5.1 Contrasting age structures: Victoria Census Metropolitan Area and Thompson, 1971



Although few cities exhibit as extreme a departure from the national profile as Victoria and Thompson, even more modest differences are of considerable importance. A city's age structure influences present and future demands for public and private goods and services. The type and size of housing demanded in a particular city, for example, is very much dependent upon whether the city has a number of families with many children or a high proportion of couples and retirees. The age structure determines whether a city needs new elementary schools or new university buildings, another nursery or a new chronic wing for its general hospital. A town with an unusually large percentage of young couples has a much better potential for population growth than one with a surplus of senior citizens.

Labour force mobility rates differ with age. The young, particularly new entrants to the labour force, are the most mobile segment of society. The proportion of adolescents in a city today, considered in conjunction with the probable rate of job formation in the next few years, is a good indicator of the amount of mobility and unemployment soon to be experienced there.

Age is also related to education levels. As a result of the high birth rates which prevailed for more than a decade after World War II, the exceptionally large numbers of people passing through our education system have contributed to the general rise in education levels of the population. Now that birth rates have fallen, future improvement in education levels will increasingly depend on adult education programs. Occupations also vary by age and sex. Younger

members of the labour force choose careers geared to changes in the national and local occupation structure.

Age is also related to immigration, ethnic origin and religion. Immigrants tend to be relatively young. Religion and ethnic origin have long been related to fertility rates and, therefore, to age structure.

In fact, there are few social characteristics that are not related to age structure. A city's birth and death rates, marriage and divorce rates, its crime, church attendance, unemployment, home ownership and growth rates must all be understood in the context of the age and sex composition of its population.

The explanation of city differences in age and sex composition is complex. The age and sex selectivity of in-migrants, the relative volumes of the in-migrant and out-migrant streams, and local, national and even world trends in birth and death rates influence the evolution of a city's age-sex profile. These contributing factors are, in turn, related to other events in a city's history. The study of city differences in age-sex composition is further hampered by problems of measurement. No single index of age composition can capture all the subtle differences. But problems of measurement and explanation do not detract from the importance of city differences in the age and sex composition of the population, for their implications are many and important.

Variations in the age and sex composition of a city's population may be thought of as fluctuations around a steady state in which only sudden changes in birth rates and migration rates cause a ripple to work its way progressively through the age and sex pyramid. Many of these changes, such as the increase in fertility rates in the late 1940s and early 1950s, apply nationwide. Other changes are peculiar to individual urban areas. A major factory shuts down and those who leave to seek employment elsewhere are likely to be of a different age than those who stay, changing the age profile of the city. A new university opens up and a flood of young adults arrives on the scene. A military base closes and the young men and their families leave. Each jolt to the urban economy leaves its mark on the age and sex composition of a city's population, since the in-migrant and out-migrant streams that respond to such events are highly selective according to age and sex. Thus, the age composition of a city's population bears the cumulative record of decades of change in its economy, and of national and local trends in fertility and mortality rates.

In this chapter, data on the age and sex composition are presented for the 137 urban areas over 10,000 in Canada, both individually and aggregated by province and by size class. Associated measures of family size, birth and death rates, and a summary measure of age structure called the life cycle index are also included. Much of the data are presented for both 1961 and 1971 on the basis of 1971 urban area definitions. We begin by placing the recent data in the context of the longer-term trend in the age structure of Canada's population.

5.2 The national trend in age structure and sex ratio

Table 5.1 shows the median age and the percentage of Canada's population in selected age groups at each decennial census from 1901 to 1971. During this period the median age of Canada's population increased from 22.7 years to 26.3 years. This small but significant change reflected falling birth rates and longer life expectancy. The highest median age for a census year was 27.7 in 1951. High birth rates during the 1950s caused a temporary reduction in the median age in 1961 and 1971. The median age of the population can be expected to increase again as a result of falling birth rates and the aging of the large cohort of the population born in the decade following World War II.

Sharp changes in birth rates and the longer-term trend towards declining death rates have had a long-lasting impact on the age composition of Canada's population. A few years of low birth rates introduce a small age cohort into the population which is detectable in the national age profile throughout the lifetime of the cohort. The low birth rates in the 1930s, for example, largely account for the narrowing of the national age pyramid in the 30-39 year age groups in 1971 (Figure 5.1). The high birth rates in the late 1950s, on the other hand, were translated into a high percentage aged 0-4 in 1961 and a high percentage aged 10-14 in 1971. The sharp drop in birth rates in the 1960s helped to reduce the percentage under 5 years of age from 12.3 percent in 1961 to 8.4 percent in 1971. Even in absolute numbers, the population under 5 declined by some 440,000 persons between 1961 and 1971. Little wonder, then, that school teachers feel their jobs may be threatened.

By contrast, the population aged 65 and over increased by 350,000 between 1961 and 1971, growing proportionately to 8.1 percent in 1971 from 7.6 percent in 1961 and only 5.0 percent in 1901. The great increase in the number of people reaching working age in the 1960s had profound consequences on the rate of job formation necessary to prevent massive unemployment, especially of the young, in recent years.

The sex ratio of Canada's population has also changed substantially since 1901. The heavily male-dominated immigrant stream associated with the opening up of the Prairies early in this century helped to give Canada a sex ratio of 113 males for each 100 females in 1911.¹ Since then, this ratio has fallen in each census except that of 1931, when the excess of males among the immigrants who had arrived during the 1920s contributed to a small, temporary increase in the sex ratio. The more balanced sex ratio of postwar immigrants is reflected in the recent trend towards equal numbers of males and females in the population. Because of the higher proportion of males at birth, the decline in the birth rate during the 1960s was also partially responsible for the declining sex ratio.

5.3 The life cycle

The life cycle of an individual relates to his family relationships. Marital status, age and the ages of one's dependents are the main criteria in distinguishing the various stages in the life cycle which may be defined as: childhood, adolescence, single living away from the parental home, early married life, child-bearing, child-launching, old age and widowhood. Other modes of family and living arrangements also exist, but the typical individual passes through these stages in this order. Although the association between a person's age and his stage in the life cycle is not perfect—child-rearing may be disrupted by middle age, or the normal course of events may be disrupted by death, divorce or separation—a person's age is the single best indicator of his stage in the life cycle.

Since cities vary in the age composition of their population, the relative numbers of people in each stage in the life cycle also vary among cities. It is reasonable, therefore, to speak of the life cycle profile of the population in a city. It is essential to recognize that the life cycle profile of a city, as determined by the age structure of its population, does not refer to the age of the city itself.

No single measure of age structure can capture all the subtleties of city differences in the proportion of the population in each of the 11 age groups in Table 5.1. Nevertheless, based on the correlations among percentages of the population in each age group in each of the 137 urban areas over 10,000 in 1971, a life cycle index was devised which provides at a glance a good indication of the age structure of a city's population.

Table 5.1 Age groups and sex of Canada's population, 1901–71*

Age group	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951		1961	1971
	%	%	%	%	%	Excl. Nfld. %	Incl. Nfld. %	%	%
0–4	12.0	12.3	12.0	10.4	9.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	8.4
5–9	11.5	10.9	12.0	10.9	9.1	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.5
10–14	10.8	9.7	10.4	10.4	9.6	8.0	8.1	10.2	10.7
15–19	10.4	9.5	9.2	10.0	9.7	7.5	7.6	7.9	9.8
20–24	9.6	9.9	8.1	8.8	9.0	7.8	7.8	6.5	8.8
25–34	14.9	17.0	15.3	14.4	15.7	15.6	15.5	13.6	13.4
35–44	11.7	12.0	13.2	12.9	12.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	11.7
45–54	8.3	8.6	9.1	10.4	10.7	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.6
55–64	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.1	8.0
65–69	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9
70+	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median age†	22.7	23.8	24.0	24.7	27.0	27.8	27.7	26.3	26.3
Life cycle index‡	.56	.57	.58	.70	.91	.85	.84	.74	.90
Sex ratio§	105.0	112.9	106.4	107.4	105.3	102.4	102.4	102.2	100.2

* Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951.

† Fifty percent of the population lies below the median age, which is given in years and fractions of years.

‡ Life cycle index = $\frac{\text{Population aged 45 and over}}{\text{Population under 15}}$

§ Males per 100 females

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Age Groups*, Bulletin 1.2-3, Cat. No. 92-715 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Age Groups*, Bulletin 1.2-2, Cat. No. 92-542 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962);

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Ninth Census of Canada, 1951: Volume I: Population: General Characteristics*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953), Table 23;

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: General Review: Age and Sex Composition*, Bulletin 7.1-4, Cat. No. 99-514 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964);

J. Norland (Yam), A. Siggner and S. T. Wargon, "Population Composition," in *The Population of Canada*, ed. Leroy O. Stone and Andrew J. Siggner (United Nations Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography, 1974), p. 35.

Table 5.2 reveals that there is a fairly clear break in age structure at ages 15 and 45. Cities tend to have either a high percentage in each age group over 45 or a high percentage in each age group under 15. A life cycle index was therefore constructed by dividing a city's population over 45 by its population under 15. The index, then, is the ratio of the middle-aged and old population to the child population. Cities with a high index have an older population than cities with a low index.

As Table 5.1 shows, this measure is more sensitive to changes in age distribution than median age, although the two measures are highly correlated. The life cycle index for Canada increased rapidly between 1921 and 1941, and again between 1961 and 1971. The index responds well to changes in birth rates and to increases in the average life span.

Table 5.2 Correlation among age groups, urban areas, 1971*

Age group	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+
0 - 4	.77	.07	-.36	.47	.73	.10	-.80	-.78	-.73	-.61
5 - 9		.62	-.02	.15	.56	.37	-.79	-.85	-.81	-.73
10-14			.60	-.23	.02	.35	-.32	-.45	-.48	-.53
15-19				-.08	-.36	-.25	.09	.07	-.03	-.15
20-24					.69	-.18	-.52	-.50	-.52	-.49
25-34						.34	-.73	-.83	-.80	-.74
35-44							-.13	-.44	-.43	-.43
45-54								.85	.72	.61
55-64									.93	.83
65-69										.92
Associated stage in the family life cycle	Childhood	Adolescence	Single away from home	Early married life	Child-bearing	Child-rearing	Child-launching	Old age	Widow-hood	

* Based on the percentage of the population in each age group in the 137 urban areas over 10,000 population in Canada in 1971. Entries in the table are Pearson correlation coefficients.

Source: Table A5.1

5.4 Provincial and urban size differences in age structure

Age differences among the provinces are quite pronounced. Table 5.3 presents the age distribution of the urban population of each province, of urban Canada, non-urban Canada and the entire country in 1961 and 1971.² The urban population of Newfoundland was the youngest of all the provinces, and urban British Columbia's population was the oldest in both years.³ In 1971, 10 percent of the urban residents of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were old age pensioners, compared to 6 percent in urban Newfoundland.

All provinces registered an aging of their urban population during the 1960s as fewer babies were born and life expectancies increased, but the population of the cities in the Maritimes, Québec and Manitoba aged the most, as measured by the life cycle index. All provinces experienced a decline in the percentage of their urban population under five, amounting to nearly 5 percentage points in Prince Edward Island, Québec and Alberta. The 15-24 age group gained by about 5 percentage points in all provinces as the postwar babies began to enter this group in the 1960s.

Urban Canada had a lower percentage of children and old people than non-urban Canada. Rural and small-town fertility rates have long been higher than urban rates, more than compensating for the relative lack of adults of child-bearing age in non-urban Canada. The gap between the age structure of urban and non-urban Canada showed signs of closing between 1961 and 1971, except with respect to the very young and very old.

Urban size differences in age structure were not as pronounced as provincial differences, but the population tended to be older in very large cities than in very small ones. Across the wide range of sizes from 30,000-1,000,000, however, there was little difference in age structure, although cities over one million and those under 30,000 had decidedly older and younger populations respectively, than cities in the 30,000-1,000,000 range. The differences in age structure of cities by size class narrowed between 1961 and 1971 as small cities aged more than larger ones.

Within any province or size class, cities vary a great deal in their age structure. Table A5.1, therefore, presents for each urban area over 10,000 in 1971, on the basis of 1971 urban area boundaries, the age structure and life cycle index in 1961 and 1971.

So pervasive was the decline in fertility rates in Canada in the 1960s that only four of the 137 urban areas experienced a decline in their life cycle index between 1961 and 1971. Two of the four exceptions (Labrador City and Thompson) were booming frontier mining towns and in 1961 had a population consisting mostly of young men. By 1971, following the arrival of the women and children, these two urban areas had the youngest population in Canada. The other two exceptions, Williams Lake and Terrace, B.C., also

experienced extremely high growth rates in the 1960s, associated with primary industries in the northwest frontier.

Figure 5.2 maps the life cycle index of the 137 urban areas in 1971. The broad provincial trends are evident, as well as city differences within each province. The youthful, new resource towns (Labrador City, Thompson, Terrace, Kitimat, Prince George, Williams Lake, Baie-Comeau and Sept-Îles) and the older ones past their prime (Trail, Kirkland Lake and New Glasgow), the towns with military bases (Oromocto, Petawawa and Trenton), the retirement meccas (Victoria, Vancouver, the Okanagan towns and Leamington in Ontario's banana belt) and the smaller service towns of the Prairies and Ontario all stand out because of their extremely young or aged populations. None of Canada's metropolitan areas fell in the lowest class of the life cycle index shown on the map, but Edmonton, Calgary, Sudbury, Chicoutimi-Jonquière and St. John's were all in the second youngest category. Victoria and Vancouver were the only CMAs to fall in the most aged class.

Figure 5.2 Life cycle index, urban areas, 1971

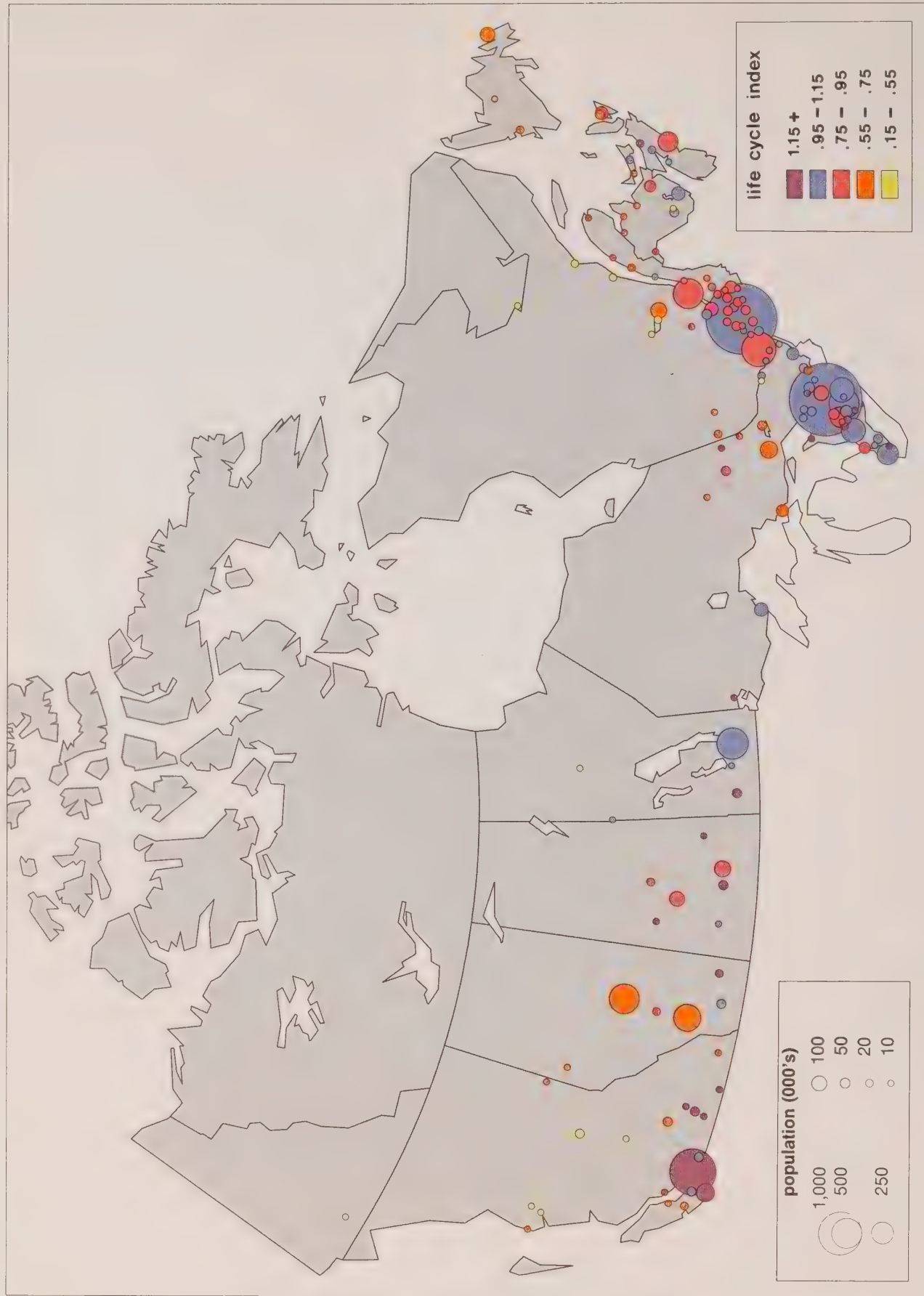
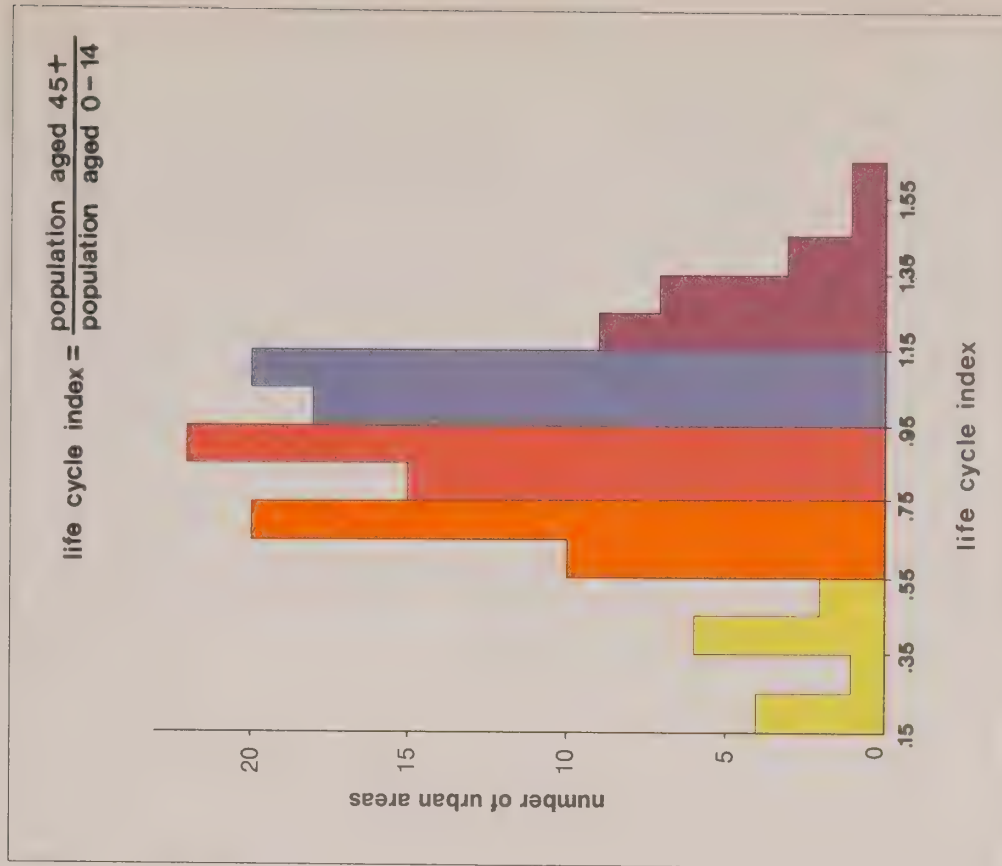
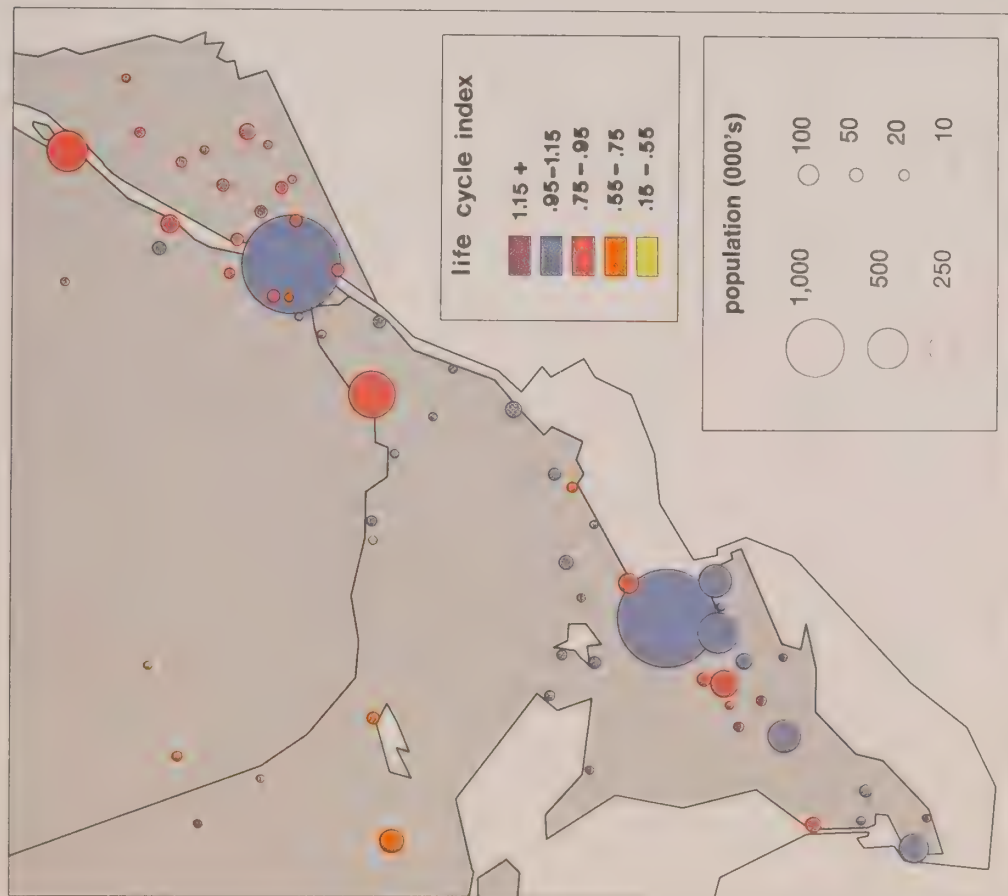


Figure 5.2 b) Life cycle index, urban areas, 1971



5.5 The correlates of age structure

Table 5.4 shows that differences in the age distribution of the population of Canadian cities are strongly related to differences in their crude birth and death rates (i.e., the number of live births and the number of deaths per 1,000 population). It is obvious that cities with a high percentage of their population beyond child-bearing age should have low birth rates and high death rates. Similarly, cities with high birth rates and low death rates in 1971 had a high percentage of their population under ten years of age. The almost self-evident nature of these relationships, however, does not diminish their importance. Since the age structure of a city is closely related to the natural

increase component of population change, age structure is an essential consideration in estimating the potential for future population change.

A city's age structure, however, only partially accounts for its crude birth and death rates. City differences in fertility, i.e., the propensity of women of child-bearing age to bear children, are also significant, and there are also small differences among cities in age-specific mortality rates.⁴ Fertility and mortality rates, as distinct from crude birth and death rates, are not included in this handbook. The data in the following tables should not be misinterpreted as fertility and mortality data.

Table 5.5 presents urban sex ratios and birth and death rates in 1971, by province and urban size class. The birth rate in urban Newfoundland was the

Table 5.3 Age of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Age group							
	0-4		5-14		15-24		25-34	
	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
Province:†								
Newfoundland	10.5	14.1	23.1	24.5	21.1	17.3	13.7	12.6
Prince Edward Island	8.3	12.9	21.6	21.5	19.5	15.8	11.8	12.1
Nova Scotia	8.8	12.8	21.4	22.2	20.0	16.3	13.0	13.0
New Brunswick	8.8	12.6	21.4	22.3	19.9	15.4	12.8	12.8
Québec	7.7	12.2	20.3	20.8	19.1	15.4	15.1	15.2
Ontario	8.2	11.8	19.9	19.8	18.3	13.1	14.2	14.9
Manitoba	8.2	11.1	18.6	19.1	19.5	14.2	13.4	14.0
Saskatchewan	8.7	12.6	20.2	19.2	19.6	15.5	12.9	14.7
Alberta	9.2	13.8	21.2	20.5	19.6	13.9	14.6	16.4
British Columbia	7.6	10.9	19.0	19.0	17.7	12.5	13.6	13.2
Size class (1971):								
1,000,000+	7.8	11.4	19.0	18.7	17.9	13.3	15.0	15.6
Montréal CMA	7.7	11.8	19.7	19.4	18.2	14.5	15.2	15.8
Toronto CMA	8.1	11.3	18.8	18.0	17.6	12.4	15.3	16.3
Vancouver CMA	7.3	10.5	18.1	18.4	17.6	12.2	14.0	13.4
250,000-1,000,000	8.4	12.2	20.4	20.3	19.0	14.0	14.1	14.6
100,000-250,000	8.7	12.7	20.9	21.0	19.7	15.1	13.5	14.0
50,000-100,000	7.9	12.3	20.8	22.1	19.7	15.1	13.1	13.5
30,000-50,000	8.1	12.5	21.2	22.1	19.5	15.0	13.2	13.4
20,000-30,000	8.2	13.2	21.9	22.5	20.0	15.7	13.3	13.8
10,000-20,000	8.9	13.1	22.0	22.6	19.5	15.3	13.4	13.6
Urban Canada	8.1	12.0	20.1	20.2	18.7	14.1	14.3	14.7
Non-urban Canada	9.1	13.0	23.7	24.3	18.2	14.8	11.4	11.4
Canada	8.4	12.4	21.2	21.6	18.6	14.3	13.4	13.6

highest in the country at 22.5 live births per 1,000 population in 1971. Urban birth rates in all the other provinces except Québec and British Columbia averaged between 17.0 and 19.4 births per 1,000. By 1971, Québec, for centuries renowned for its extremely high birth rate, had achieved the second lowest urban birth rate in the country at 14.7 per 1,000, only slightly higher than urban British Columbia with its much more aged population.

Even though non-urban Canada had a lower percentage of its population in the 15-34 year age groups in 1971 than did urban Canada, and despite the fact that its high ratio of males to females depressed the birth rate, non-urban Canada's birth rate still exceeded that of urban Canada. There is, however, no simple relationship between urban size and birth rates.

Although the 10,000-20,000 size class had the highest birth rate (higher even than that in non-urban Canada), the 100,000-250,000 size class ranked second.

Size-class differences in birth and death rates were less pronounced than provincial differences, partially because size-class differences in age structure were not as great as provincial differences in age structure.

Sex ratios at the provincial and size-class level did not vary widely. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, where there were only 93 males per 100 females in 1971, the urban population in provincial figures ranged only from 96 to 100 males per 100 females among the urban population. Large cities were more female than small cities, but no urban size class approached non-urban Canada's sex ratio of 106 males

Table 5.3 Age of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 (*Concluded*)

35-44		45-64		65+		Life cycle index*		Average family size†
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961	1971
10.1	11.4	15.6	14.7	6.0	5.5	.64	.52	4.1
10.5	11.7	18.0	16.6	10.4	9.4	.95	.76	3.9
10.7	12.7	18.6	16.3	7.4	6.7	.86	.66	3.8
10.7	13.0	18.3	16.5	8.0	7.4	.87	.68	3.8
12.6	13.6	18.5	17.0	6.7	5.7	.90	.69	3.7
12.6	14.4	19.0	18.3	7.8	7.6	.95	.82	3.5
11.1	13.9	19.9	18.6	9.3	9.0	1.09	.91	3.5
11.0	12.7	18.0	16.3	9.5	9.0	.95	.80	3.6
12.4	13.7	16.5	15.1	6.5	6.5	.76	.63	3.6
11.8	14.1	20.3	19.3	10.0	11.0	1.14	1.01	3.4
13.1	14.6	19.4	18.8	7.7	7.6	1.01	.88	3.5
13.0	14.2	19.1	18.1	7.0	6.1	.95	.78	3.6
13.5	15.2	19.1	19.1	7.5	7.8	.99	.92	3.4
12.1	14.5	20.9	19.9	10.0	11.1	1.22	1.07	3.4
12.1	14.0	18.5	17.4	7.6	7.4	.91	.76	3.6
11.3	13.2	18.1	16.4	7.9	7.5	.88	.71	3.7
11.7	13.2	19.0	16.8	7.8	6.9	.93	.69	3.7
11.4	12.9	18.5	16.8	8.2	7.3	.91	.70	3.7
11.4	12.4	17.6	15.6	7.6	6.8	.84	.63	3.8
11.2	12.5	17.2	16.0	7.8	6.8	.81	.64	3.8
12.3	13.9	18.8	17.6	7.7	7.4	.94	.78	3.6
10.4	11.5	18.4	16.8	8.9	8.1	.83	.67	4.0
11.7	13.1	18.7	17.4	8.1	7.6	.91	.74	3.7

* Life cycle index = $\frac{\text{Population aged 45 and over}}{\text{Population aged 0-14}}$

† A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never been married, regardless of age) or a parent with one or more children never married, living in the same dwelling. A family may consist also of a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age for whom no pay was received.

‡ Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Table A5.1.

Table 5.4 Correlates of age structure, urban areas, 1971*

Age structure	Birth rate†	Death rate‡	Percent of families with income§ under \$5,000	\$5000-9999	\$10000-14,999	\$15000 +	Average family income§	Average family size§	Sex ratio	Population growth index 1961-71¶	Population (logarithm)
% age 0-4	.86	-.53	-.38	-.27	.44	.33	.35	.36	.72	.70	-.15
% age 5-9	.59	-.61	-.22	.07	.12	.05	.07	.68	.70	.35	-.22
% age 10-14	.09	-.43	.12	.45	-.33	-.35	-.34	.76	.30	-.30	-.29
% age 15-19	-.23	-.10	.45	.44	-.53	-.55	-.56	.53	-.12	-.53	-.27
% age 20-24	.38	-.48	-.26	-.16	.23	.28	.27	.21	.29	.48	.09
% age 25-34	.50	-.70	-.49	-.24	.42	.48	.47	.31	.58	.70	.09
% age 35-44	.05	-.49	-.55	.03	.29	.36	.42	.08	.31	.04	.25
% age 45-54	-.64	.52	.18	-.01	-.13	-.06	-.07	-.55	-.57	-.54	.29
% age 55-64	-.55	.75	.40	.05	-.28	-.27	-.28	-.62	-.68	-.53	.09
% age 65-69	-.54	.82	.42	.01	-.26	-.26	-.28	-.64	-.69	-.43	.04
% age 70 +	-.47	.86	.39	-.03	-.20	-.24	-.25	-.66	-.69	-.31	.00
% age 0-14	.63	-.63	-.22	.07	.13	.05	.07	.72	.72	.36	-.26
% age 15-24	.15	-.43	.08	.16	-.15	-.12	-.14	.52	.16	.04	-.10
% age 25-44	.40	-.73	-.61	-.18	.45	.52	.53	.28	.58	.57	.17
% age 45-64	-.61	.68	.32	.02	-.22	-.19	-.19	-.61	-.66	-.55	.18
% age 65 +	-.50	.86	.41	-.02	-.22	-.25	-.26	-.67	-.70	-.35	.01
Life cycle index	-.60	.79	.31	-.02	-.18	-.17	-.17	-.73	-.72	-.41	.13

* Based on the percentage of the population in each age group in the 137 urban areas over 10,000 in Canada in 1971. Entries in the table are Pearson correlation coefficients.

† Live births per 1,000 population.

‡ Deaths per 1,000 population.

§ For definitions of family and income, see Table 4.4.

|| Males per 100 females.

¶ $\frac{\text{Population in 1971} - \text{Population in 1961}}{(\text{Population in 1971} + \text{Population in 1961})/2} \times 100$.

per 100 females. The occupation structure of cities and rural areas, of course, provides the main explanation of differences in sex ratios. The age structure, too, is related to the sex ratio because of the preponderance of males at birth and the longer female life span.

Birth and death rates and sex ratios for each of the urban areas over 10,000 in 1971 are presented in Table A5.2. Individual cities had much more unbalanced sex ratios and much higher and lower birth and death rates than the averages by province and size class. All the heavily male-dominated cities were frontier resource towns or military bases. Cities with low sex ratios, on the other hand, were those with an aged population or large percentages of service or clerical employment, often associated with provincial capital status. Some cities with very distorted age

structures had birth or death rates exceeding twice the national levels. Only Victoria CMA, however, had a natural decrease of population in 1971, i.e., more deaths than births. Several cities had five or ten times as many births as deaths.

The age structure of Canadian cities in 1971 is also related to their rates of population growth between 1961 and 1971. One reason is that natural increase, an important component of urban population growth, is related to age structure. Another reason is that the most mobile age groups (20-34) are also the most fertile. Figure 5.3 clearly demonstrates that the strength of the association between age structure and growth rates, however, is not nearly as great as would be expected. Although most Canadian cities with very high growth rates had a youthful age structure in 1971, the military

Table 5.5 Sex ratios and birth and death rates of urban population, by province and size class, 1971

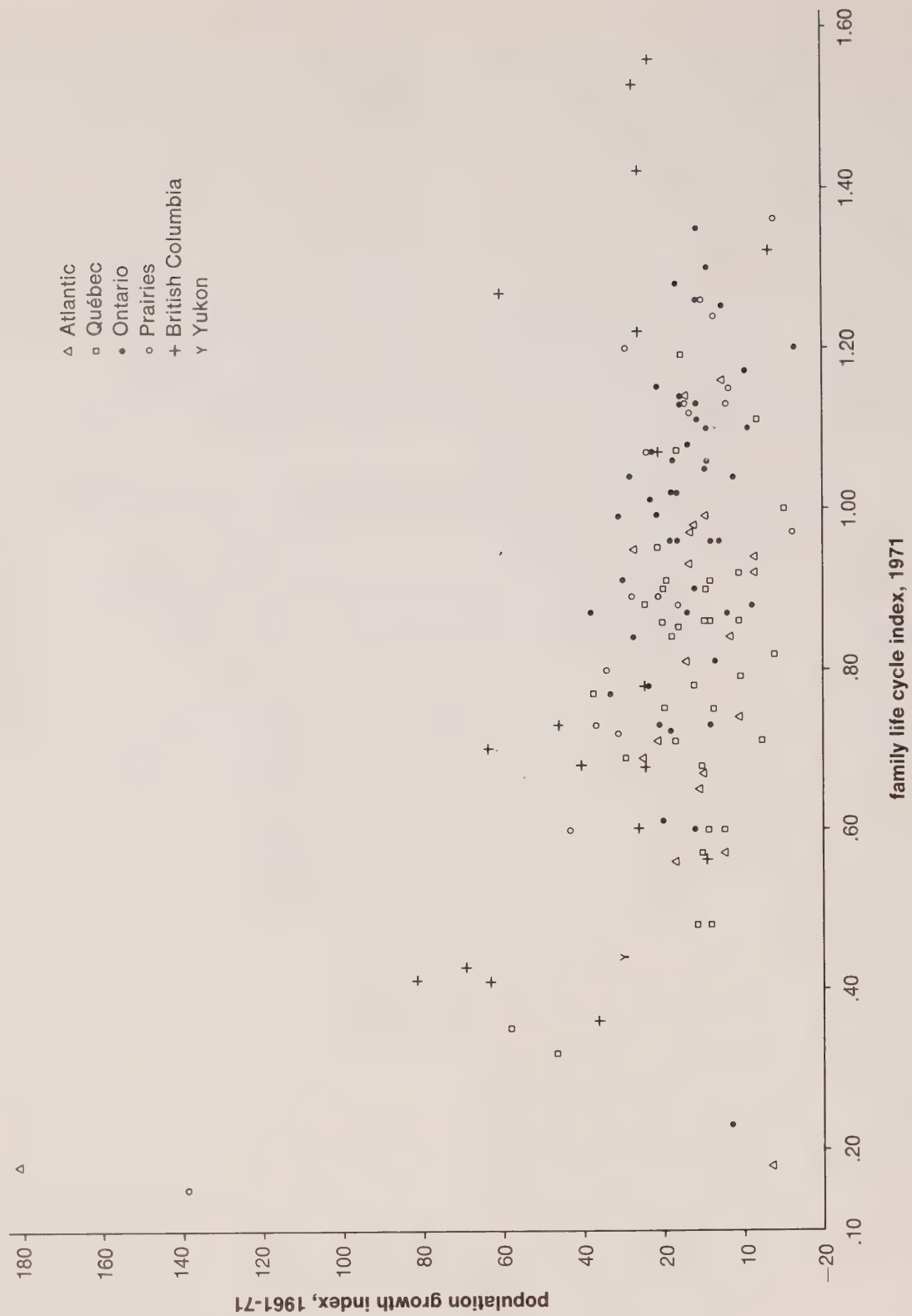
Province and size class (1971)	Males per 100 females	Birth rate*	Death rate*
Province:†			
Newfoundland	99	22.5	6.2
Prince Edward Island	93	18.4	10.2
Nova Scotia	99	19.2	8.0
New Brunswick	97	19.5	7.3
Québec	96	14.7	6.8
Ontario	98	17.0	6.9
Manitoba	96	18.0	8.0
Saskatchewan	96	19.4	7.8
Alberta	100	19.0	6.1
British Columbia	99	14.4	8.8
Size class (1971):			
1,000,000+	97	15.3	7.0
Montréal CMA	96	14.1	6.9
Toronto CMA	98	17.2	6.4
Vancouver CMA	98	13.8	8.6
250,000-1,000,000	97	17.1	6.9
100,000-250,000	98	18.4	7.2
50,000-100,000	98	16.2	7.4
30,000-50,000	99	16.4	7.8
20,000-30,000	98	17.3	7.7
10,000-20,000	101	19.0	7.7
Urban Canada	98	16.5	7.1
Non-urban Canada	106	17.5	7.7
Canada	100	16.8	7.3

* Birth rates and death rates are expressed as the number of live births and deaths per 1000 population in 1971.

† Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Table A5.2.

Figure 5.3 Population growth and age structure



towns of Petawawa and Oromocto had very youthful age structures but low growth rates or even declines. Similarly, there were a number of retirement towns, especially in British Columbia, with an aged but rapidly growing population. The complexity of demographic change in Canadian cities is so great that the relationship between growth rates and age structure at the individual city level is submerged by the large number of other, special factors that account for age-specific migration rates and fertility rates.

Family size is quite closely related to age structure. Old people usually live in small families (if they live in families at all) and large numbers of young children mean large families. Because of this relationship, average family size in 1971 has been added to Tables 5.3 and A5.1. Figure 5.4, which maps average family size for the 137 urban areas over 10,000, bears a strong resemblance to the map of the life cycle index (Figure 5.2), although the two are by no means identical. One can almost see the birth control pill spreading across the map, especially in Québec where large families are still to be found in the remoter parts of the province, even in slowly growing cities. Innovations such as contraceptive devices are first adopted in large cities, and later spread outwards and down the urban hierarchy.

Table 5.4 also shows that the age structure of a city is associated with its family income distribution. Cities with a high percentage of their population in the 25-44 age groups tend to have high average family incomes. This relationship may at first seem strange, since it was pointed out in Chapter 4 that family income peaks when the family head is in the 45-54 age group. The apparent contradiction between these findings is explained by the different scales of analysis. At the national level (and probably in most cities as well), family income peaks at ages 45-54, but this does not necessarily mean that highest-income *cities* should have above average proportions of their population in the 45-54 age groups. In fact, they do not. The younger, more mobile age groups, whose migration is partially in response to income differences among cities, are the age groups who are over-represented in high-income cities.

The relationship between a city's age structure and its family income level is stronger within most regions than it is for the country as a whole.⁵ In other words, once regional differences in age structure and income are taken into account, the relationship between the age structure and family income in a region's cities is even more significant.

5.6 Conclusion

This chapter has shown that city differences in age structure are not only substantial but quite strongly related to a number of the other characteristics of urban areas. Some of the consequences of city differences in age structure were pointed out in the introduction to the chapter. In the past, research on the trends, components and implications of changing age structure has rarely extended below the national and provincial levels of analysis. Several avenues of research at the urban area level of analysis suggest themselves.

The relationships between age structure and the urban public economy should be investigated in much greater depth. How are public expenditures in different cities likely to change in view of the expected changes in their age structure? To what extent is the distribution of transfer payments between levels of government and between governments and individuals influenced by the explicit and implicit age-selectivity of various government programs? Do differences in the age structure of cities reinforce or reduce urban disparities in income, and how is their relationship likely to change in the future? What cities are likely to experience severe labour shortages or unemployment in view of their present age structure? Much more study is required, however, to document and understand the implications of city differences in age structure—a much neglected topic in Canadian urban research.

Figure 5.4 Average family size, urban areas, 1971

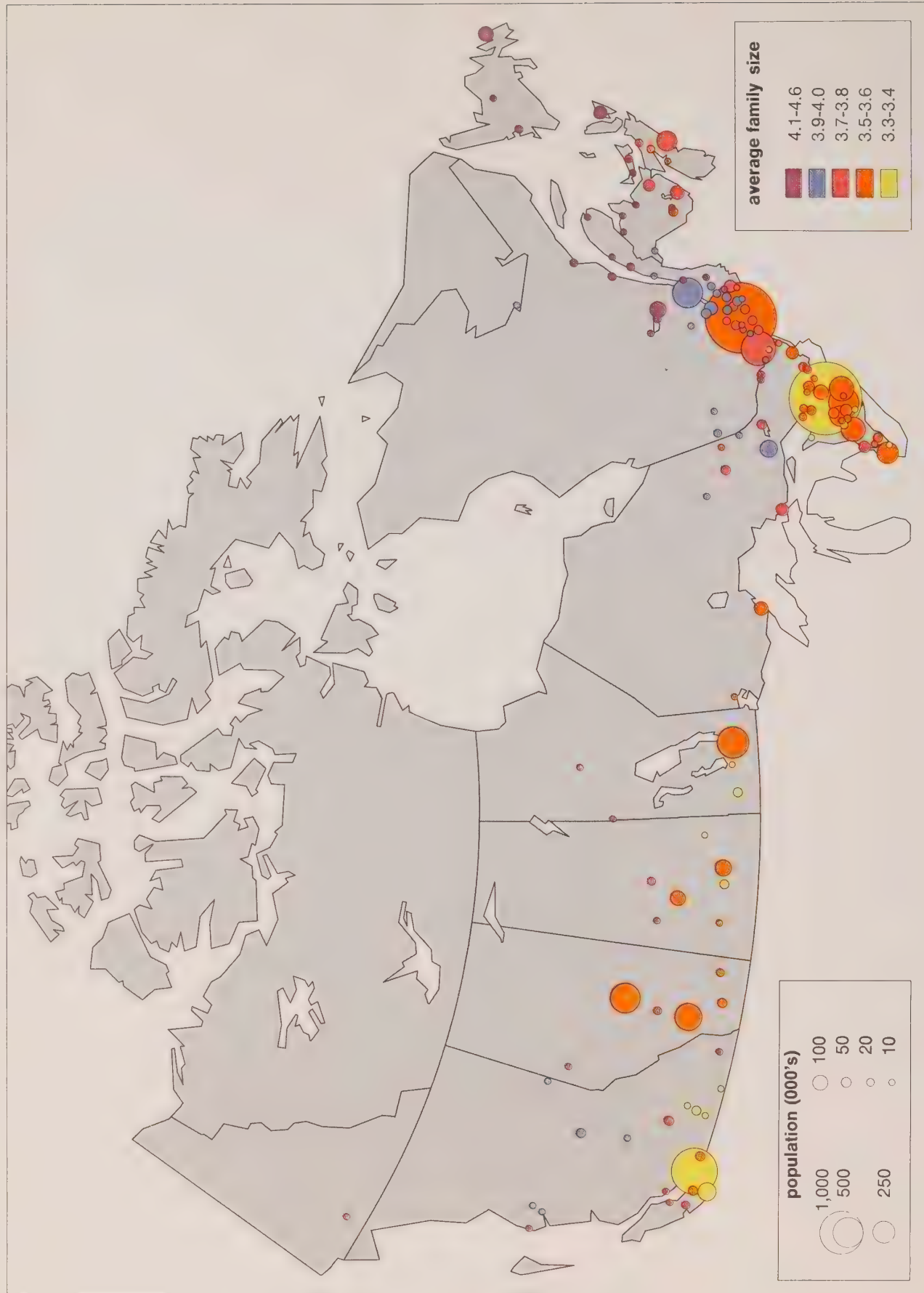


Figure 5.4 b) Average family size, urban areas, 1971

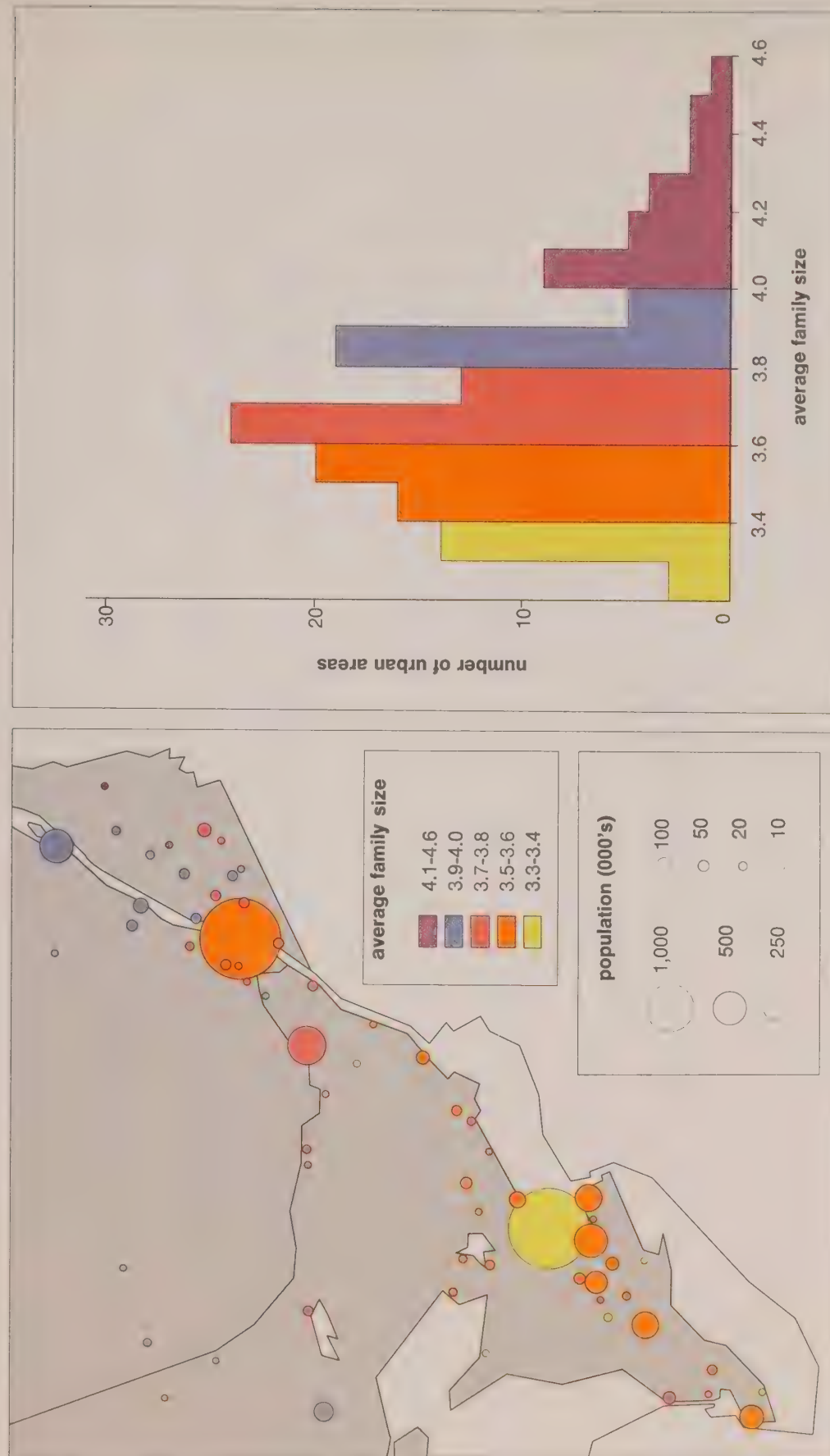


Table A5.1 Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971

No.	Urban area	Age group							
		0-4		5-14		15-24		25-34	
		1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
1	Alma	7.8	17.9	26.5	26.4	22.7	17.7	14.0	15.4
2	Arnprior CA	7.5	11.4	20.9	22.3	18.2	11.9	10.8	12.3
3	Asbestos CA	7.0	14.1	23.3	28.4	23.6	14.3	10.6	12.2
4	Baie-Comeau CA	10.0	18.6	26.7	21.9	19.4	17.5	18.1	19.7
5	Barrie CA	8.0	12.6	20.3	20.5	18.4	14.2	12.7	13.7
6	Bathurst	9.9	12.4	22.4	25.8	21.0	17.7	14.1	11.3
7	Belleville	7.2	12.4	20.1	20.5	19.5	13.9	11.6	14.1
8	Brandon	7.7	10.5	18.0	18.1	19.3	13.3	11.7	13.1
9	Brantford CA	7.8	10.4	19.4	20.2	18.3	13.2	12.1	12.4
10	Brockville	8.0	10.8	19.0	18.1	17.9	15.0	13.2	13.7
11	Calgary CMA	9.3	13.9	21.2	19.8	19.2	13.3	15.1	17.1
12	Campbellton CA	8.1	12.5	22.9	23.6	20.9	16.3	11.6	12.1
13	Charlottetown CA	7.9	11.7	19.5	20.6	20.0	15.2	11.5	11.4
14	Chatham	8.3	11.7	20.1	20.5	18.4	14.3	13.1	12.9
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	7.7	15.2	24.7	26.7	22.1	17.9	13.9	14.1
16	Chilliwack CA	7.2	11.7	21.6	22.4	18.6	13.4	10.6	12.2
17	Cobourg CA	7.8	11.2	20.1	22.0	17.5	12.2	11.6	13.0
18	Corner Brook	9.8	15.8	25.0	27.7	22.0	16.9	12.3	13.2
19	Cornwall	7.3	13.1	21.7	23.1	19.8	14.6	12.1	13.3
20	Courtenay CA	8.2	14.2	24.5	21.0	16.7	14.1	13.5	14.8
21	Cowansville	8.6	13.2	21.0	22.8	21.8	17.9	16.3	12.1
22	Cranbrook	10.3	13.2	22.2	21.9	18.7	13.6	14.8	14.5
23	Dawson Creek	10.3	17.7	24.9	23.0	19.1	13.6	13.4	18.1
24	Dolbeau CA	9.0	16.1	26.7	27.4	22.8	18.1	13.5	13.5
25	Drummondville CA	7.5	12.6	20.8	26.4	22.9	16.6	13.9	12.1
26	Edmonton CMA	9.3	14.1	21.4	20.8	20.0	14.3	14.8	16.4
27	Edmundston	7.5	12.2	20.8	25.2	22.2	17.7	12.1	12.3
28	Flin Flon CA	8.5	12.8	21.5	24.3	19.2	15.4	10.8	12.6
29	Fredericton CA	8.8	11.5	18.8	20.2	20.6	16.8	15.0	13.2
30	Gaspé	8.9	15.1	24.5	26.0	21.0	16.0	12.4	11.9
31	Granby CA	7.7	13.4	22.2	23.7	21.1	16.8	14.3	14.2
32	Grand Falls CA	10.5	16.2	25.7	27.0	20.8	17.1	12.6	12.4
33	Grande Prairie	10.7	15.6	22.8	22.0	20.7	16.1	14.6	15.9
34	Guelph CA	8.5	11.9	20.1	19.5	19.6	14.5	13.8	14.1
35	Haileybury CA	8.5	12.4	22.1	23.3	19.7	14.4	11.8	11.5
36	Halifax CMA	8.9	13.0	20.5	20.3	20.7	17.3	14.7	14.9
37	Hamilton CMA	8.1	11.9	20.3	19.9	17.7	12.4	13.3	14.6
38	Hawkesbury CA	8.2	13.6	22.7	23.8	20.0	16.9	13.1	13.0
39	Joliette CA	7.1	11.8	20.4	21.0	20.7	17.4	15.3	13.6
40	Kamloops CA	8.3	13.8	22.9	21.7	18.6	13.1	15.2	14.1
41	Kapuskasing	9.4	15.8	25.0	24.7	20.1	14.0	12.9	15.6
42	Kelowna CA	7.3	9.9	19.8	20.0	16.5	12.6	11.3	10.3
43	Kenora CA	7.4	11.5	19.7	21.4	19.4	12.7	10.3	13.0
44	Kentville CA	9.1	12.4	20.5	21.3	18.4	15.1	12.2	12.6
45	Kingston CA	8.0	11.6	19.2	19.4	20.0	15.1	14.6	15.2
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	7.4	11.8	20.1	20.4	17.9	15.5	11.1	12.9
47	Kitchener CMA	9.1	11.9	19.8	20.1	19.4	13.5	14.7	14.6
48	Kitimat	11.4	18.4	24.9	21.1	18.0	11.5	17.9	23.2
49	Labrador City CA	17.4	8.9	22.0	12.1	21.1	19.4	23.0	30.4
50	Lachute CA	6.4	12.5	20.6	23.0	19.6	15.6	12.6	13.1
51	La Tuque	7.5	14.2	22.4	23.2	19.8	17.0	14.0	15.4
52	Leamington	8.0	10.9	17.9	17.9	17.0	13.4	10.8	13.3
53	Lethbridge	7.8	11.8	19.2	21.1	19.7	13.6	11.4	13.7
54	Lincoln	8.6	10.7	20.4	20.3	16.5	14.1	11.9	12.0
55	Lindsay	7.5	10.5	19.5	19.1	17.2	13.2	11.3	12.2
56	London CMA	8.2	11.3	19.5	19.1	18.7	13.5	14.0	13.8
57	Magog CA	8.2	12.1	20.6	24.1	20.4	17.4	13.3	12.9
58	Matane	7.4	14.1	22.6	25.1	22.1	16.9	14.4	13.5
59	Medicine Hat CA	7.5	11.8	20.0	20.1	17.3	13.9	10.9	13.1

Table A5.1 Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Continued*)

35-44		45-64		65+		Life cycle index*		Average family size†
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961	1971
12.5	10.0	13.0	10.0	3.5	2.5	.48	.28	4.5
11.5	13.3	20.0	18.7	11.1	10.1	1.10	.85	3.7
10.7	13.2	19.5	13.8	5.2	4.1	.82	.42	4.1
13.1	11.9	11.2	9.3	1.5	1.1	.35	.26	4.2
11.3	13.2	19.6	17.1	9.7	8.7	1.04	.78	3.5
10.4	12.1	16.2	14.6	6.0	6.2	.69	.54	4.1
12.0	13.7	20.5	17.4	9.0	8.0	1.08	.77	3.5
10.8	13.2	20.6	19.6	11.9	12.3	1.26	1.12	3.4
11.3	13.8	21.1	20.2	10.0	9.9	1.14	.98	3.5
11.4	13.6	21.3	20.0	9.3	8.9	1.13	1.00	3.4
12.9	14.0	16.0	14.9	6.3	6.9	.73	.65	3.6
10.4	12.0	18.0	16.4	8.1	7.1	.84	.65	4.1
9.9	12.0	19.2	18.1	12.0	10.9	1.14	.90	3.8
11.0	13.4	18.7	18.3	10.3	8.8	1.02	.84	3.6
11.8	11.7	15.4	11.5	4.2	2.9	.60	.34	4.4
11.3	12.7	20.0	17.8	10.8	9.8	1.07	.81	3.6
11.5	13.2	20.0	18.1	11.5	10.3	1.13	.86	3.6
11.0	10.5	14.8	12.4	5.1	3.6	.57	.37	4.3
11.3	12.6	19.2	17.1	8.7	6.3	.96	.65	3.7
13.2	13.7	16.2	14.8	7.6	7.5	.73	.63	3.7
9.5	11.4	16.4	16.5	6.3	6.1	.77	.63	3.9
12.0	13.4	15.9	16.2	6.3	7.0	.68	.66	3.7
12.7	12.2	14.9	12.1	4.7	3.4	.56	.38	3.9
11.0	10.7	13.5	11.3	3.5	2.9	.48	.33	4.6
10.5	12.2	18.0	15.2	6.3	5.0	.86	.52	3.9
12.3	13.6	16.2	14.9	6.0	5.8	.72	.59	3.6
10.6	11.9	19.0	15.9	7.7	4.9	.94	.56	3.9
10.8	13.6	22.5	18.7	6.7	2.7	.97	.58	3.7
10.5	13.2	18.5	17.6	7.8	7.5	.95	.79	3.5
10.7	10.4	15.3	13.9	7.3	6.7	.68	.50	4.5
11.4	11.7	16.7	15.1	6.5	5.1	.78	.54	3.9
10.1	10.2	14.6	13.0	5.6	4.1	.56	.40	4.4
11.0	11.6	13.6	13.0	6.6	5.8	.60	.50	3.8
11.8	13.3	17.8	17.9	8.3	8.8	.91	.85	3.6
10.2	11.9	18.3	17.1	9.3	9.4	.90	.74	3.9
11.3	13.2	17.5	15.5	6.4	5.7	.81	.64	3.7
12.7	14.8	19.8	18.4	8.2	7.9	.99	.83	3.5
11.2	12.2	17.4	14.5	7.6	6.1	.81	.55	4.0
11.8	12.5	17.4	17.3	7.3	6.4	.90	.72	3.8
13.2	14.0	16.5	16.4	5.3	6.9	.70	.66	3.7
12.0	12.5	15.4	14.6	5.2	2.7	.60	.43	4.0
10.8	12.2	20.8	20.7	13.5	14.3	1.27	1.17	3.4
11.6	13.1	21.2	19.4	10.4	8.9	1.17	.86	3.6
10.7	12.8	19.8	17.4	9.3	8.5	.98	.77	3.6
12.0	14.3	18.5	16.9	7.7	7.5	.96	.79	3.5
10.5	11.7	21.7	21.5	11.3	6.1	1.20	.86	3.5
11.9	14.1	17.7	18.2	7.4	7.7	.87	.81	3.5
14.8	16.8	12.3	8.6	0.7	0.5	.36	.23	3.9
9.4	20.1	6.0	9.1	1.0	0.2	.18	.44	4.0
10.8	12.6	20.5	16.6	9.4	6.6	1.11	.65	3.7
12.4	12.8	17.7	13.3	6.0	4.1	.79	.47	3.9
11.4	12.7	19.8	20.3	15.1	11.5	1.35	1.10	3.4
11.2	12.8	19.9	17.9	10.7	9.0	1.13	.82	3.5
11.5	12.9	19.5	20.3	11.5	9.8	1.07	.97	3.7
10.7	12.0	19.8	20.5	14.1	12.5	1.26	1.11	3.5
11.7	14.2	19.3	18.8	8.7	9.3	1.01	.92	3.5
10.8	11.6	18.4	16.3	8.2	5.6	.92	.60	3.8
11.1	11.6	16.1	13.4	6.5	5.4	.75	.48	4.1
10.5	12.8	22.0	18.0	12.0	10.2	1.24	.88	3.5

Table A5.1 Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Age group							
		0-4		5-14		15-24		25-34	
		1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
60	Midland CA	7.4	11.7	21.6	21.8	18.3	12.8	11.4	11.4
61	Moncton CA	8.2	12.4	21.0	22.4	20.2	15.3	12.6	12.5
62	Montmagny	7.4	11.9	20.8	23.6	21.1	18.0	14.4	12.3
63	Montréal CMA	7.7	11.8	19.7	19.4	18.2	14.5	15.2	15.8
64	Moose Jaw	7.0	11.5	18.7	20.0	18.6	13.9	10.4	13.3
65	Nanaimo CA	7.7	10.6	20.5	21.2	17.5	12.2	12.5	11.6
66	Newcastle CA	10.1	15.0	24.2	24.6	20.2	15.4	12.8	13.1
67	New Glasgow CA	8.3	10.5	19.7	22.8	18.9	13.1	10.6	9.5
68	New Hamburg CA	9.6	11.8	23.4	23.6	17.6	14.4	12.4	11.9
69	North Battleford CA	7.9	11.6	20.7	18.3	18.0	14.1	10.4	12.7
70	North Bay	8.5	14.4	24.2	21.5	17.9	14.4	13.0	15.2
71	Orillia	7.1	10.6	20.5	23.4	20.8	15.6	12.1	12.0
72	Oromocto	11.5	18.8	29.9	26.7	19.2	17.5	16.9	20.6
73	Oshawa CA	8.9	12.7	22.2	20.2	17.1	12.7	14.8	15.8
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	8.2	12.6	21.1	21.3	19.5	14.6	14.5	14.3
75	Owen Sound	7.4	10.9	18.9	19.2	19.1	13.8	10.8	12.2
76	Pembroke CA	7.4	13.0	21.2	21.7	18.8	14.9	11.6	13.7
77	Penticton	6.2	9.8	18.5	20.3	16.0	12.5	10.1	11.6
78	Petawawa CA	11.1	18.5	29.6	24.8	18.8	18.3	17.0	18.8
79	Peterborough CA	7.6	11.5	19.8	21.8	19.3	13.0	11.6	12.9
80	Portage la Prairie	7.1	12.2	20.0	19.1	20.1	17.2	12.3	13.8
81	Port Alberni CA	9.7	14.0	22.8	21.5	19.1	14.4	14.1	14.9
82	Powell River	9.5	12.2	22.4	22.2	17.8	12.6	13.2	13.6
83	Prince Albert	9.1	13.2	21.7	21.3	18.9	14.6	12.5	13.7
84	Prince George CA	11.6	16.4	24.8	22.7	18.5	13.8	17.7	17.2
85	Prince Rupert CA	11.1	14.2	21.4	20.4	19.1	14.5	16.9	16.2
86	Québec CMA	7.9	11.7	20.0	20.5	19.6	16.8	15.8	14.7
87	Red Deer	8.1	13.4	21.6	21.5	21.1	17.1	13.6	15.4
88	Regina CMA	9.1	12.7	20.4	18.8	19.8	16.3	13.3	15.4
89	Rimouski CA	7.6	13.6	21.8	24.9	23.0	18.9	15.6	14.0
90	Rivière-du-Loup	7.8	11.3	18.3	23.3	21.9	16.9	14.4	11.9
91	Rouyn CA	8.4	14.5	22.7	24.9	22.1	17.4	13.8	14.2
92	St. Catharines-- Niagara CMA	8.1	11.5	20.6	21.3	17.9	13.0	12.2	13.4
93	St-Georges CA	9.1	13.4	22.4	24.7	22.3	18.3	14.0	13.3
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	7.0	10.8	18.3	20.8	20.1	16.5	13.9	13.1
95	St-Jean CA	7.2	12.9	20.7	22.4	22.8	17.0	13.9	14.1
96	St-Jérôme CA	7.8	13.3	22.2	23.5	20.8	17.8	14.9	14.3
97	St. John's CMA	10.0	13.5	22.6	23.5	20.9	17.4	13.4	12.4
98	Ste-Scholastique	9.2	13.9	26.9	26.3	17.7	16.0	13.9	11.8
99	Saint John CMA	8.8	11.9	20.8	21.0	18.9	14.2	11.9	12.2
100	Sarnia CA	8.2	13.3	21.6	22.5	18.8	12.9	12.8	14.6
101	Saskatoon CMA	9.0	13.0	20.2	18.9	20.4	15.7	13.6	15.2
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	8.9	13.8	22.7	22.1	19.1	14.6	13.4	15.4
103	Sept-Îles	11.4	18.5	25.4	21.4	19.9	17.7	18.8	21.1
104	Shawinigan CA	5.7	12.8	21.5	24.8	21.8	16.9	11.8	13.4
105	Sherbrooke CA	8.0	12.3	19.8	21.6	21.0	16.5	14.8	13.7
106	Simcoe	7.6	10.0	17.6	19.7	19.0	14.2	12.0	12.1
107	Smiths Falls CA	6.3	9.1	19.8	25.5	23.1	16.2	12.3	10.9
108	Sorel CA	7.6	12.4	20.7	23.9	20.3	15.5	14.8	14.2
109	Stratford	7.3	9.9	18.2	19.2	18.3	13.1	12.5	12.0
110	Sudbury CMA	9.6	15.1	23.5	23.2	20.8	15.0	14.2	15.4
111	Summerside CA	9.0	15.1	25.4	23.1	18.4	16.7	12.4	13.5
112	Swift Current	8.2	12.4	19.8	20.3	18.8	14.4	12.3	14.3
113	Sydney CA	8.4	12.8	22.7	24.7	19.6	15.7	10.8	10.9
114	Sydney Mines CA	9.7	14.0	25.2	25.8	19.1	15.1	10.5	11.0
115	Terrace CA	12.0	15.4	24.7	24.3	18.6	12.9	16.8	15.3
116	Thetford Mines CA	6.9	13.7	21.9	24.1	21.1	16.0	12.3	14.8

Table A5.1 Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Continued*)

35-44		45-64		65+		Life cycle index*		Average family size†
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961	1971
10.7	12.7	20.0	18.8	10.7	10.8	1.06	.88	3.6
10.8	13.6	19.1	16.6	8.1	7.2	.93	.68	3.7
10.7	12.2	18.4	15.9	7.2	6.2	.91	.62	4.1
13.0	14.2	19.1	18.1	7.0	6.1	.95	.78	3.6
10.3	13.0	21.0	16.9	14.0	11.5	1.36	.90	3.4
11.3	14.3	21.4	19.8	9.2	10.3	1.09	.95	3.5
10.4	11.3	15.3	14.0	7.0	6.6	.65	.52	4.2
9.4	12.8	21.8	19.7	11.3	11.5	1.18	.94	3.7
11.3	12.3	18.1	17.5	7.7	8.6	.78	.74	3.7
10.1	11.6	20.2	19.0	12.7	12.7	1.15	1.06	3.7
12.7	13.5	17.0	14.9	6.7	6.1	.72	.58	3.8
10.2	12.4	18.9	16.9	10.3	9.0	1.06	.76	3.5
15.1	12.8	6.4	3.1	0.9	0.6	.18	.08	4.3
13.2	14.2	17.0	17.5	6.8	7.0	.77	.74	3.6
12.1	14.1	18.2	16.7	6.4	6.4	.84	.68	3.7
11.0	11.9	20.0	20.2	12.9	11.8	1.25	1.06	3.4
11.3	12.7	19.6	16.7	10.1	7.3	1.04	.69	3.7
11.3	13.0	22.6	20.6	15.3	12.2	1.53	1.09	3.3
14.3	12.6	8.0	5.5	1.2	1.4	.23	.16	4.2
11.4	13.8	20.8	18.0	9.5	8.9	1.11	.81	3.6
10.0	12.1	19.4	16.4	11.1	9.3	1.13	.82	3.4
12.2	13.8	17.4	16.4	4.8	5.0	.68	.60	3.8
12.2	13.0	17.9	20.5	7.1	6.0	.78	.77	3.7
10.7	12.3	17.5	16.4	9.7	8.5	.88	.72	3.7
12.7	13.9	12.1	12.7	2.7	3.3	.41	.41	3.9
11.8	13.7	15.4	15.8	4.2	5.1	.60	.60	3.8
12.1	13.4	18.1	17.1	6.5	5.8	.88	.71	3.9
11.7	13.0	17.1	14.1	6.8	5.5	.80	.56	3.7
11.3	13.2	18.0	16.2	8.2	7.4	.89	.75	3.6
11.2	11.7	15.6	12.4	5.3	4.5	.71	.44	4.1
9.7	13.3	19.5	16.1	8.5	7.2	1.07	.67	3.9
11.1	12.3	17.1	13.8	4.9	2.9	.71	.42	3.9
12.1	14.6	20.5	18.5	8.7	7.6	1.02	.80	3.6
10.3	12.4	15.7	13.4	6.1	4.5	.69	.47	4.2
10.7	12.3	19.9	18.3	10.2	8.3	1.19	.84	3.7
11.6	13.1	17.5	15.5	6.2	5.1	.85	.58	3.8
11.6	11.9	16.6	14.7	6.0	4.5	.75	.52	3.8
9.9	11.7	16.6	15.5	6.6	6.2	.71	.59	4.1
11.5	11.1	14.5	14.4	6.2	6.5	.57	.52	4.3
10.3	13.2	19.8	18.6	9.4	8.9	.99	.84	3.8
12.7	14.4	18.9	16.1	6.9	6.2	.87	.62	3.7
10.9	12.4	16.9	15.7	9.0	9.1	.89	.78	3.6
12.7	13.5	17.2	15.2	5.9	5.4	.73	.57	3.8
12.6	11.7	10.1	8.3	1.8	1.2	.32	.24	4.2
11.9	13.1	20.7	14.8	6.6	4.2	1.00	.51	4.0
11.0	12.2	17.8	16.8	7.6	6.9	.91	.70	3.7
11.0	11.9	20.8	21.2	11.9	10.9	1.30	1.08	3.3
9.6	11.1	19.0	17.9	9.8	9.3	1.10	.79	3.4
12.8	13.1	18.0	15.7	5.7	5.1	.84	.57	3.9
11.0	13.0	21.1	20.7	11.6	12.0	1.28	1.12	3.4
11.7	13.8	16.2	14.2	4.0	3.3	.61	.46	3.9
11.6	11.1	15.7	13.9	7.5	6.6	.67	.54	4.1
10.9	12.3	18.1	16.0	11.9	10.3	1.07	.80	3.6
10.0	12.0	20.2	16.9	8.4	7.0	.92	.64	4.1
9.8	11.7	18.6	15.3	7.2	7.0	.74	.56	4.3
11.9	12.7	12.4	12.7	3.4	6.7	.43	.49	3.9
12.8	13.1	19.0	14.1	5.9	4.2	.86	.48	3.9

Table A5.1 Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Age group							
		0-4		5-14		15-24		25-34	
		1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
117	Thompson	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	26.6	27.6	22.6	29.7
118	Thunder Bay CMA	8.1	11.5	20.1	21.2	18.7	13.1	11.9	13.2
119	Timmins CA	8.9	12.5	22.0	22.1	18.9	15.3	11.9	13.1
120	Toronto CMA	8.1	11.3	18.8	18.0	17.6	12.4	15.3	16.3
121	Trail CA	6.8	10.5	18.9	21.6	19.4	14.0	10.3	11.4
122	Trenton CA	8.0	14.2	24.2	22.6	17.8	14.5	13.3	15.4
123	Trois-Rivières CA	7.3	12.3	20.6	22.4	19.8	17.2	14.6	14.5
124	Truro CA	8.3	11.8	21.6	21.7	18.6	15.2	11.9	11.6
125	Val-d'Or CA	9.2	15.5	24.4	25.3	21.0	16.5	14.3	14.6
126	Valleyfield CA	8.0	13.0	21.3	23.0	19.6	16.4	14.3	13.4
127	Vancouver CMA	7.3	10.5	18.1	18.4	17.6	12.2	14.0	13.4
128	Vernon	6.4	10.0	18.9	19.1	16.6	12.4	11.0	11.5
129	Victoria CMA	6.4	10.0	17.6	17.9	17.4	12.6	10.8	11.3
130	Victoriaville CA	8.1	12.5	20.6	22.2	21.3	18.3	14.4	14.1
131	Wallaceburg	8.5	13.4	22.0	21.3	17.7	13.6	11.4	13.1
132	Whitehorse	11.4	16.2	23.1	21.8	18.6	11.7	18.9	20.8
133	Williams Lake CA	11.8	16.4	25.1	21.3	19.5	16.1	15.9	16.6
134	Windsor CMA	8.6	12.1	20.6	21.3	18.5	12.7	12.8	12.8
135	Winnipeg CMA	8.0	11.1	18.5	19.0	19.2	14.0	13.3	14.0
136	Woodstock	7.5	11.2	19.2	20.2	18.7	12.6	12.3	13.1
137	Yorkton	8.3	11.0	19.1	18.7	17.0	16.5	11.9	12.9

Table A5.1 Age structure and family size, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Concluded*)

35-44		45-64		65+		Life cycle index*		Average family size†
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961	1971
9.2	13.5	5.0	4.2	0.3	0.3	.15	.18	3.7
11.5	14.5	20.7	18.9	9.0	7.6	1.05	.81	3.6
11.1	12.8	19.0	18.6	8.1	5.6	.88	.70	3.8
13.5	15.2	19.1	19.1	7.5	7.8	.99	.92	3.4
10.7	14.8	25.9	22.5	8.1	5.2	1.32	.86	3.4
13.2	14.0	16.6	13.1	6.9	6.2	.73	.52	3.7
12.7	12.2	18.2	16.0	6.8	5.3	.90	.61	3.9
10.5	12.7	19.3	18.2	9.7	8.9	.97	.81	3.6
11.2	12.6	15.7	12.9	4.3	2.6	.60	.38	4.0
11.7	13.1	18.7	15.8	6.5	5.3	.86	.59	3.8
12.1	14.5	20.9	19.9	10.0	11.1	1.22	1.07	3.4
11.1	12.9	20.8	19.5	15.1	14.6	1.42	1.17	3.4
10.2	13.2	22.4	19.2	15.1	15.8	1.56	1.25	3.3
10.9	11.3	17.6	15.3	7.2	6.2	.86	.62	3.9
11.1	12.9	19.9	17.6	9.3	8.1	.96	.74	3.6
12.7	15.9	13.0	11.9	2.1	1.7	.44	.36	3.7
12.6	12.5	12.9	13.9	2.2	3.2	.41	.45	3.9
11.4	13.5	18.7	19.3	9.4	8.3	.96	.83	3.6
11.2	14.0	20.3	18.7	9.5	9.0	1.12	.92	3.5
11.4	13.2	20.2	20.0	10.6	9.7	1.15	.95	3.5
10.8	12.1	20.3	18.6	12.5	10.3	1.20	.97	3.4

* Life cycle index = $\frac{\text{Population aged 45 and over}}{\text{Population aged 0-14}}$

† A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never been married, regardless of age) or a parent with one or more children never married, living in the same dwelling. A family may consist also of a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age for whom no pay was received.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Age Groups*, Bulletin 1.2-3, Cat. No. 92-715 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Specified Age Groups and Sex: Census Divisions and Subdivisions*, Bulletin SP-2, Cat. No. 92-772 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Families: Families by Size and Type*, Bulletin 2.2-2, Cat. No. 93-714 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); 1971 census summary tapes and microfilm tabulations; Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Age Groups*, Bulletin 1.2-2, Cat. No. 92-542 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Specified Age Groups and Sex: Counties and Subdivisions*, Bulletin SP-1, Cat. No. 92-525 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963); 1961 census microfilm tabulations.

Table A5.2 Sex ratios and birth and death rates, urban areas over 10,000, 1971.

No.	Urban area	Males per 100 females	Birth rate	Death rate
1	Alma	100	17.2	5.7
2	Arnprior CA	100	14.4	9.7
3	Asbestos CA	103	12.8	6.8
4	Baie-Comeau CA	104	18.8	3.0
5	Barrie CA	98	17.1	7.7
6	Bathurst	101	20.3	4.6
7	Belleville	94	16.0	7.7
8	Brandon	95	16.7	8.9
9	Brantford CA	98	14.4	8.5
10	Brockville	91	17.2	8.6
11	Calgary CMA	99	19.0	6.1
12	Campbellton CA	95	20.7	8.2
13	Charlottetown CA	89	17.3	11.8
14	Chatham	95	19.5	9.0
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	101	15.3	5.1
16	Chilliwack CA	101	12.4	8.0
17	Cobourg CA	94	16.5	9.7
18	Corner Brook	101	21.8	5.1
19	Cornwall	95	16.0	8.0
20	Courtenay CA	103	17.0(a)	5.7(a)
21	Cowansville	107	17.5	6.5
22	Cranbrook	107	22.5	8.3
23	Dawson Creek	102	21.7	5.6
24	Dolbeau CA	100	16.1	5.8
25	Drummondville CA	97	14.7	6.6
26	Edmonton CMA	101	19.5	5.6
27	Edmundston	95	15.5	6.5
28	Flin Flon CA	105	23.6	7.2
29	Fredericton CA	96	20.0	6.6
30	Gaspé	104	16.6	6.2
31	Granby CA	98	12.6	5.9
32	Grand Falls CA	100	26.8	5.6
33	Grande Prairie	104	22.9	6.8
34	Guelph CA	99	17.9	7.1
35	Haileybury CA	94	17.7	7.3
36	Halifax CMA	98	19.3*	6.5*
37	Hamilton CMA	99	15.4	7.0
38	Hawkesbury CA	97	17.5	6.8
39	Joliette CA	94	13.3	7.6
40	Kamloops CA	106	19.6(a)	7.7(a)
41	Kapuskasing	107	19.8	7.5
42	Kelowna CA	97	11.5	11.0
43	Kenora CA	102	17.2	10.6
44	Kentville CA	96	25.2(a)	12.3(a)
45	Kingston CA	98	17.2	6.6
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	99	13.9	9.7
47	Kitchener CMA	99	19.4	6.0
48	Kitimat	116	24.2	2.5
49	Labrador City CA	109	n.a.	n.a.
50	Lachute CA	97	13.6	9.4
51	La Tuque	100	14.4	6.5
52	Leamington	89	17.7	12.6
53	Lethbridge	99	17.2	8.2
54	Lincoln	99	15.0	9.5
55	Lindsay	89	13.3	12.9
56	London CMA	96	17.1	7.6
57	Magog CA	97	19.3	8.5
58	Matane	95	14.1	5.8
59	Medicine Hat CA	96	14.4	9.9
60	Midland CA	99	16.5	10.7

Table A5.2 Sex ratios and birth and death rates, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Males per 100 females	Birth rate	Death rate
61	Moncton CA	95	18.2	6.5
62	Montmagny	95	15.0	6.5
63	Montréal CMA	96	14.1	6.9
64	Moose Jaw	95	15.1	12.2
65	Nanaimo CA	101	14.5(a)	12.1(a)
66	Newcastle CA	100	24.0	8.9
67	New Glasgow CA	96	20.2	11.6
68	New Hamburg CA	106	19.0	6.4
69	North Battleford CA	95	21.9	10.6
70	North Bay	99	17.3	6.6
71	Orillia	101	14.3	8.5
72	Oromocto	109	23.8	2.0
73	Oshawa CA	99	17.1	6.5
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	97	16.3	6.3
75	Owen Sound	90	16.5	10.4
76	Pembroke CA	96	15.1	9.6
77	Penticton	96	13.3	10.3
78	Petawawa CA	113	21.6	3.4
79	Peterborough CA	94	14.9	8.8
80	Portage la Prairie	97	16.1	12.2
81	Port Alberni CA	109	20.3(a)	7.1(a)
82	Powell River	103	19.1	6.4
83	Prince Albert	97	20.5	7.9
84	Prince George CA	108	23.6(a)	5.2(a)
85	Prince Rupert CA	114	25.3	5.4
86	Québec CMA	94	16.4	6.8
87	Red Deer	99	16.8	7.4
88	Regina CMA	96	20.2	6.4
89	Rimouski CA	91	16.4	5.8
90	Rivière-du-Loup	92	17.4	7.4
91	Rouyn CA	100	18.7	6.1
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	98	15.9	7.4
93	St-Georges CA	96	17.6	6.5
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	91	13.9	10.5
95	St-Jean CA	104	13.3	6.1
96	St-Jérôme CA	100	15.5	6.2
97	St. John's CMA	98	22.0(a)	6.6(a)
98	Ste-Scholastique	105	24.8	7.9
99	Saint John CMA	97	19.1	8.9
100	Sarnia CA	101	16.8	6.9
101	Saskatoon CMA	95	19.5	7.3
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	103	17.9	6.4
103	Sept-Îles	110	20.9	3.4
104	Shawinigan CA	98	10.5	6.5
105	Sherbrooke CA	91	17.8	7.9
106	Simcoe	95	18.3	9.0
107	Smiths Falls CA	98	11.9	10.9
108	Sorel CA	99	16.1	6.3
109	Stratford	95	16.6	9.3
110	Sudbury CMA	107	22.4	5.6
111	Summerside CA	99	20.4	7.2
112	Swift Current	97	16.9	10.5
113	Sydney CA	101	17.5(a)	9.4(a)
114	Sydney Mines CA	101	19.2(a)	9.8(a)
115	Terrace CA	109	22.5(a)	7.4(a)
116	Thetford Mines CA	97	16.0	5.7
117	Thompson	128	43.0	2.6
118	Thunder Bay CMA	102	17.5	8.9
119	Timmins CA	104	19.3	9.0
120	Toronto CMA	98	17.2	6.4
121	Trail CA	103	13.3	5.6
122	Trenton CA	103	15.1	7.4
123	Trois-Rivières CA	95	14.2	6.7

Table A5.2 Sex ratios and birth and death rates, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Males per 100 females	Birth rate	Death rate
124	Truro CA	96	22.3(a)	11.3(a)
125	Val-d'Or CA	104	18.8	4.7
126	Valleyfield CA	97	15.2	6.6
127	Vancouver CMA	98	13.8	8.6
128	Vernon	94	14.9	14.8
129	Victoria CMA	92	11.7(a)	11.9(a)
130	Victoriaville CA	94	17.6	8.0
131	Wallaceburg	98	16.0	7.6
132	Whitehorse	111	25.1	3.6
133	Williams Lake CA	108	42.0(a)	8.3(a)
134	Windsor CMA	99	18.0	8.0
135	Winnipeg CMA	95	17.2	8.1
136	Woodstock	95	14.9	9.1
137	Yorkton	97	16.7	10.0

* Birth rates and death rates are expressed as the number of live births and deaths per 1000 population in 1971. Vital statistics were not always available for the entire area included in the population of Census Agglomerations and Census Metropolitan Areas. Where more than 10 percent of the population of a CA or CMA was excluded from the area for which births and deaths were published, this has been indicated by the letter (a). In all cases, however, the population of the area for which births and deaths are recorded was used as the base population in calculating rates. The source publication failed to note that the birth and death data do not always apply to the entire area for which population data are given, and the rates calculated therein are therefore incorrect. For this reason, the data in this table differ from the data in the source publication for a number of cities.

Usually the areas excluded from the birth and death data are small municipalities or unorganized areas on the fringes of CA's and CMA's. Their exclusion usually tends to depress the birth rates and augment the death rates.

Births and deaths are attributed to the place of residence of the mother and of the deceased, respectively, rather than to the place of occurrence.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Sex Ratios*, Bulletin 1.2-2, Cat. No. 92-714 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);
Canada, Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics: Volume I—Births: 1971*, Cat No. 84-204 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974).

¹In 1911, the sex ratio of Canada's foreign-born population was 158, compared to 103 for the native-born population.

²Urban means the 137 urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971 collectively called urban Canada throughout this volume.

³Prince Edward Island's cities had a slightly higher percentage of their population over 65 than British Columbia's, but because of the higher percentage of children in Prince Edward Island, the life cycle index for urban British Columbia indicates an older population than that of urban Prince Edward Island.

⁴Fertility rates in metropolitan areas in 1971 differed by as much as one child per woman, although metropolitan differences in this respect had declined since 1966. Male life expectancies in CMAs ranged from 67 years in Saint John to 72 years in Saskatoon in 1971. See Ministère d'Etat aux Affaires Urbaines, Groupe démographique, *Méthodes et hypothèses des projections démographiques des 22 régions métropolitaines de recensement du Canada*, Texte de discussion N° B.75.13f (Ottawa, 1975).

⁵The correlation coefficients between average family incomes and the percentage of the population ages 25-44 are .69 (Atlantic), .67 (Québec), .45 (Ontario), .83 (Prairies), and .79 (British Columbia) compared to .53 for all 137 urban areas over 10,000 in Canada.

Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1961 *Census of Canada: General Review: Age and Sex Composition*. Bulletin 7.1-4, Cat. No. 99-514. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964.

Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1961 *Census of Canada: General Review: Canadian Families*. Bulletin 7.2-1, Cat. No. 99-526. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

Canada. Statistics Canada. *Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces: 1972-2001*. Cat. No. 91-514. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974.

MacLean, M.C. "The Age Distribution of the Canadian People", in Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Seventh Census of Canada, 1931: Volume 12: Monographs*. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942, pp. 743-902.

Norland (Yam), J.; Siggner, A.; and Wargon, S.T. "Population Composition", in Leroy O. Stone and Andrew J. Siggner (eds.), *The Population of Canada: A Review of the Recent Patterns and Trends*. One of a series of national monographs commissioned by the United National Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography for World Population Year, 1974, n.p. pp. 31-67.

6 Ethnicity and the cultural mosaic

Frederick I. Hill

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/ Non- urban	Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
Birthplace	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								6.1
Birthplace, urban								x	x		x	x	x				6.3
Birthplace, urban								x							x		A6.3
Ethnic origin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								6.6
Ethnic origin, urban							x	x	x		x	x	x				6.7
Ethnic origin, urban							x	x							x		A6.5
Immigrants							x	x	x		x	x	x				6.2
Immigrants, age groups, origin							x	x							x		A6.2
Immigrants, urban							x	x							x		A6.1
Mother tongue				x	x	x	x	x	x								6.4
Mother tongue, urban								x	x		x	x	x				6.5
Mother tongue, urban								x							x		A6.4
Religion	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								6.8
Religion, urban							x	x	x		x	x	x				6.9
Religion, urban							x	x							x		A6.6

Issues relating to cultural change in Canada have always occupied a prominent place in Canadian politics. The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, the more recent review of Canada's immigration policy and the unceasing debate over the implementation of Canada's Official Languages Act are only three of innumerable examples of the importance of the cultural differences in the Canadian population. The fact that Canada's many ethnic and language groups are not spread evenly across the country makes the challenges of coping with cultural diversity all the greater.

A person's ethnic origin or spoken language is of relevance in Canada not only in its own right, but also because of the relationships between the ethno-cultural characteristics of the population and other dimensions of social differentiation. Ethnic origin has long been related to education levels, occupation structure, fertility rates, religious denomination and the power structure in Canada. Studies by Porter and Clement have demonstrated the continued significance of ethnic origin in the definition of Canada's vertical, social mosaic.¹

Cultural differences in Canada are largely the result of the history of immigration. Admittedly, ethnic groups settling in one part of the country have occasionally relocated to other regions and provinces, but the initial location of an immigrant group has an enduring impact on the ethnic map of Canada. Immigrants of particular cultural characteristics are still differentiated in terms of their choice of destination.

Even apart from the cultural differences among immigrants, however, the demographic significance of immigration in Canada is great indeed. Canada's population growth rate has been, and will continue to be, very dependent on the rate of immigration. Furthermore, if birth rates remain at their present low levels, the choice of immigrant destinations will become an even greater determinant of differences among cities and regions in terms of population growth rates. To the extent that immigrant destinations may be more easily manipulated than the relocation of persons already living in Canada, the potential for a co-ordinated immigration-population distribution policy in Canada is enhanced.

The great regional differences in the cultural characteristics of Canadian cities are in turn translated into differences in the types of ethnic neighbourhoods in those Canadian cities—a topic pursued in Volume II.

The importance of immigration and cultural differences in Canada is reflected in the attention given to these matters in the Canadian census. Many countries do not collect information on the place of birth of their population in their national censuses. By comparison, Canadians are indeed fortunate in the breadth of cultural data which the decennial censuses provide. The 1971 census presented the choice of data on birthplace, mother tongue, language most often spoken at home, official language, ethnic origin and

religion as measures of the cultural characteristics of Canada's population. Similar questions have been asked in each of the censuses since Confederation, providing Canadians with a rich data base with which to trace the evolution of the cultural dimension of Canadian society.

The correct choice of data depends upon the nature of the problem being investigated. Birthplace, mother tongue and ethnic origin represent successive stages of assimilation into the mainstream of Canadian society as illustrated, for example, by the German-born immigrants, the German-speaking Canadian-born and the English-or French-speaking Canadian of German descent. By adding the religious dimension—knowing whether a German is Jewish, Lutheran, Roman Catholic or Mennonite—it is possible to further specify his position in the Canadian cultural mosaic.

Ideally, for each city a complete cross-tabulation of the population by birthplace, period of immigration (if foreign-born), ethnicity and religion is needed to gain a more complete picture of its cultural character. An entire set of such cross-tabulations for the cities of Canada would be unmanageable. However, the five sets of cultural data for each city presented in the appendixes to this chapter jointly provide a cultural profile of urban Canada. Further detail is usually provided in the source bulletins and summary tapes referenced at the end of these tables.

In this chapter, cultural variations among cities in different regions and of different sizes are explored using several of the cultural measures which the censuses provide. National trends in the birthplace, linguistic, ethnic and religious characteristics of the Canadian population are presented, followed in each case by a discussion of provincial and urban size variations in city characteristics. Particular attention is directed towards change between 1961 and 1971, and towards the role which immigration plays in effecting change. Subtle differences in definitions and changes in definitions are noted in order that the limitations of each measure are fully understood by the user.

6.2 A nation of immigrants

6.2.1 Annual and decadal levels

By land, sea and air they have come—the oppressed and the opportunists, the refugees and the fortune-seekers, the relatives of earlier immigrants and the young adventurers. Canada is, by world standards, a nation of immigrants. As many as 400,000 immigrants have arrived in Canada in a single year. The level of immigration to Canada has been so high in relation to our population that the percentage of foreign-born in Canada is exceeded only in Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Israel. In addition to the 3.3 million foreign-born living in Canada in 1971, who comprised 15.3 percent of our population, a further 4.0 million Canadian-born residents (18.5 percent of the population) had at least one foreign-born parent.² Thus, almost one-third of Canada's population in 1971 were first- or second-generation immigrants.

Since Confederation, Canada has had only three Immigration Acts and two collateral acts (the Chinese Immigration Act and the Immigration Appeal Board Act). Constantly changing regulations, rather than statutes, have been used to control the characteristics of immigrants allowed into Canada. The stringency of the regulations has, in turn, exercised some control over the number of immigrants. The regulations have reflected changing domestic economic conditions and attitudes towards immigration. As a result of changing regulations and world conditions, the number, source and characteristics of immigrants have fluctuated enormously from year to year, and from decade to decade (Figure 6.1). In general, two world wars and economic recession in Canada retarded immigration; conversely, the opening up of the resource frontier attracted immigrants.

remembered that emigration from Canada and death rates are also important determinants of changes in Canada's birthplace data.

While the percentage of foreign-born in Canada remains high by world standards, this percentage was not as great in 1971 as it was in 1911, 1921 or 1931 (Table 6.1). The veritable flood of immigrants in the few years before World War I (many of whom settled on the Prairies) left Canada in 1921 with nearly 25 percent of its population foreign-born. In 1901, by contrast, after three decades of heavy out-migration to the United States, only 13 percent had been foreign-born, the lowest percentage in any of our 11 decennial censuses since Confederation. Even the volume of immigration in the 1950s and 1960s has not increased the foreign-born proportion of the population significantly from the 15 percent figure of 1951.

Table 6.1 Birthplace of Canada's population, 1901-71*

Birthplace	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951		1961	1971
	%	%	%	%	%	Excl. Nfld. %	Incl. Nfld. %	%	%
Canada	87.0	78.0	77.7	77.8	82.5	84.6	85.3	84.4	84.7
United Kingdom and Ireland	7.5	11.2	11.7	11.0	8.3	6.8	6.7	5.5	4.5
Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8
Newfoundland	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	—†	—†	—†
European countries	2.3	5.6	5.2	6.9	5.7	5.7	5.5	7.9	7.6
Germany	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0
Italy	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.8
Netherlands	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
Poland	--†	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7
Scandinavia§	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
U.S.S.R.†	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7
Other	0.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5
United States	2.4	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4
Asia 	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Other countries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-- Less than 0.05 percent.

* Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951.

† Included with Canada, 1951-1971.

‡ U.S.S.R. includes Russia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine, 1901-1941, as well as Poland in 1901. Poland includes only Galicia (Austrian Poland) in 1911, the remainder being included with Russia (U.S.S.R.).

§ Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

|| British Commonwealth and British dependencies in Asia are included with the former category.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Birthplace*, Bulletin 1.3-6, Cat. No. 92-727 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Place of Birth*, Bulletin 1.2-7, Cat. No. 92-547 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Ninth Census of Canada: Volume I: Population: General Characteristics* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953), Table 45.

The changing level of immigration into Canada is reflected in the birthplace data obtained from the decennial censuses of Canada, although it must be

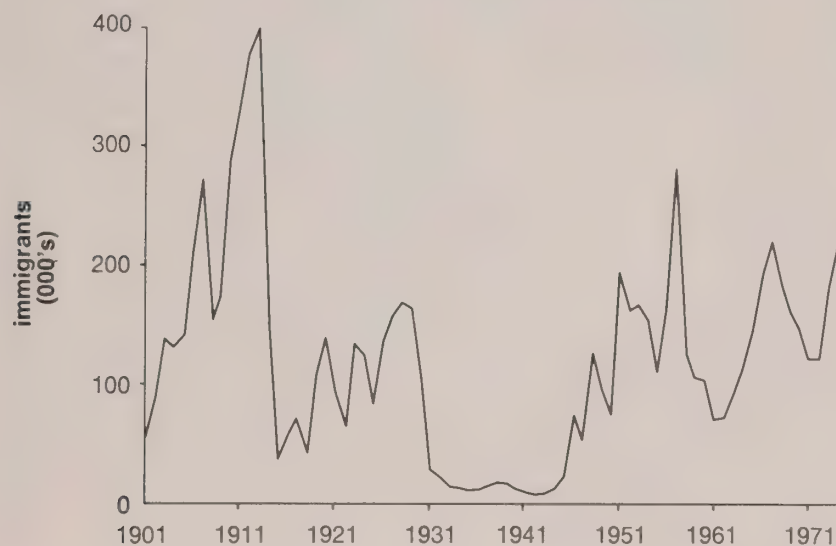
Table 6.2 classifies Canada's immigrants by period of arrival in Canada, as enumerated in the 1961 and 1971 censuses. The foreign-born in *urban* Canada in

1971 comprised 18.5 percent of the population, down slightly from 18.9 percent in 1961. By 1971, prewar immigrants comprised only 4.7 percent of urban Canada's population, a lower share than the 6.4 percent who had arrived since 1961. Three-quarters of the immigrants in urban Canada in 1971 had arrived since 1946. As early as 1961, urban Canada had more postwar immigrants than prewar immigrants. By contrast, in 1961 non-urban Canada still had more prewar than postwar immigrants. Even in 1971, non-urban Canada had almost equal numbers of prewar and postwar immigrants.

this decline. Cities in Saskatchewan, in particular, have failed to attract many immigrants since 1961, and their foreign-born population fell from 17.5 to 13.4 percent. The foreign-born proportion actually increased in urban Ontario and Québec, and even urban Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island increased their meagre percentages.

Within any province, of course, the proportion foreign-born and the timing of immigrant arrivals vary markedly from city to city. The proportion of immigrants in selected periods in each of the 137 urban areas comprising urban Canada is found in Table A6.1. The data are presented for both 1961 and 1971 on the basis of 1971 urban area boundaries. In 1971, the percentage foreign-born ranged from 0.4 percent in Gaspé and Montmagny to 34.0 percent in Toronto CMA.

Figure 6.1 Immigration to Canada, 1901-74



6.2.2 The provincial distribution of immigrants in urban Canada

Canada's provinces have not attracted immigrants in proportion to their population. While 18.5 percent of the residents of urban Canada were foreign-born in 1971, this percentage varied from only 3 percent in urban Newfoundland to 25 percent in urban Ontario (Table 6.2). Urban British Columbia ranked first in this respect in 1961 but fell to second place in 1971. The western provinces and Ontario had a higher proportion foreign-born than Québec and the Atlantic Provinces. The westward spread of settlement across Canada is still in evidence from the distribution of immigrants, particularly those who arrived before 1946. In the urban areas of the four western provinces in 1971 this group still outnumbered those who had arrived since 1961, and in urban Saskatchewan pre-1946 immigrants still exceeded the number of all postwar immigrants.

For urban Canada as a whole, the proportion foreign-born declined slightly between 1961 and 1971. The four western provinces were mostly responsible for

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of the population foreign-born in each of the 137 urban areas in 1971. The regional and provincial differences stand out very clearly. Only six urban areas east of the Ontario-Québec boundary had more than 5 percent foreign-born population, and only one of these (Montréal) was in the province of Québec. Within Atlantic Canada, the five urban areas with over 5 percent foreign-born population were large or functionally specialized. Two are capitals (Halifax and Fredericton), Oromocto and Kentville have military bases, and Labrador City is a new iron-mining centre.

Within Ontario, the cities in the southwestern portion of the province had consistently higher percentages of foreign-born than eastern and north-eastern Ontario cities. Leamington, with its demand for immigrant labour on vegetable farms and in canneries, had the second highest foreign-born percentage in Canada.

None of the urban areas of western Canada had less than 10 percent foreign-born population in 1971. The high percentage in Winnipeg placed urban

Figure 6.2 Foreign born as percent of total population, urban areas, 1971

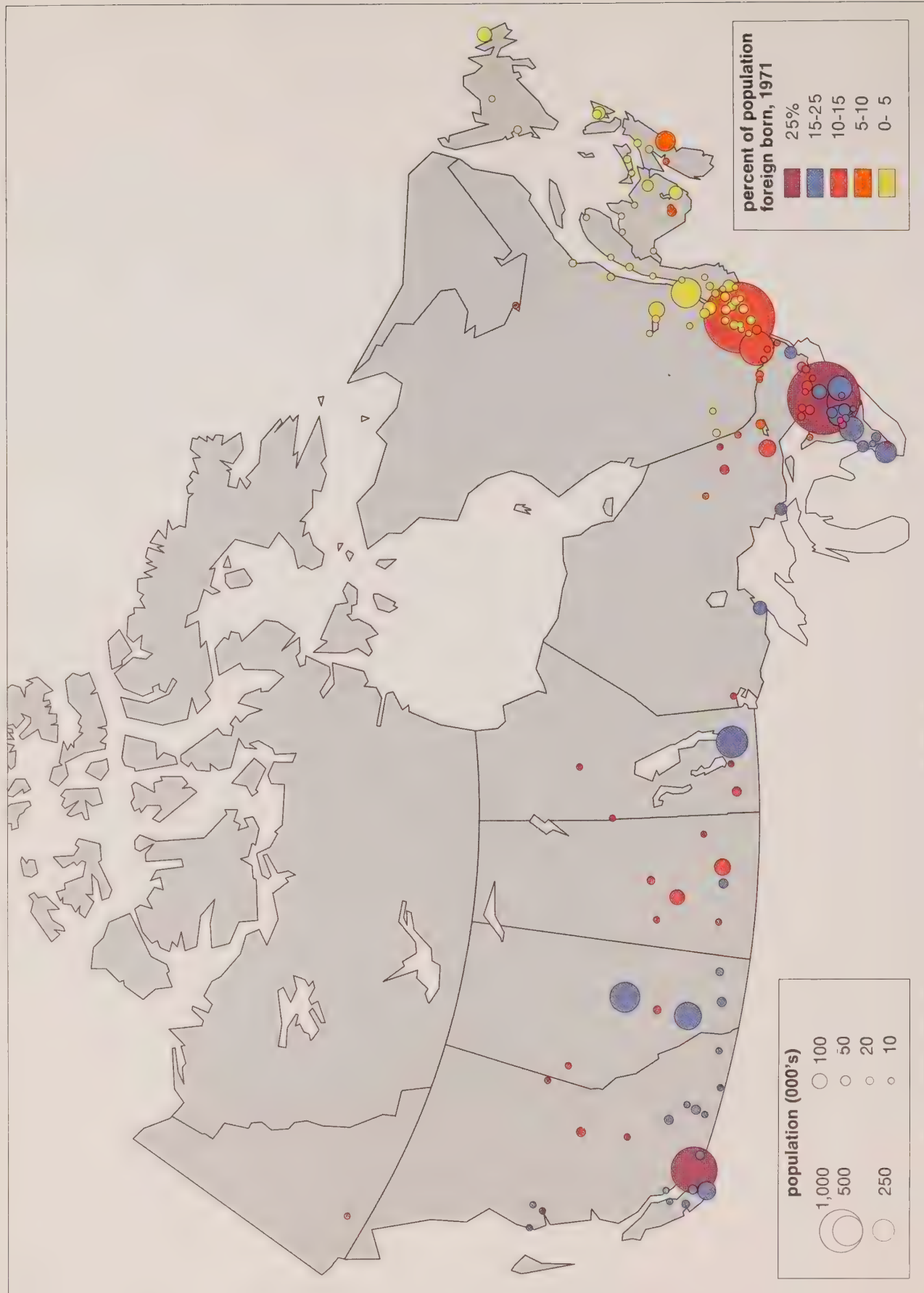


Figure 6.2 Foreign born as percent of total population, urban areas, 1971

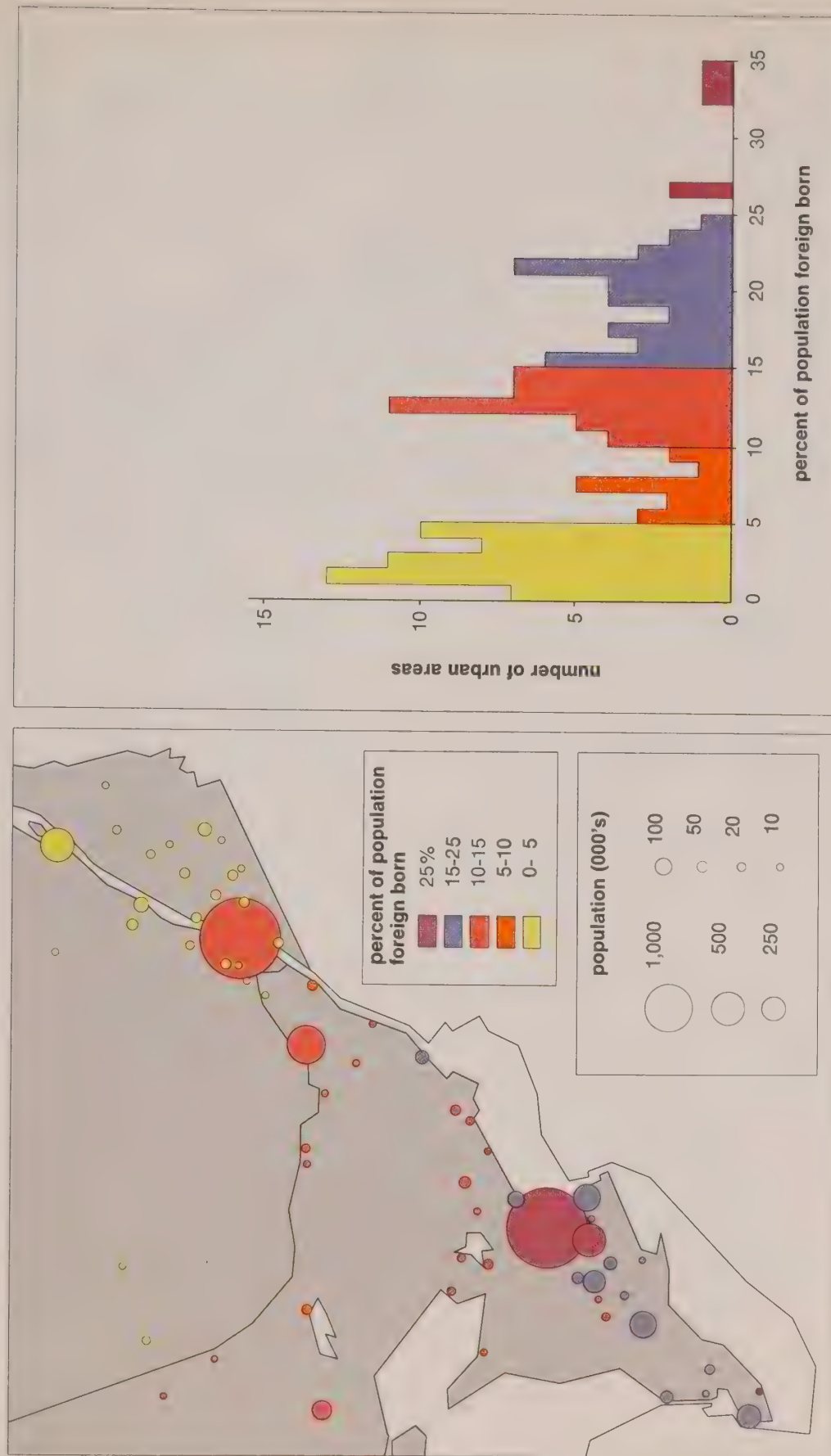


Figure 6.3 Postwar immigrants as percent of total population, urban areas, 1971

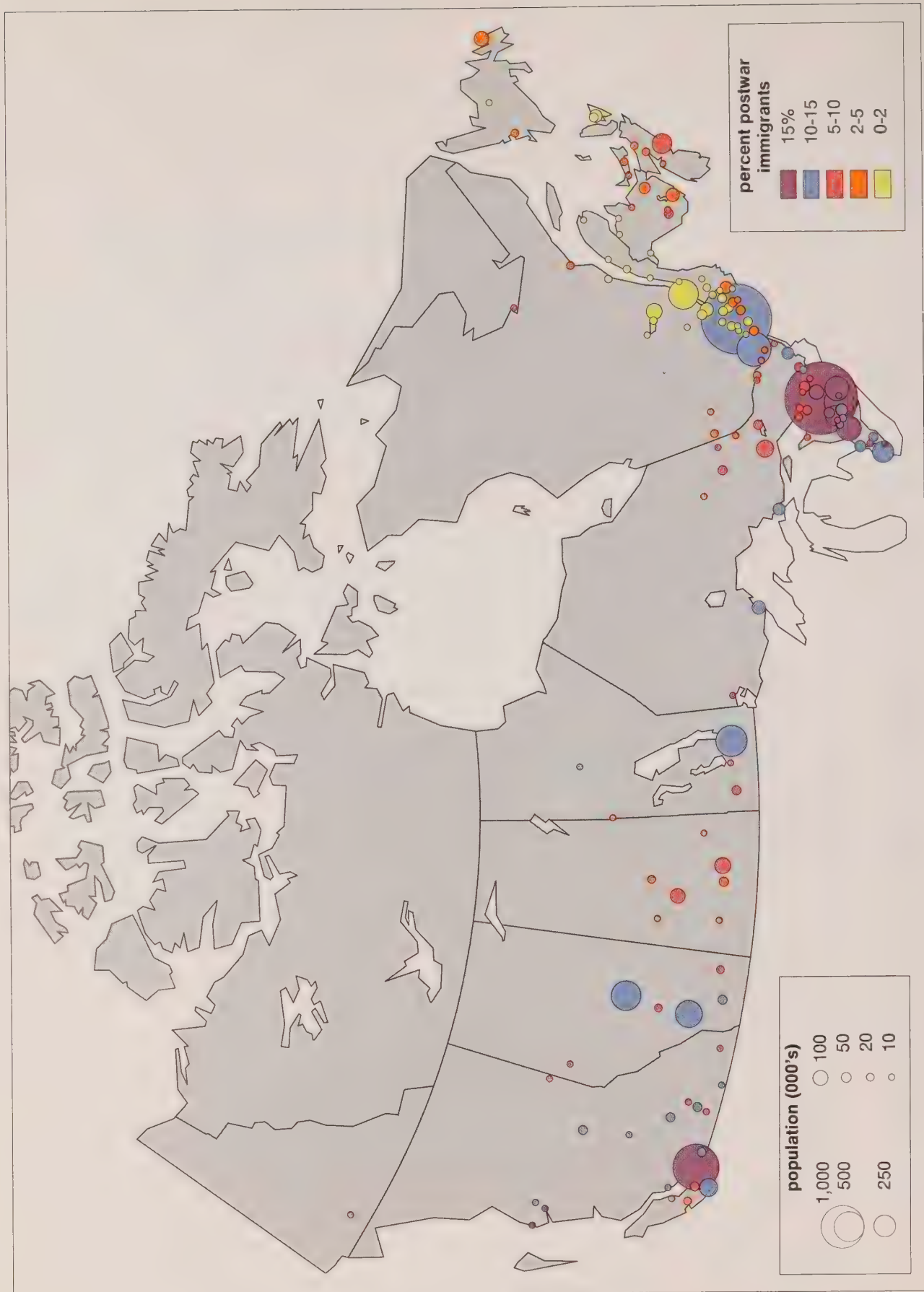


Figure 6.3 Postwar immigrants as percent of total population, urban areas, 1971

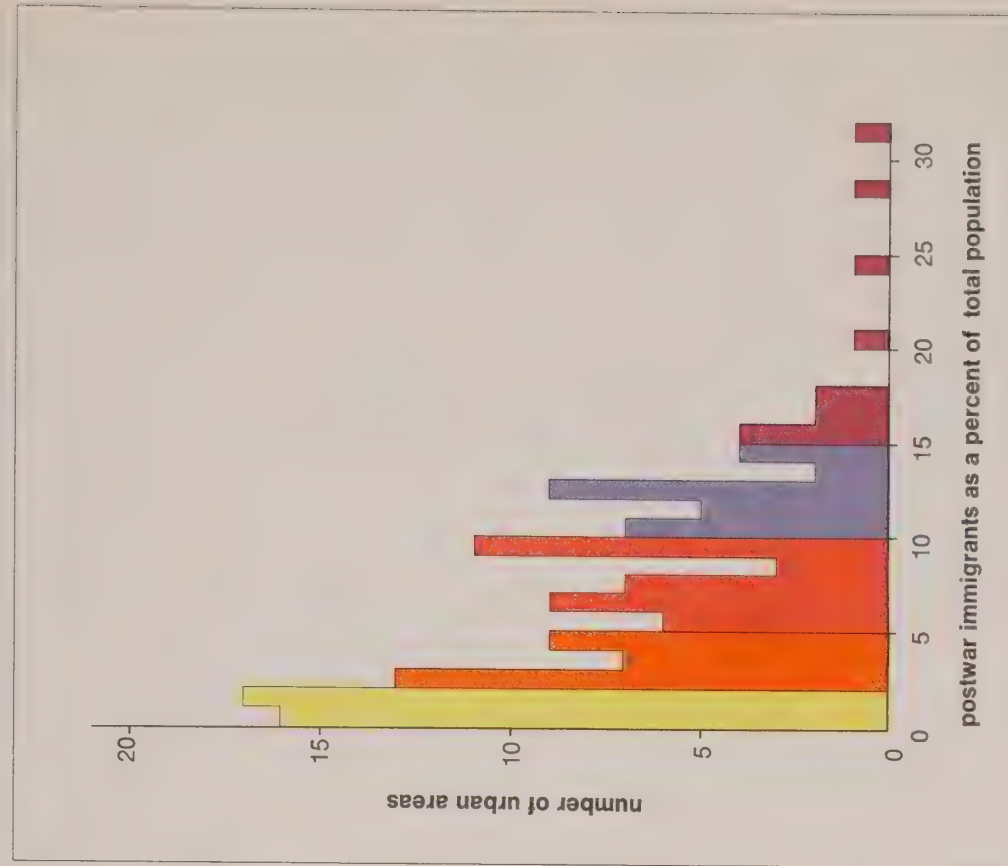
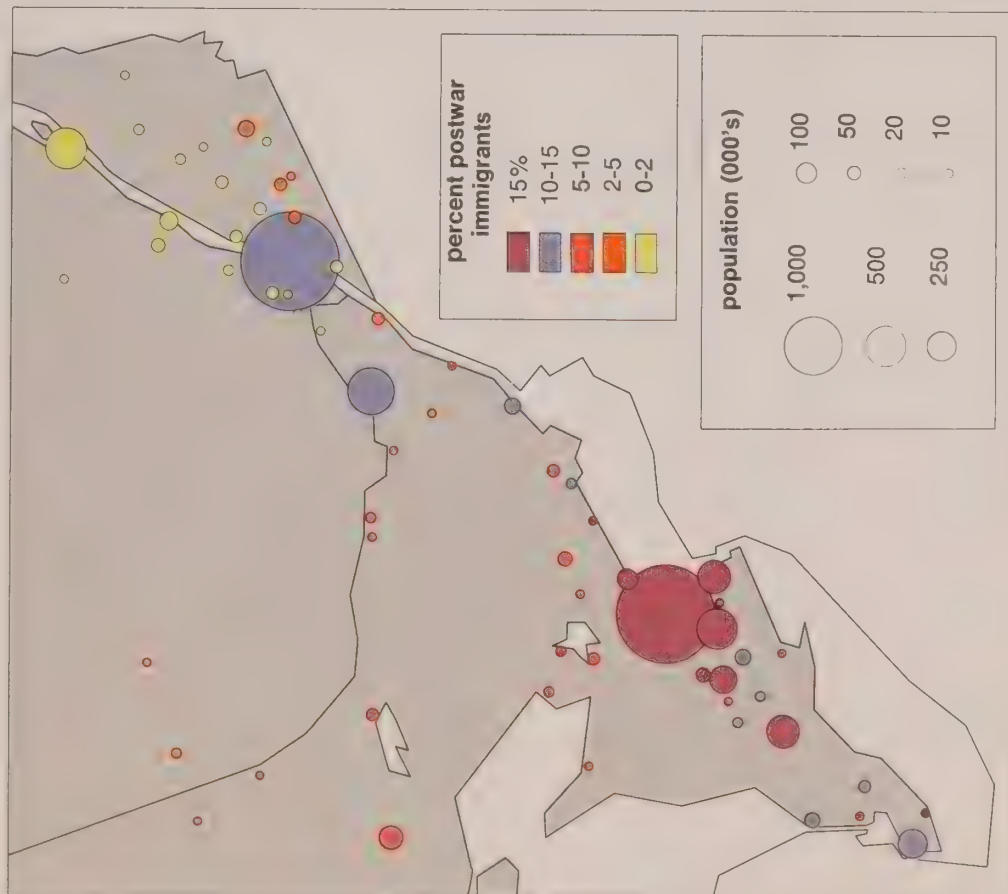


Table 6.2 Urban immigrants, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Number of immigrants		Percentage immigrants		Immigrants by period of arrival in Canada, as a percentage of total population				Arrived 1961-71†
	1971	1961	1971	1961	Arrived before 1946	1961 census	Arrived 1946-60	Arrived 1946-61*	
Province:†									
Newfoundland	5,775	3,229	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.6
Prince Edward Island	1,695	1,299	4.3	3.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.5
Nova Scotia	22,935	21,207	5.6	5.6	1.9	3.0	1.8	2.7	1.9
New Brunswick	13,695	12,919	4.7	5.0	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.6
Québec	439,235	358,318	10.3	10.1	2.0	3.5	4.1	6.6	4.2
Ontario	1,551,095	1,191,526	24.7	24.4	5.2	9.2	10.6	15.2	8.9
Manitoba	116,535	122,011	19.0	22.9	7.6	13.0	6.4	9.9	5.0
Saskatchewan	49,855	53,428	13.4	17.5	7.5	11.9	3.5	5.6	2.5
Alberta	194,125	173,370	19.2	23.8	6.1	11.1	7.7	12.7	5.4
British Columbia	406,875	340,922	24.5	27.6	8.9	15.9	8.7	11.7	6.9
Size class (1971)									
1,000,000+	1,585,480	1,190,035	24.6	24.0	5.0	9.1	10.0	14.9	9.6
Montréal CMA	405,680	326,165	14.8	14.7	2.7	4.9	6.0	9.8	6.0
Toronto CMA	893,315	627,685	34.0	32.7	5.8	10.9	14.3	21.8	13.9
Vancouver CMA	286,485	236,185	26.5	28.6	8.9	16.2	9.4	12.4	8.1
250,000-1,000,000	682,420	598,608	17.6	19.6	5.1	9.0	7.3	10.6	5.3
100,000-250,000	227,670	201,697	13.6	14.8	4.6	7.5	5.2	7.3	3.8
50,000-100,000	88,935	80,283	10.4	10.6	3.1	4.8	4.4	5.8	3.0
30,000-50,000	92,940	86,821	10.3	11.8	4.3	6.7	3.7	5.1	2.3
20,000-30,000	44,180	43,774	7.7	9.0	2.9	4.5	3.0	4.5	1.8
10,000-20,000	81,605	78,372	10.1	11.5	3.8	6.0	3.7	5.5	2.6
Urban Canada	2,803,230	2,279,590	18.5	18.9	4.7	8.1	7.5	10.8	6.4
Non-urban Canada	492,300	564,673	7.7	9.1	3.8	5.8	2.5	3.3	1.5
Canada	3,295,530	2,844,263	15.3	15.6	4.4	7.3	6.0	8.3	4.9

* Includes the first five months only of 1961.

† Includes the first five months only of 1971.

‡ Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Table A6.1.

Manitoba ahead of urban Saskatchewan. Most of the cities in Alberta and British Columbia had more than the national level of 15 percent foreign-born population in 1971. Kitimat ranked third in the nation in this respect.

When only postwar immigrants are considered (as in Figure 6.3), Saskatchewan cities in particular drop to well below the national levels in the percentage of their population that immigrated since 1946. Percentages ranged from 28 percent in Toronto and 31 percent in Kitimat to less than 2 percent of the population in 34 urban areas—26 of them in Québec and all but one of the others in the Atlantic Provinces. Québec province, except for Montréal, has been totally ignored by immigrants.

6.3 Immigration, urban size and urban growth

6.3.1 Immigration and the urban hierarchy

Recent concern that immigration to Canada is partly responsible for the high growth rates of Canada's largest cities has deep historical roots. The distribution of immigrants in rural-urban terms has long been of interest to the Canadian public and to politicians. Clifford Sifton, the aggressive Minister of the Interior responsible for immigration between 1896 and 1905, was concerned that immigration should not swell our urban areas. In order to avoid the emerging problems of American cities, he discouraged all immigrants except farmers, farm workers and domestics. His successor, Frank Oliver, was of like mind in this respect. In 1910, the Deputy Minister of the Interior branded as undesirables "those who from their mode of life and occupations are likely to crowd into urban centres and bring about a state of congestion which might result in unemployment and a lowering of the standard of our national life".³ But in spite of their efforts, large numbers of immigrants did settle in Canadian cities. By 1921, Alberta and Saskatchewan were the only provinces where the foreign-born were less urbanized than the Canadian-born. Since 1941, the foreign-born have been more highly urbanized than the Canadian-born population in every province of Canada.

So strong is the immigrants' preference for urban residence that in 1971 the proportion of foreign-born in urban Canada (18.5 percent) was over twice as high as that in non-urban Canada (7.7 percent). Immigrants who arrived in Canada in each of the three tabulated periods (before 1946, 1946-60 and 1961-71) formed a larger proportion of the population of urban Canada than of the remainder of the country. Preference for urban living has been increasing even faster among the immigrant population than among the native-born. Urban Canada's share of the total foreign-born population rose from 80 percent in 1961 to 85 percent in 1971. Fully 91 percent of the surviving immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1961 and 1971 were enumerated in the 137 areas of urban Canada in the 1971 census!

Not only do immigrants (particularly postwar immigrants) prefer urban centres, but also they gravitate towards the upper end of the urban hierarchy.

Of the seven urban size classes in Table 6.2, the percentage of foreign-born is highest in the 1,000,000+ category (25 percent). The three categories above 100,000 were the only ones to have a higher proportion of foreign-born than Canada as a whole in 1961 and 1971.

6.3.2 Recent immigration to Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver

Immigration to Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver constitutes an important demographic component of their population growth and effects changes in their socio-economic characteristics as well. Between 1961 and 1971, almost 60 percent of Canada's immigrants settled in these three metropolitan areas alone. Table 6.2 indicates that immigrants who had arrived since 1961 comprised 14 percent of Toronto's population in 1971, 6 percent of Montréal's, and 8 percent of Vancouver's population. Furthermore, Toronto immigrants who arrived between 1961 and 1971 equalled in number half the population increase in that metropolitan area during this period. In the cases of Montréal and Vancouver, the ratio of recent immigrants to population increase was one-third.

The left side of Table A6.2 shows the characteristics of immigrants arriving since 1961 in these three metropolitan areas and in Canada as a whole. The figure of 19.8, for example, indicates that 19.8 percent of Toronto's immigrants who had arrived since 1961 were born in the United Kingdom. The corresponding figure of 33.6 on the right side of the table, however, indicates that, in 1971, Toronto accounted for 33.6 percent of Canada's immigrants born in the United Kingdom who had arrived since 1961.

The distinctive characteristics of immigrants settling in each of these cities between 1961 and 1971 served to reinforce the existing cultural differences among them. Toronto, for example, which attracted about one-third of all immigrants, accounted for almost half the Italian immigrants. Montréal, on the other hand, attracted nearly half the Jewish and French immigrants. Vancouver attracted a disproportionate share of Canada's Asian, Scandinavian and Lutheran immigrants, as well as those with no religion. By comparing the entries in Table A6.2 with corresponding entries in the statistical appendixes as a whole, it is possible to assess the impact of immigration on the population profiles in these areas.

6.3.3 The age structure of immigrants

By virtue of their age structure, immigrants contribute more to Canada's population growth and potential for cultural change than their numbers alone suggest. For example, in 1971, 32 percent of Canada's population was between 15 and 34 years of age, while 50 percent of the immigrants who had arrived between 1961 and 1971 were in this most fertile age group (Table A6.2). On the other hand, such a small percentage of recent immigrants are over 65 years of age that they place no immediate demands on Canada's old age security system and facilities associated with an aged population.

Even though Canada's immigrants tend to be in their young adult years when they arrive in Canada, one should not assume that Canada's total foreign-born population is young. In fact, quite the opposite is true. The history of immigration in Canada has been such that in 1971 almost 20 percent of Canada's foreign-born were over 65 years old, and a further 26 percent were between the ages of 45 and 64. The large numbers of young immigrants who arrived in Canada early in the first three decades of this century had reached the most advanced age categories by 1971. The long- and short-term impacts of high rates of immigration on the age structure of the population are thus quite different.

6.4 The birthplace of immigrants

6.4.1 The national trend

Not only has Canada experienced changes in the proportion of foreign-born population, but also the countries of birth of the foreign-born have changed even more widely since 1901 (Table 6.1). Considerable caution, however, is needed in interpreting historical birthplace data in this table. Numerous changes in national boundaries have occurred since 1901, and each census used the national boundaries in effect during the census year.⁴ The figures for Germany, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and other Commonwealth and British Dependencies are particularly affected by national boundary changes. Although enumerators were instructed to inform respondents that current national boundaries were to be used for recording place of birth, many persons who had emigrated before national boundaries changed may not have realized that the changes had occurred. An additional problem arises in the data for the German-born population. In 1921 and 1941, many were reluctant to admit any connection with Germany by birthplace, language or ethnic origin because of hostile attitudes immediately after World War I and during World War II.⁵

Immigrants born in the United Kingdom and Ireland accounted for only 4.5 percent of Canada's population in 1971, the lowest percentage since Confederation. Each census since 1921 has seen a decline in this percentage from a peak of nearly 12 percent in 1921 following two decades of heavy immigration from the United Kingdom.

The remainder of the British Commonwealth countries have never accounted for more than 1 percent of Canada's population by birthplace, but this group registered a significant increase between 1961 and 1971 as immigrants from the British West Indies, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong and other Commonwealth countries took advantage of Canadian immigration policy.

As a whole, the European countries (excluding the British Isles) increased their share of Canada's population by birthplace, though somewhat irregularly, from 2 percent at the turn of the century to 8 percent in 1971. All the European countries shown in Table 6.1, except Germany, recorded sharp increases between 1901 and 1911. On a percentage basis, the Polish- and Scandinavian-born peaked in 1931, the U.S.S.R. -born

in 1951, the Dutch- and German-born in 1961 and, finally the Italian-born and those born in the rest of Europe peaked in the 1971 census.

Like the British-born, the percentage of American-born has declined in each census since 1921. Those born in Asia (excluding British Commonwealth countries in Asia) increased their percentage of Canada's population to 0.6 percent in 1971, regaining their level of 1911 to 1931. The rest of the world—Australasia, Africa, the West Indies, South and Central America—still account for only 0.4 percent of Canada's population by birthplace in 1971, but this percentage has increased from less than .05 percent in 1951.

6.4.2 Provincial differences in birthplace, 1971

Where immigrants choose to live in Canada is influenced by where they were born (Table 6.3). Only in urban Ontario and British Columbia did the percentage of the population born in the United Kingdom exceed the level of 5.3 percent for urban Canada in 1971. Although in urban Canada as a whole immigrants from the rest of Europe accounted for nearly twice as many people as immigrants from the United Kingdom, in the four Atlantic Provinces and in British Columbia, U.K. immigrants exceeded other European immigrants. American and Asian immigrants, like all the others, preferred Ontario and Western Canada. In British Columbia, the percentage of the population born in Asia was twice as high as in urban Canada as a whole. American immigrants reached their peak percentage in the cities of Alberta and British Columbia.

Within each province, urban areas differ in the birthplace of their population. For each of urban Canada's 137 urban areas over 10,000 in 1971, the percentage born in each of seven birthplace categories is given in Table A6.3.

Victoria, with 14 percent of its population born in the United Kingdom, far outranked all other urban areas in this respect. Vancouver, Toronto and Hamilton followed with nearly 10 percent U.K.-born. Kitimat and Leamington tied for first place according to the percentage born in the rest of Europe, but Toronto ranked third. Medicine Hat and Williams Lake were first in the percentage American-born; the Asian-born peaked in Leamington; and Toronto was first in the percentage born in the rest of the world.⁶

The legacy of past immigration to Canada is also revealed by the series of pie diagrams in Figure 6.4. For each of three periods of arrival in Canada, each of Canada's five major regions is represented by a circle (pie) with sectors proportional to the percentage of the immigrants born in selected birthplaces. Only countries which supplied at least 3 percent of the immigrants represented by a given pie are shown separately.⁷ For example, immigrants born in Poland appear on the Québec pies representing immigrants arriving before 1946 and in the 1946-60 period, but not on the Québec pie for 1961-71 since Polish-born immigrants fell below the 3 percent threshold in the latter case. All birthplaces so omitted from each pie are included in the "other"

sector, along with countries not represented on any of the pies.

In the interpretation of Figure 6.4, it is essential to realize that the data refer to 1971. In other words, the regional designations refer to the place of residence in 1971, and not to the place of residence when an immigrant first arrived in Canada.

Although immigrants change residence after moving to Canada—some even leave the country again, or move to another province, and death also takes its toll—the marked regional differences in the birthplace of immigrants arriving in Canada in different periods are still very evident from Figure 6.4. By comparing both across the rows and down the columns of the figure, a wealth of information is obtained.

Provincial differences in attractiveness to inter-provincial migrants are also apparent from Table

from the rest of the country in terms of migration. Only 4.5 percent of urban Québec's population in 1971 was born in another province—and only 2.2 percent if Montréal is excluded. Very few have scaled the cultural-linguistic wall around the province of Québec.

Thirty-one cities (all of them in Québec or Newfoundland) had over 90 percent of their population born in the province of residence in 1971. In 10 cities, on the other hand, over one-third of the population was born in a province other than where they lived in 1971. Seven of these were in British Columbia; the others were the military city of Oromocto and the northern frontier cities of Whitehorse and Thompson.

6.4.3 Urban size differences in birthplace, 1971

Urban size differences in birthplace were much less pronounced than provincial differences (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Birthplace of urban population, by province and size class, 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Same province %	Different province %	United Kingdom %	Other Europe %	United States %	Asia %	Other %
Province:*							
Newfoundland	92.2	4.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island	76.6	19.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1
Nova Scotia	80.2	14.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3
New Brunswick	78.8	16.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2
Québec	85.2	4.5	1.4	6.4	0.8	0.6	1.1
Ontario	64.1	11.2	7.4	13.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
Manitoba	65.2	15.8	5.3	10.8	1.3	0.7	0.9
Saskatchewan	73.1	13.5	4.0	6.0	2.2	0.8	0.4
Alberta	56.4	24.4	5.1	9.7	2.5	1.1	0.8
British Columbia	46.6	29.0	9.3	9.1	2.4	2.3	1.4
Size class (1971)							
1,000,000+	64.2	11.2	6.4	13.2	1.4	1.5	2.1
Montréal CMA	79.5	5.7	2.1	9.3	1.0	0.8	1.6
Toronto CMA	55.8	10.2	9.6	18.6	1.4	1.8	2.7
Vancouver CMA	46.1	27.5	9.7	9.8	2.4	2.8	1.7
250,000–1,000,000	67.8	14.6	5.3	9.3	1.6	0.7	0.7
100,000–250,000	72.8	13.5	4.8	6.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
50,000–100,000	82.3	7.3	3.7	4.9	1.2	0.3	0.3
30,000–50,000	75.2	14.5	3.3	4.6	1.5	0.5	0.4
20,000–30,000	82.5	9.8	2.5	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.2
10,000–20,000	73.3	16.5	3.1	5.0	1.3	0.5	0.3
Urban Canada	68.9	12.5	5.3	9.7	1.4	1.0	1.2
Non-urban Canada	83.4	8.9	2.1	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.2
Canada	73.3	11.5	4.3	7.9	1.4	0.8	0.9

* Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 in 1971. All of Ottawa–Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Table A6.3.

6.3. Ninety-two percent of the residents of urban Newfoundland in 1971 were born in that province. In the cities of British Columbia, on the other hand, less than half the population was born in that province. Only in Québec, Ontario and Manitoba have the cities attracted more international migrants than inter-provincial migrants. Québec is extremely isolated

Nevertheless, there was a tendency for immigrants born in the United Kingdom, other European countries and Asia to live in the bigger cities. Asians were the most highly urbanized of these broad nativity groups. There was little variation among the seven urban size categories in the percentage of their population born in the United States. Of the birthplace categories shown in

Figure 6.4 Birthplace of immigrants by period of arrival, by region, 1971

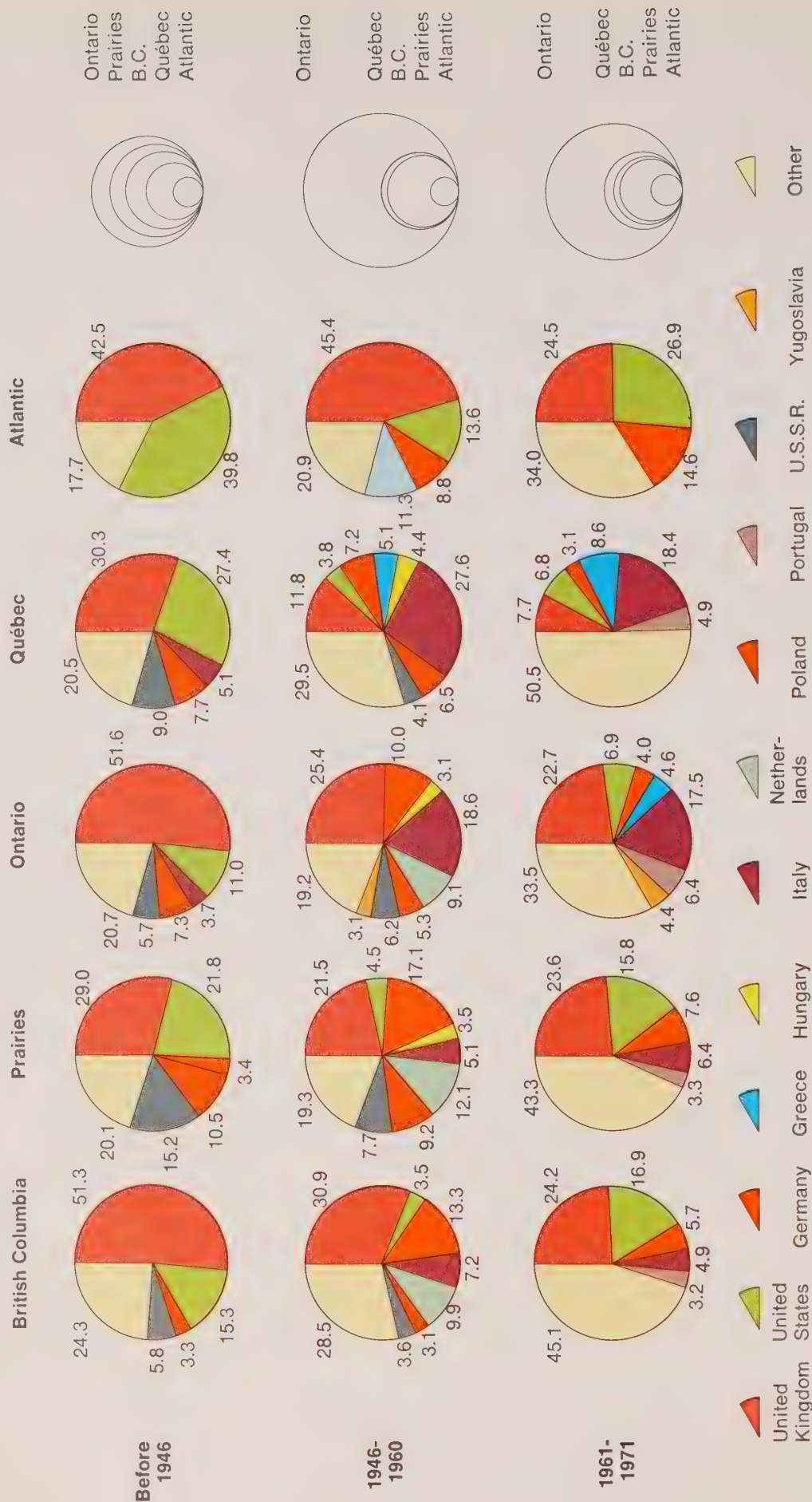


Table 6.3, the American-born were the only ones to be over-represented in the non-urban population of Canada. This fact is a result of the heavy immigration of American farmers into the Canadian West early in this century. While many European immigrants at that time also settled on farms in the West, the volume of postwar immigration from Europe which has been directed to urban Canada, especially metropolitan Canada, has tipped the balance of European immigrants towards the upper end of the urban hierarchy.

Inter-provincial migrants also comprise a higher percentage of the population in urban Canada than in the rest of the country, but the urban size groups show no pattern in the percentage born in a different province.

6.5 The mother tongue of the population

6.5.1 The national trend

The millions of immigrants who have come to Canada and the existence of two founding nations, England and France, have made this country one of the most linguistically diverse in the world. One of the ways in which our linguistic heritage has been measured is by mother tongue data tabulated in each decennial census since 1921. Mother tongue refers to the first language learned which is still understood at the time of the census. Persons who no longer understand the first language they learned report the next language learned and still understood. The mother tongue of infants is the language most commonly spoken in the home. Deaf-mutes report the language in which they make themselves understood.

Historical data on mother tongue must be interpreted cautiously. The current definition was not adopted until 1941. In 1921 and 1931, mother tongue was defined as the language learned in childhood and still *spoken* by the person. This definition would tend to reduce the number of people reporting minority languages in censuses prior to 1941, since it may be presumed that many people still understood their mother tongue but no longer spoke it as they were integrated into Canadian society. The 1921 mother tongue data excluded persons under ten years of age, the entire population of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and the native Indian and Eskimo population. The exclusion of persons under ten increased the percentage with English as the mother tongue and decreased the percentage with French as the mother tongue because of the larger proportion of French population under ten years of age. By excluding this group, the percentage with Polish, Scandinavian and Yiddish mother tongues was also larger than it would otherwise have been. Young children were less likely to speak these languages in 1931 than the adult population – an indication that children in these groups were becoming integrated into Canadian society.

Other peculiarities of the mother tongue data series must be borne in mind. German-speaking people often claimed Dutch or Austrian mother tongue during and after the world wars, even though Austrian is not a

language. Immigrants from Galicia and Bukovina have reported Galician and Bukovinian languages (even though they do not exist), particularly during times of strong nationalist feeling in these East European lands. They were included with Ukrainian mother tongue, as were those who spoke Ruthenian, a language very similar to Ukrainian.

Changes in the percentage of the population of each mother tongue are effected by several factors: differential fertility rates, mortality rates, and age structures of the population by mother tongue; the mother tongue of immigrants and emigrants; the propensity of each group to transmit their mother tongue through successive generations in Canada.

Table 6.4 includes all mother tongues that accounted for 100,000 people, or 1 percent of the population, in any census since 1921. English and French have accounted for between 84 and 89 percent of Canada's population by mother tongue for the last 50 years. French has lost ground since 1941, but the decline amounts to only 3.3 percent. Persons with English mother tongue now outnumber those with French mother tongue by more than two to one, yet only 60 percent of Canadian residents claimed English mother tongue in 1971. The third most common mother tongue in Canada in 1971 was German, closely followed by Italian, which had increased its percentage fourfold since 1921. The fifth ranking mother tongue in 1971 was Ukrainian (1.4 percent, down from a peak of 2.7 percent in 1941). No other language accounted for more than 1 percent of the population in 1971. The most striking declines have been recorded by Yiddish and the Scandinavian group of languages.

6.5.2 Provincial differences in mother tongue, 1971

Table 6.5 reports, on a provincial and size-class basis, the percentage of the population with each of the five mother tongues accounting for at least 1 percent of urban Canada's population in 1971. Provincial differences are very pronounced. Over 90 percent of the population of urban Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia reported English as their mother tongue. Three-quarters of urban Québec and one-fifth of urban New Brunswick had French as their mother tongue. Although English dominated in Ontario and the West, over 15 percent of the population in all provinces west of Québec had a mother tongue other than English or French. German-speaking people peaked in Saskatchewan, Italian-speaking in Ontario, and Ukrainian-speaking in Manitoba. The variety of mother tongues in Ontario and the West is also evident from the size of the "other" mother tongue category in these provinces.

As in the case of birthplace, there was considerable variation in mother tongue among cities within the provinces and regions of Canada. The percentage of the population with each of the major mother tongues of urban Canada is shown in Table A6.4, for each of the 137 urban areas. Because mother tongue is highly correlated with ethnic origin, no discussion of mother tongue in individual cities is included here. However,

since the correlation between mother tongue and ethnicity is not complete, both are needed to provide an accurate picture of the cultural mix in any city.

6.5.3 Urban size differences in mother tongue, 1971

Most measures of cultural characteristics in urban Canada, including mother tongue, display less variation by urban size than by region or province. There are, however, some noteworthy urban size variations in mother tongue.

As far as Canada's two official languages are concerned, the main point with respect to urban size is that the French mother tongue is under-represented in the 100,000-1,000,000 range. Québec's urban hierarchy is lacking in cities of this size, in comparison with Canada as a whole, and the mother tongue data reflect this fact. French is also a less common mother tongue

at the upper end of the urban hierarchy. As a group, the mother tongues other than these five are also more common in urban Canada (especially metropolitan areas) than in non-urban areas.

6.6 The ethnic origin of the population

6.6.1 The national trend

Ethnic origin provides an alternative measure of the cultural background of Canada's population. Country of birth and mother tongue provide a good indication of the cultural group with which many Canadians identify, particularly if they are immigrants or speak a minority language. There are many native-born Canadians with an English or French mother tongue, however, who retain some identification with a

Table 6.4 Mother tongue of Canada's population, 1921-71*

Mother tongue	1921†	1931†	1931	1941	1951		1961	1971
	%	%	%	%	Excl. Nfld. %	Incl. Nfld. %	%	%
English	62.8	59.1	57.0	56.4	58.1	59.1	58.5	60.2
French	26.0	25.9	27.3	29.2	29.8	29.0	28.1	26.9
German	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.6
Greek	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Indian & Eskimo	—‡	—‡	—‡	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Italian	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.5
Netherlands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7
Polish	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Scandinavian§	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
Ukrainian	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.4
Yiddish	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2
Chinese & Japanese	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other	1.7	2.9	3.8¶	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951. For changes in definition of mother tongue, see text.

† Data for 1921 and the first column of data for 1931 refer only to the population 10 years of age and over, and exclude the Native Indian and Eskimo population and the entire population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

‡ The Indian and Eskimo population are excluded from the total in 1921 and in the first column for 1931. In the second column for 1931, persons reporting Indian and Eskimo languages as mother tongue are included in the category called "other."

§ Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish.

|| Includes Bukovinian, Galician, and Ruthenian.

¶ Includes Indian and Eskimo languages.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Mother Tongue*, Bulletin 1.3-4, Cat. No. 92-725 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Ninth Census of Canada: Volume I: Population: General Characteristics* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953), Table 54; Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Seventh Census of Canada, 1931: Summary*, Volume I (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1936), pp. 984-988.

in urban Canada than in the non-urban parts of the country. German and Ukrainian are both over-represented in the 100,000-1,000,000 range, since several of the Prairie cities are in this size range. These languages are also more common in non-urban areas than in urban Canada. Italian, on the other hand, is almost entirely an urban mother tongue, found mainly

foreign cultural group through several generations of Canadian residence.

Admittedly, language is a very important means of passing cultural traditions through successive generations. Nevertheless, to maintain that the third generation, English-speaking Canadian of Scottish ancestry is no different from his Greek, Chinese or

German counterpart is to ignore the fact that a degree of ethnic identity is often retained, even without the benefit of speaking the language of the ancestral cultural group. Although it can be argued that, for many Canadians with several generations of Canadian residence, tracing their cultural roots to their overseas origin is pointless, to Canadian immigrants and to at least a substantial portion of the Canadian-born, ethnic origin is a meaningful measure even if they have English or French mother tongue.

A second reason for including ethnic origin in this handbook is that ethnic origin data were available at the enumeration area level in 1961, while mother tongue and birthplace data were not. Enumeration area data were necessary for retabulation of 1961 data to 1971 urban boundaries. Since it is very important to ensure that identical urban boundaries are used when data are

(on the male side) belong on coming to this continent?" In some cases, language spoken by the respondent or his parental ancestor was used as a guide to the determination of his ethnic group.

This question presented many problems. Some people did not know their ethnic origin because of mixed ancestry or for other reasons. They were recorded as "unknown" ethnic origin. Some people maintained they were of Canadian or American ethnic origin even though Native Indians and Eskimos are the only people indigenous to this continent. Nevertheless, "Canadian" and "American" were accepted as valid answers if the respondent insisted on such a designation. In 1961, the total of those reporting Canadian, American and unknown ethnic origin amounted to just over 1 percent of the population.

Table 6.5 Mother tongue of urban population, by province and size class, 1971

Province and size class (1971)	English %	French %	German %	Italian %	Ukrainian %	Other %
Province:*						
Newfoundland	98.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	94.0	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Nova Scotia	95.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.9
New Brunswick	77.7	20.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0
Québec	15.5	76.5	0.7	3.1	0.3	3.9
Ontario	74.9	7.5	2.4	5.4	1.2	8.7
Manitoba	72.2	5.4	6.0	1.1	6.7	8.5
Saskatchewan	79.9	2.4	6.6	0.4	4.9	5.7
Alberta	79.8	2.5	5.2	1.4	3.8	7.3
British Columbia	83.0	1.8	3.9	1.6	1.0	8.8
Size class (1971):						
1,000,000+	53.0	29.2	2.1	5.7	0.9	9.1
Montréal CMA	21.7	66.3	0.9	4.8	0.4	5.9
Toronto CMA	73.8	1.7	2.6	8.4	1.3	12.1
Vancouver CMA	81.5	1.7	4.0	1.8	1.0	10.1
250,000-1,000,000	65.3	20.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	6.3
100,000-250,000	76.9	12.5	3.0	1.2	1.5	4.9
50,000-100,000	63.3	30.5	0.7	2.0	0.4	3.1
30,000-50,000	57.2	35.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	3.6
20,000-30,000	57.0	37.4	2.0	0.4	0.5	2.6
10,000-20,000	62.9	29.0	2.1	0.9	1.3	3.9
Urban Canada	60.3	25.8	2.4	3.5	1.3	6.8
Non-urban Canada	59.8	29.3	3.2	0.2	1.7	5.7
Canada	60.2	26.9	2.6	2.5	1.4	6.5

* Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

Source: Table A6.4.

presented for two census years, ethnic origin data were chosen to provide information on cultural change in Canadian cities.

Ethnic origin refers to ethnic or cultural background traced through the father's side. The question asked to obtain this information was: "To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor

Historical data on ethnic origin are further complicated by changes in definitions and procedures. The language criterion for identification of ethnic origin was introduced in 1951. Prior to that year, "racial origin" (the term previously used) was determined by a variety of criteria: colour (for Indians, Eskimos, Negroes, Hindus,⁸ Chinese and Japanese), religion

(for Jews), language (for Ukrainians) and countries (for most other groups). Persons of mixed white and non-white parentage were considered to belong to the non-white group until the 1951 census, when the usual rule of tracing ethnic origin through the male side was adopted for persons of mixed colour. In the 1941 census, persons of mixed white and North American Indian ancestry were recorded as a separate category called "Half-breed". Beginning in 1951, persons of mixed Indian and white parentage were enumerated as Native Indian if they lived on a reserve, and according to their male ancestry if they lived elsewhere.

The tabulation of the Jewish population poses an additional problem in ethnic origin data. Until 1951, when the language criterion was adopted in determining ethnic origin, the number of persons reporting Jewish ethnic origin was almost identical with the number reporting Jewish religion. In 1951 and 1961, however, many Polish- and Russian-speaking Jews, and some who spoke other languages as well, reported a non-Jewish ethnic origin. This problem had become so serious that in 1971, Statistics Canada assigned all persons reporting Jewish religion to the Jewish ethnic category.⁹

In compiling the data in Table 6.6 for 1951 and 1961, this same procedure was adopted, making use of the cross-tabulations of ethnicity by religion. The main result of this procedure was to increase the Jewish percentage at the expense of the Polish and Russian. In compiling data for individual cities, however, no adjustment could be made in the 1961 data because the necessary cross-tabulations do not exist for cities under 30,000. Because the adjustment could not be made for all 137 urban areas, it was not made for any.

National boundary changes also affect historical ethnic data, particularly for census years before the adoption of the language criterion in 1951. It should be noted, however, that although the language criterion is still not used exclusively, Austrian and Jewish are the only ethnic origins shown in Table 6.6 which are not identified primarily by the language of the respondent or his paternal ancestor.

In spite of the problems with ethnic origin data, the main thrusts of change in the ethnic composition of Canada's population since 1901 can be discerned from Table 6.6.

In 1971, the percentage of British Isles ethnic origin reversed its long-term decline, but at 45 percent it still stood 12 percentage points lower than at the turn of the century. The French ethnic group has fluctuated around 30 percent throughout this century. As a result of heavy immigration in the first two decades of this century, the French declined to only 28 percent in 1921, but subsequently gained until 1951. Large-scale, non-French immigration since then, together with declining birth rates among the French, have again caused a decline in the French proportion.

The most spectacular gains have been registered by the other minority European ethnic groups which in 1971 accounted for nearly one-quarter of the Canadian population. In addition to the Germans, who were the only other European ethnic group to comprise

even 1 percent of the population in 1901, the Italians, Ukrainians, Dutch, Scandinavians, Poles and Jews exceeded this level by 1971. The Austrians also exceeded 1 percent in 1921, presumably because many Germans claimed Austrian ethnic origin after World War I. The resurgence of Austrians in 1961 probably results from confusion with Ukrainians. The German ethnic group fluctuated as Germans fled to Austrian, Dutch and Russian ethnic origins in 1921 and 1941.

The Jewish, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian and Ukrainian groups were established as substantial minority groups early in this century, whereas the Hungarians, Greeks, Italians and Yugoslavs experienced most of their growth since World War II.

The rather heterogeneous group called Asian also increased its representation to 1.3 percent in 1971. While the Chinese and Japanese were almost the only Asians in Canada until 1961, other Asian groups, especially Indians and Pakistanis, were approaching the Chinese and Japanese in numbers by 1971.

Native Indians and Eskimos comprised 1.4 percent of Canada's population in 1971. Taking into account the definitional changes in 1951 mentioned earlier, it appears that the Indian and Eskimo populations began to increase their share of Canada's population in the 1930s. Exceptionally high fertility rates and declining mortality rates among the native peoples account for their increasing percentage of the Canadian population.

6.6.2 Provincial differences in ethnic origin, 1961 and 1971

The ethnic composition of urban Canada in 1961 and 1971 by province and urban size class is presented in Table 6.7. All ethnic groups comprising at least 1 percent of urban Canada's population are shown, except Jewish. Because of the lack of comparability in the Jewish ethnic origin data for 1961 and 1971, religious data provide a better indication of the distribution of Canada's Jewish population.

In urban Canada as a whole, the only ethnic group to increase its share of the population by more than 1 percentage point between 1961 and 1971 were the Italians, although the Asian group ran a close second. Cities in all provinces recorded an increase in the percentage of their population with Asian ethnic origin, and only the three easternmost provinces showed no increase in their percentage of Italian ethnic origin. Ontario cities remained the most Italian and British Columbia cities the most Asian.

The Germans and Ukrainians were the only other groups (of those identified in Table 6.7) to increase their representation in urban Canada. The only instance of a declining percentage of German or Ukrainian population was in Ontario, where the German population fell slightly from 5.8 percent to 5.6 percent. Western Canada remained the most German and the most Ukrainian. In 1971, nearly one-fifth of the population in Saskatchewan's cities was of German ethnic origin. Manitoba's cities continued to be the most Ukrainian.

The population of French ethnic origin registered the greatest decline in its share of urban Canada's population, but the decline amounted to only 1.3 percentage points. The cities in the least French provinces (Newfoundland and the four Western provinces) recorded small increases in the percentage of their population with French ethnic origin, while all the others, including Québec, became less French. Although the French are still a highly segregated ethnic group, they are slowly spreading across the country.

The British were the most numerous ethnic group in the urban population of all provinces except Québec, but only in the Atlantic Provinces did they account for over 60 percent of the urban population. In the Prairie Provinces, less than half the urban population was of British ethnic origin in 1971. Only the three Maritime Provinces showed an increasingly

British urban population. The population of Newfoundland's cities was still 95 percent British in 1971.

Canadians of Dutch, Polish and Scandinavian ethnic origin were most numerous in Western Canada. All three groups comprised a declining proportion of urban Canada's population, and a slight increase in Newfoundland's tiny percentage of Dutch ethnic origin was the only instance of an increase in any of these three groups in the cities of any province between 1961 and 1971.

Canada has some very French cities and some very British cities. Montmagny was 99 percent French ethnic origin in 1971, and St. John's was 96 percent British. In very few cities are the French and British found in even roughly the same proportions. The non-British, non-French element is strongest in the West. In no province did the non-British, non-French

Table 6.6 Ethnic origin of Canada's population, 1901-71*

Ethnic group	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951		1961	1971
	%	%	%	%	%	Excl. Nfld. %	Incl. Nfld. %	%	%
British Isles	57.0	55.5	55.4	51.9	49.7	46.7	47.9	43.8	44.6
French	30.7	28.6	27.9	28.2	30.3	31.6	30.8	30.4	28.7
Other European	(8.5)	(13.1)	(14.2)	(17.6)	(17.8)	(18.7)	(18.3)	(22.6)	(23.0)
Austrian	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
German	5.8	5.6	3.4	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.4	5.7	6.1
Greek	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
Hungarian	--†	0.2†	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
Italian	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.4
Jewish	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5‡	1.4‡	1.4
Netherlands	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0
Polish	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Russian	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Scandinavian	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
Ukrainian	0.1	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7
Yugoslav	--	--	--§	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Other	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0
Asian	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.3)
Chinese and Japanese	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Other	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
Native Indian and Eskimo	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4¶	1.2¶	1.2¶	1.2	1.4
Other and not stated	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

--Less than 0.05 percent

* Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951.

† Includes Lithuanian and Moravian in 1901 and 1911.

‡ In order to increase the comparability of the Jewish ethnic group in 1951 and 1961 with other years, persons who reported a non-Jewish ethnic origin but Jewish religion were re-classified as Jewish ethnic origin in 1951 and 1961.

§ Serbo-Croatian in 1921.

|| Includes Serbian in 1901 and 1911, and Swiss in 1901, 1911 and 1921. Persons reporting Swiss origin in 1931 and 1941 were classified as German, French, or Italian according to language spoken. In 1951, 1961 and 1971, those reporting Swiss ethnic origin were classified as German, French and Italian in the ratio of 2:1:1. In 1921, the Swiss numbered 12,837, i.e., 0.1 percent of Canada's population.

¶ Includes 35,416 Half-breeds in 1941 (0.3 percent of Canada's population). For changes in definition of the Indian and Eskimo group in 1951, see text.

** In 1971, "not stated" cases were computer assigned.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Ethnic Groups*, Bulletin 1.3-2, Cat. No. 92-723 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Ethnic Groups*, Bulletin 1.2-5, Cat. No. 92-545 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Religion by Ethnic Groups*, Bulletin 1.3-8, Cat. No. 92-559 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Ninth Census of Canada, 1951: Volume II: Population: Cross Classifications of Characteristics* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953), Tables 34 and 35; Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Eighth Census of Canada, 1941: Volume I: General Review and Summary Tables* (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1950), p. 222; Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Sixth Census of Canada, 1921: Volume I: Population* (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1924), Table 24.

proportion exceed 50 percent, but Saskatchewan's cities approached this figure in 1971.

Although provincial data captured much of the variation in the ethnic composition of urban Canada's population, cities within each province displayed marked ethnic differences. The ethnic composition of each of Canada's 137 urban areas is shown in Table A6.5. Data are presented for 1961 and 1971 on the basis of 1971 urban area definitions.

Canada's ethnic minorities occasionally reach very high levels in Canadian cities. The top-ranking urban areas in 1971, according to the percentage of their population in each ethnic minority, are as follows: New Hamburg CA (53 percent German), Yorkton (30 percent Ukrainian and 6 percent Polish), Trail CA (17 percent Italian), Lincoln (13 percent Dutch), Kenora CA (11 percent Scandinavian), and Leamington (7 percent

Less than 1 percent of the population in nearly one-third of Canada's urban areas was of German ethnic origin in 1971. All of these urban areas are east of Ontario. In Ontario, Germans were most prevalent in the southwestern and midwestern parts of the province, particularly around Kitchener, but two urban areas in the upper Ottawa valley were of more than 10 percent German ethnic origin. Prince Albert was the only urban area in Saskatchewan or Alberta to be less than 10 percent German. Regina, Swift Current and Medicine Hat all exceeded the 20 percent German threshold in 1971.

Like the Germans, the Italians were absent from most cities east of Ontario, except Montréal. Although the Toronto CMA had 272,000 persons of Italian ethnic origin (some 10 percent of its population in 1971), on a percentage basis, Trail and Sault Ste.

Table 6.7 Ethnic origin of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Ethnic origin									
	British		French		German		Italian		Netherlands	
	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
Province:†										
Newfoundland	94.5	94.7	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Prince Edward Island	82.5	78.0	13.3	17.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8
Nova Scotia	80.6	76.3	7.8	9.2	3.4	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.6
New Brunswick	67.3	65.3	26.0	26.9	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4
Québec	12.1	13.0	74.5	75.5	1.1	0.9	3.9	3.0	0.2	0.2
Ontario	57.0	57.9	10.6	11.1	5.6	5.8	7.2	5.4	2.2	2.5
Manitoba	44.6	46.7	8.4	8.1	11.0	10.0	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.1
Saskatchewan	46.8	48.3	5.5	5.4	18.1	15.6	0.5	0.4	2.2	3.2
Alberta	49.6	50.4	5.6	5.5	13.3	12.7	2.0	1.5	3.5	4.1
British Columbia	59.7	62.4	4.3	4.0	8.5	6.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.3
Size class (1971):										
1,000,000+	39.8	41.9	29.4	31.0	3.8	3.4	7.2	5.3	1.3	1.5
Montréal CMA	16.0	17.6	64.3	65.2	1.4	1.3	5.9	4.6	0.3	0.3
Toronto CMA	56.9	61.4	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.4	10.3	7.4	1.7	2.1
Vancouver CMA	58.6	61.9	4.0	3.9	8.3	6.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.2
250,000–1,000,000	45.9	46.0	23.1	23.4	7.3	6.9	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.8
100,000–250,000	57.8	55.6	15.5	17.0	9.0	8.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1
50,000–100,000	52.1	50.6	33.2	34.7	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.8
30,000–50,000	42.8	40.6	38.0	40.7	5.2	4.0	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.3
20,000–30,000	44.4	44.2	39.7	38.9	6.1	5.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.9
10,000–20,000	46.6	44.6	32.1	34.1	6.2	5.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3
Urban Canada	44.7	45.2	27.5	28.8	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.5	1.8	2.0
Non-urban Canada	44.4	41.2	31.3	33.4	7.5	7.0	0.5	0.5	2.5	3.0
Canada‡	44.6	43.8	28.7	30.4	6.1	5.8	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.4

Asian). Most of Canada's ethnic minorities have highly skewed distributions. They are virtually absent in many cities, and constitute significant minorities in other cities, occasionally exceeding 10 percent.

Canada's three largest ethnic minorities—the Germans, the Italians and the principal East Europeans (i.e., the Ukrainians, Polish and Russians combined)—are shown in Figures 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7.

Marie were both more Italian than Toronto. Only 14 urban areas were more than 5 percent Italian ethnic origin in 1971. In 60 of the 137 urban areas, persons of Italian ethnic origin accounted for less than 1 percent of the population. Italian Canadians have highly selective locations.

East Europeans were also rare in most Canadian cities. Cities in the Prairie Provinces, especially

in Manitoba and in the parkland areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, had by far the highest percentages of East European population. Northwestern Ontario cities (Thunder Bay and Kenora) were similar to the Prairies in this respect. Within Ontario, East Europeans were most common around the Golden Horseshoe area (the west end of Lake Ontario) and in the northern Ontario resource towns.

6.6.3 Urban size differences in ethnic origin, 1961 and 1971

Urban size differences in ethnic origin are less important than provincial differences. As was the case with mother tongue, birthplace and immigration data, however, some ethnic groups show a fairly strong relationship with urban size.

Consider first the broad distinction between urban and rural living. People of French, German, Dutch, Scandinavian and Ukrainian ethnic origin formed a larger percentage of non-urban Canada than of urban Canada in 1961 and 1971. The greater preference among these groups for rural life, in comparison with the Canadian population as a whole, has been noted in earlier censuses as well. Recent immigration, however, has tended to bring the proportion of urban Canada's population in each of these groups closer to their proportion in non-urban Canada. The continued urbanization of the native-born population of these ethnic origins, and of the earlier immigrants of these origins, has also accelerated the convergence of the ethnic composition of urban and non-urban Canada as far as these groups are concerned.

Table 6.7 Ethnic origin of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971 (*Concluded*)

Polish		Scandinavian		Ukrainian		Asian		Other		Average index of ethnic diversity*	
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.6	.171	.244
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	.321	.371
0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	3.4	5.2	.287	.367
0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.1	2.8	.404	.415
0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	6.2	5.5	.159	.158
2.0	2.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.8	10.6	10.6	.527	.540
4.6	5.1	3.4	3.8	11.6	11.0	1.3	0.6	10.8	10.4	.679	.667
2.8	2.9	5.1	5.4	9.2	7.6	1.4	0.9	8.4	10.1	.721	.719
2.7	2.9	5.0	5.6	8.2	6.9	2.0	1.1	8.2	9.2	.699	.699
1.4	1.5	4.9	5.7	2.8	2.2	4.3	2.7	8.6	8.9	.643	.645
1.3	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.2	11.7	10.6	.611	.578
0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.5	10.1	8.3	.554	.539
1.9	3.1	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.1	15.5	13.8	.646	.600
1.4	1.6	4.8	5.8	2.9	2.3	5.4	3.1	9.0	9.2	.635	.597
2.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	4.8	4.4	1.3	0.7	7.3	8.1	.598	.594
1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.9	1.1	0.7	6.3	7.3	.495	.503
1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.8	4.5	.379	.392
1.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	4.5	5.5	.422	.427
0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	3.0	4.2	.346	.362
1.2	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	4.9	5.4	.462	.477
1.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.9	8.4	8.3	.445	.455
1.2	1.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.4	0.3	6.9	7.5		
1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.3	0.7	8.0	8.0		

* Index of ethnic diversity = $1 - \sum p_i^2$, where p_i = the proportion of an urban area's population in the i^{th} ethnic group. Twelve ethnic groups were used: the first nine shown in this table, plus Russian, Jewish, and a residual "other" category. The higher the value of this index, the more ethnically diverse is the population. The entries in this table represent the simple (unweighted) mean of the index of ethnic diversity for the urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971 in each province and size class, and the mean for the 137 urban areas in Canada.

† Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

‡ The 1961 figures for Canada differ from those in Table 6.6 in the case of the German and Polish population because no adjustment was made to the Jewish population in this table. For details, see Table 6.6, footnote ‡.

Figure 6.5 Percent of urban area population of German ethnic origin, 1971

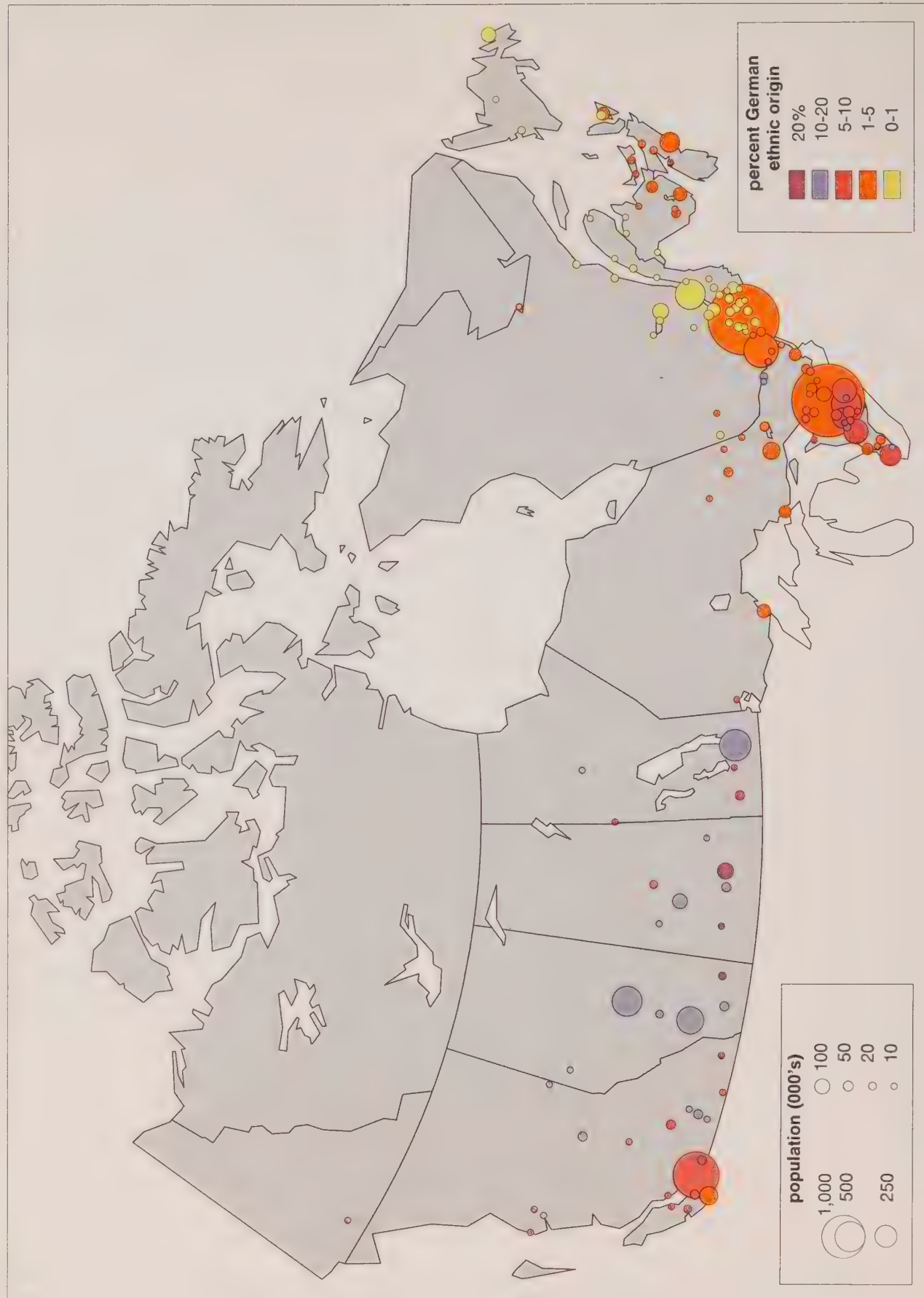


Figure 6.5 Percent of urban area population of German ethnic origin, 1971

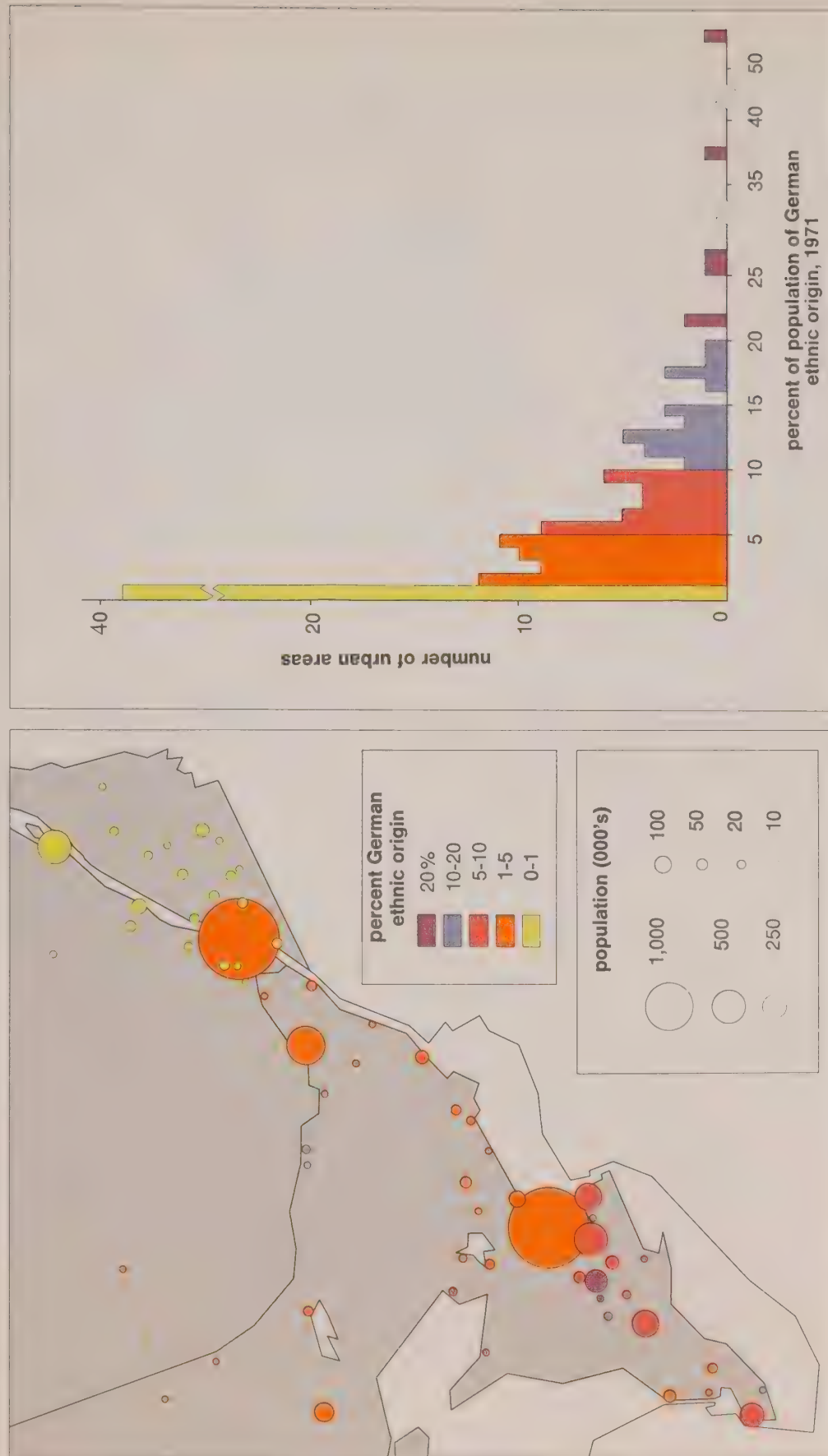


Figure 6.6 Percent of urban area population of Italian ethnic origin, 1971

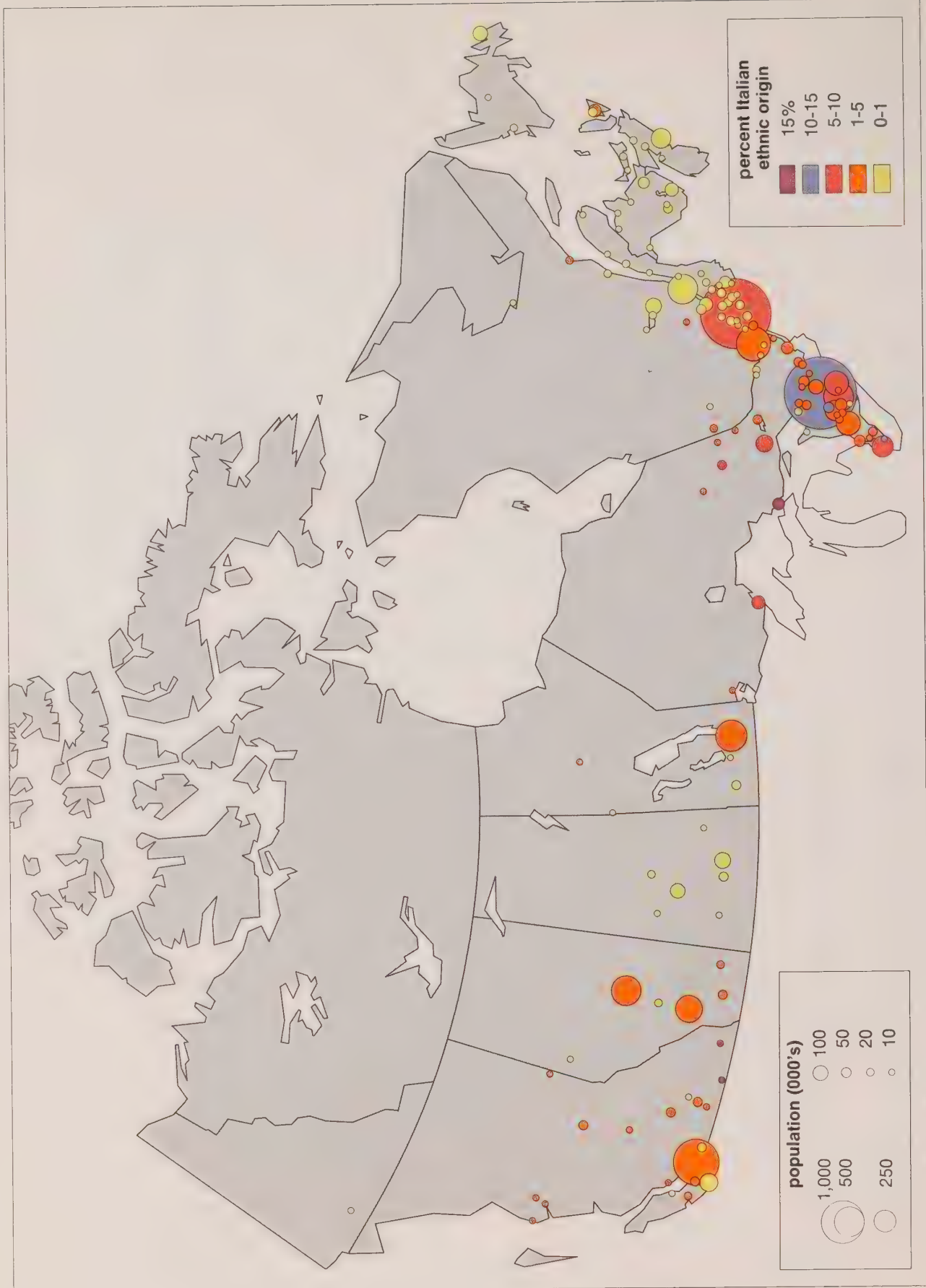


Figure 6.6 Percent of urban area population of Italian ethnic origin, 1971

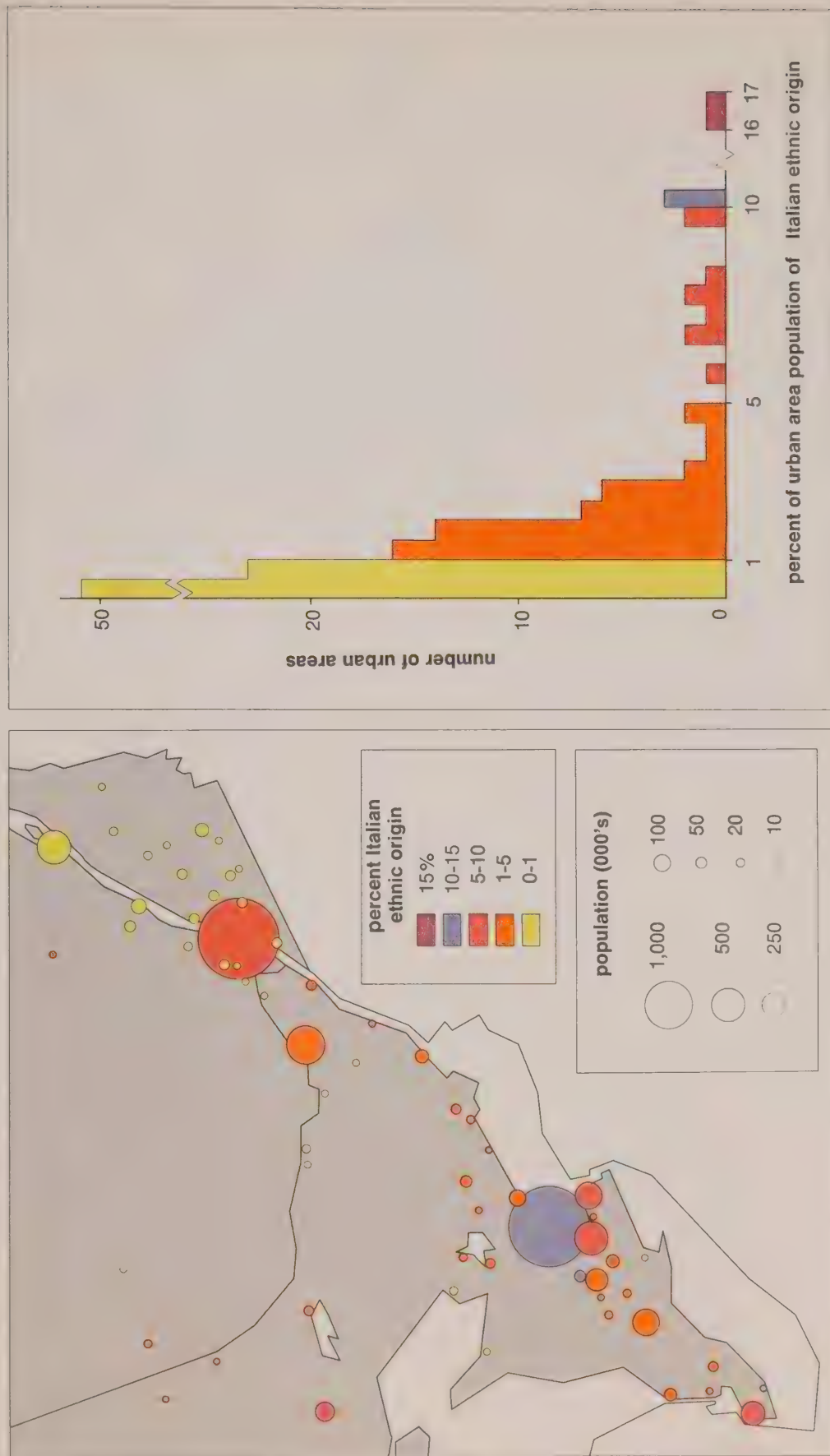


Figure 6.7 Percent of urban area population of East European ethnic origin, 1971

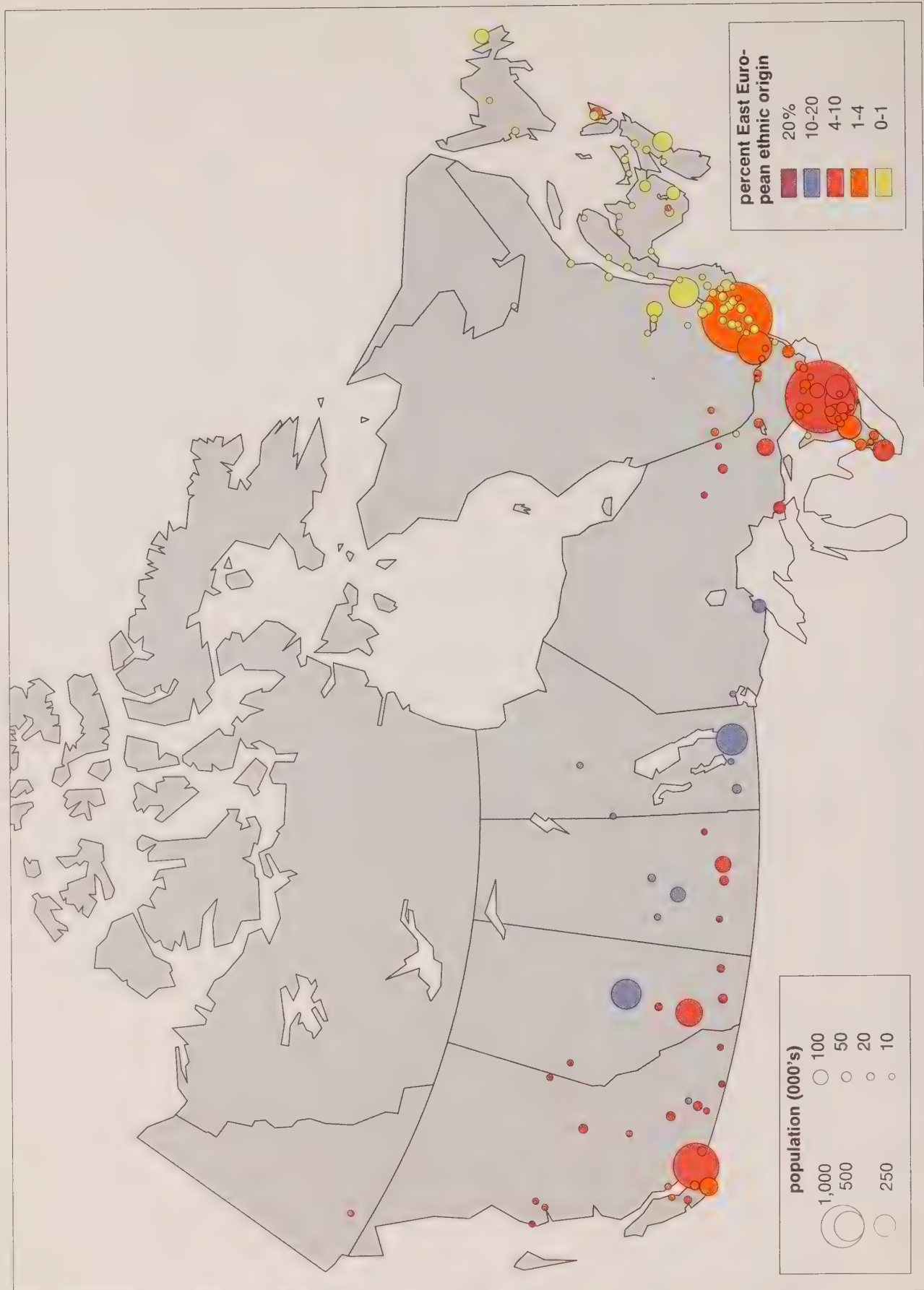


Figure 6.7 Percent of urban area population of East European ethnic origin, 1971

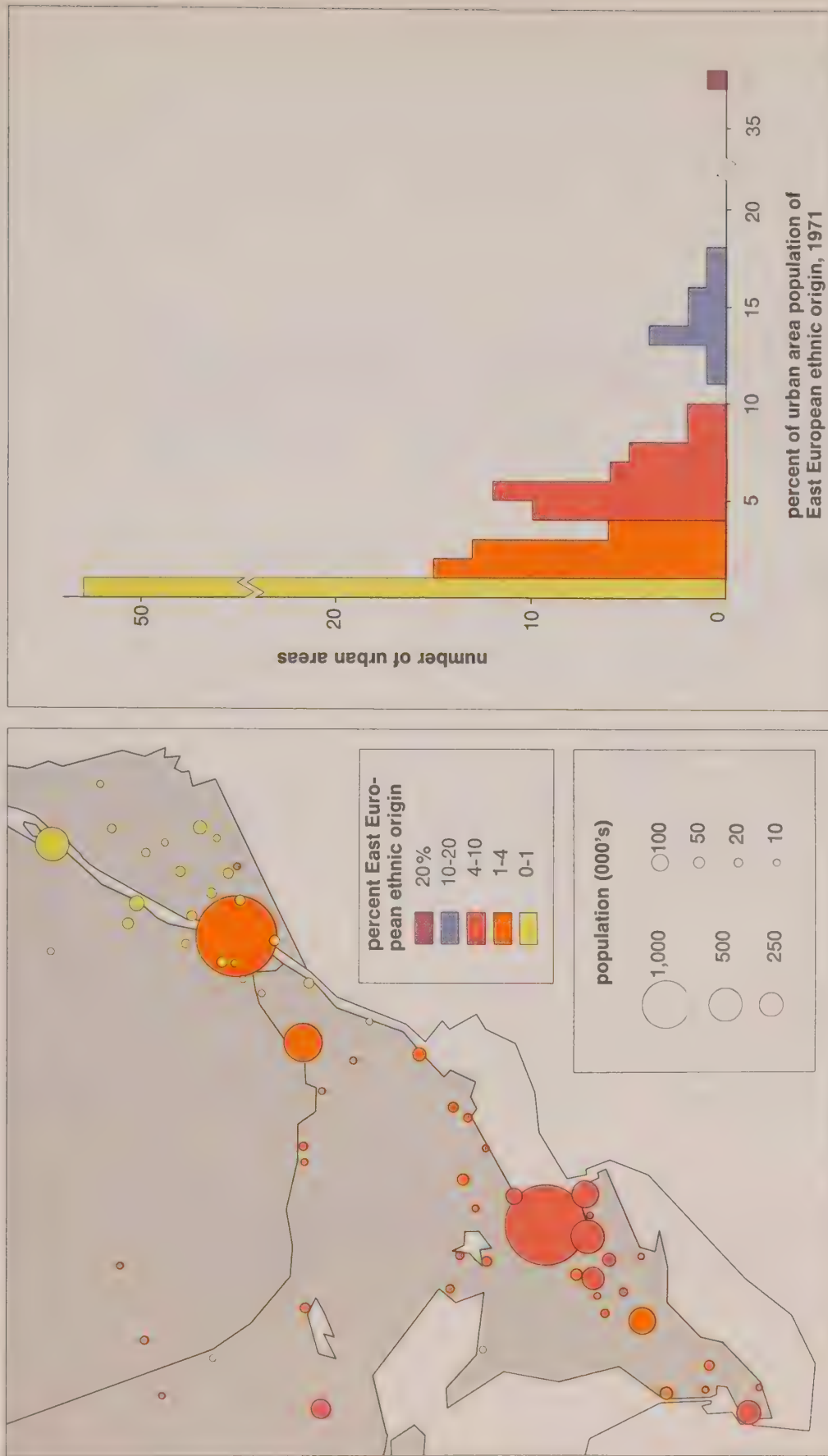


Figure 6.8 Ethnic origin of immigrants by period of arrival, by region, 1971

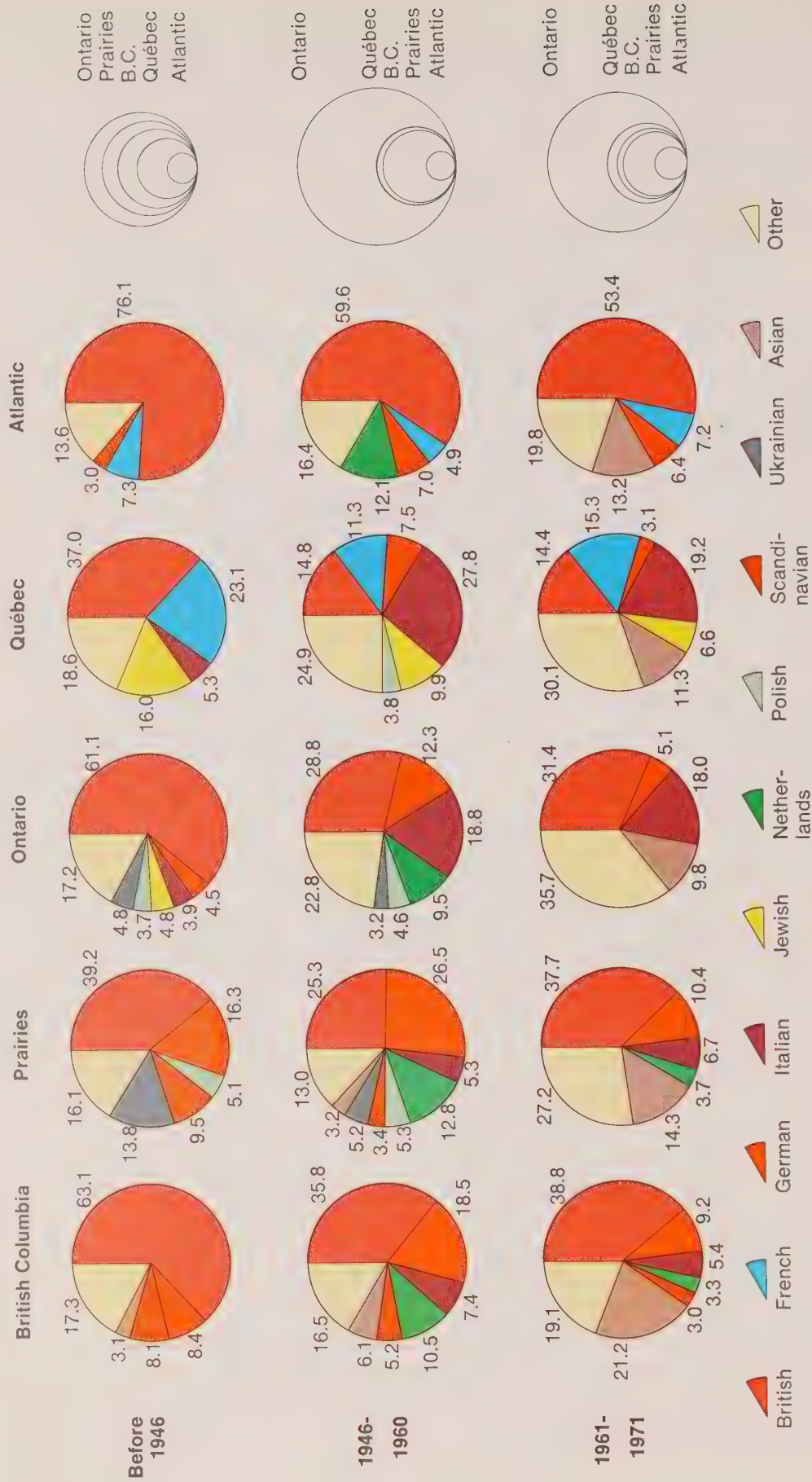
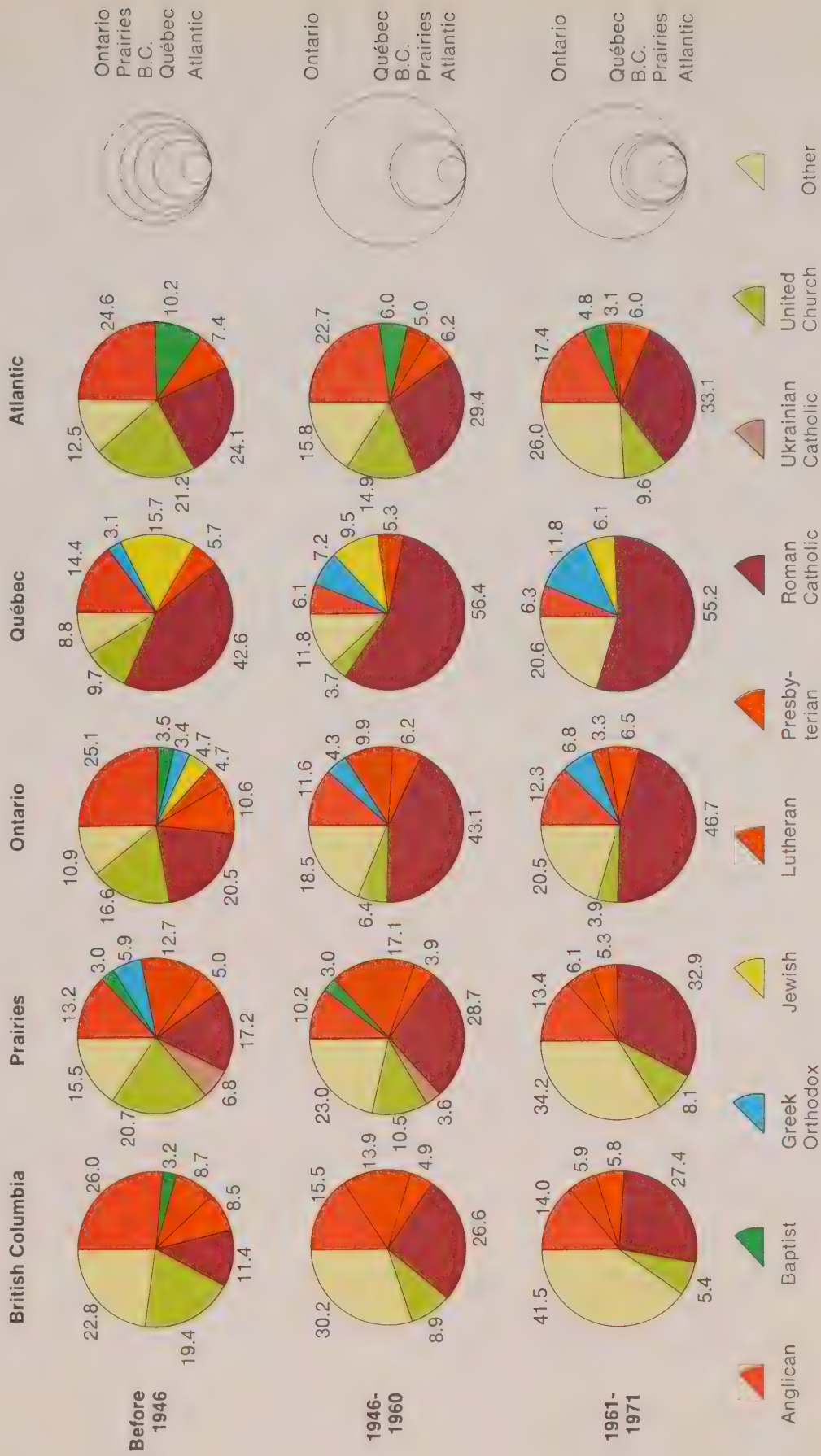


Figure 6.9 Religious denomination of immigrants by period of arrival, by region, 1971



People of British, Italian, Polish and Asian ethnic origin (as well as those in the residual “other” category) are more common in urban Canada than in the rest of the country. Italians and Asians show the strongest tendency in this respect, and the differences between urban and non-urban Canada in the percentage of Italian and Asian increased between 1961 and 1971. The difference between urban and non-urban Canada in the percentage of British ethnic origin all but disappeared by 1971 as urban Canada became less British and non-urban Canada more British. It is most unlikely that British immigration to non-urban Canada has been responsible for its increasingly British ethnic composition. Rather, the continued drift of the prewar non-British immigrants and their descendants from the Prairie farms and small towns to urban Canada is probably the main component of ethnic change in non-urban Canada.

Asians, Italians and the residual “other” category have a strong preference for the upper end of the urban hierarchy. The French were most common in the 10,000-100,000 size classes because Québec is over-represented by cities in this size range. With all the ethnic groups, in fact, it is really necessary to examine the ethnic composition of cities by size class *within* regions or provinces because of the very strong regional dimension to the Canadian ethnic mosaic.

6.6.4 The ethnic origin of immigrants

Ethnic change in Canada has many demographic components: differences in the age structure of the ethnic groups, which give them a different potential for growth; ethnic differences in fertility, in marital status, sex ratios and inter-marriage with other ethnic groups; ethnic origin of immigrants; ethnic differences in the fertility rates, marital status, age, sex and inter-marriage of immigrants; and changes in the number and nature of errors in reporting ethnic origin. In addition to these components of ethnic change, urban Canada as a whole and each urban area also experience changes in ethnic composition because of ethnic differences in internal migration. Of all these components, the ethnic origin of immigrants has always been a major one, and one in which Canadians are most keenly interested.

Since 1967, when ethnic origin ceased to be relevant to immigrant selection, the Department of Manpower and Immigration has not collected information on the ethnic origin of immigrants.¹⁰ Cross-tabulations of ethnic origin by period of arrival in Canada from the 1971 census, however, help to fill this gap. Figure 6.8 is constructed from this source. As in the case of Figure 6.4, a 3 percent threshold was used in deciding whether or not to show each ethnic group on each pie. The changing ethnic composition of Canada's immigrants and regional differences in the ethnic origin of immigrants are readily perceived by comparing down the columns and across the rows of Figure 6.8.

6.6.5 An index of ethnic diversity

Although the “ethnic geography” of Canada is usually described in terms of the varying distribution of each ethnic group in turn, the concept of ethnic diversity provides a single summary measure of the ethnic composition of the population. The ethnic diversity of a city measures the potential for day-to-day contact of people of different ethnic origins. Ethnic diversity also influences perception of Canadian society. The residents of a city as diverse as Winnipeg must surely have a much better understanding of what cultural pluralism means in Canada than the inhabitants of Montmagny or St. John's.

Table A6.5 includes an index of ethnic diversity for each of the 137 urban areas, and Table 6.7 presents the average of these indexes in the cities within each province and urban size class. The index of ethnic diversity for each urban area was calculated according to the following formula: Index of Ethnic Diversity = $1 - \sum P_i^2$, where P_i equals the proportion of an urban area's population in the i^{th} ethnic group. In other words, one sums the squares of the proportion of the population in each ethnic group, and subtracts this total from one. The index assumes a minimum value of zero when everyone in the urban area has the same ethnic origin. The maximum value of the index depends on the number of ethnic groups used in the calculation. Twelve groups were used here (the first nine shown in Table 6.7, plus Jewish, Russian and “other”), yielding a maximum value of .913 if each ethnic origin accounted for one-twelfth of the population.

In 1971, Winnipeg, with an index of .770, was Canada's most ethnically diverse city, and Montmagny was the most homogeneous with an index of .021. As shown in Table 6.7, Québec's cities were the most homogeneous, followed closely by those of Newfoundland.¹¹ Ethnic diversity is highest in Saskatchewan's cities, but all four western provinces have very diverse cities. Larger cities tend to be more diverse than small ones, although the relationship between size and diversity does not hold below the 100,000 mark. Size class differences in ethnic diversity are confounded by regional differences, which are by far the greater of the two.

The average Canadian city changed very little in its ethnic diversity between 1961 and 1971. The average index for the 137 urban areas declined marginally from .455 to .445. Ethnic diversity in Canada and urban Canada, as defined in this handbook, however, increased slightly, while non-urban Canada became a little more homogeneous.¹² In view of the amount of immigration into Canada between 1961 and 1971, it is surprising that Canadian cities did not increase their ethnic diversity, particularly since many recent immigrants have come from non-traditional sources. Perhaps if the indexes were calculated using a much larger number of ethnic categories, more change in the index would be apparent. Too many ethnic groups may have been subsumed under the rubric, “other”.

The cities of Atlantic Canada showed the most change in ethnic diversity between 1961 and 1971. Most became less diverse. The province whose cities showed

the largest increase in ethnic diversity was Manitoba, but the increase was very small. The only size categories of cities to increase their ethnic diversity were the two classes over 250,000. Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver all became more diverse.

6.7 The religious denominations of the population

6.7.1 The national trend

The final cultural characteristic to be presented in this handbook is the religious denomination of Canada's urban population. Although the empty pews in so many of Canada's houses of worship would lead many to deny the importance of religious beliefs as a means of stratification of Canada's urban population, the continuing significance of religious activity to many millions of Canadians should not be ignored. That

population. Religious denomination refers to the specific religious body, denomination, sect or community reported in response to the question, "What is your religion?" Respondents were asked to give a specific denomination, even if they did not attend a place of worship, although provision was made for marking "no religion" if the respondent considered this to be the appropriate answer. For infants and young children, the religion in which they were being brought up was reported. Census figures do not measure church membership or indicate the degree of affiliation with any religious body.

The trend in the religious denomination of Canada's population since 1901 is presented in Table 6.8. All denominations which have accounted for 1 percent of Canada's population, or 100,000 persons, in any year since 1901 received separate entries in the table.

Table 6.8 Religious denomination of Canada's population, 1901-71*

Religious denomination	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951		1961	1971
	%	%	%	%	%	Excl. Nfld. %	Incl. Nfld. %	%	%
Anglican	12.8	14.5	16.1	15.8	15.2	14.3	14.7	13.2	11.8
Baptist	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.1
Greek Orthodox†	0.3‡	1.2‡	1.9‡	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Jehovah's Witness	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
Jewish	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Lutheran	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.3
Mennonite§	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Pentecostal	--	--	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Presbyterian	15.8	15.6	16.1	8.4	7.2	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.0
Roman Catholic	41.7	39.4	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.6	43.3	45.7	46.2
Salvation Army	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Ukrainian Catholic	--	--	--	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
United Church	17.2¶	15.1¶	13.3¶	19.5	19.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	17.5
Other	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.7
No religion	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-- Less than 0.05 percent.

* Exclusive of Newfoundland in censuses prior to 1951.

† Includes those churches which observe the Greek Orthodox rite, e.g., Russian Orthodox, Syrian Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox.

‡ Includes Ukrainian Catholic in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

§ Includes Hutterite.

|| Included with Greek Orthodox in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

¶ Includes Methodists.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Religious Denominations*, Bulletin 1.3-3, Cat. No. 92-724 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Religious Denominations*, Bulletin 1.2-6, Cat. No. 92-546 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962).

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Ninth Census of Canada, 1951: Volume I: Population: General Characteristics* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953), Table 38.

Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce, *Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Volume II* (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1913), Table I.

almost everyone in Québec City is a Roman Catholic, while Winnipeg has a sizeable Jewish minority, for example, continues to be an important difference between these two cities.

In interpreting national trends in the religious composition of Canada, it is important to realize the nature of religious data gathered in the census of

Historical religious data are complicated by mergers and partial mergers of denominations. The most significant change was the creation of the United Church in 1925 by the merger of the Methodist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian Churches. Many adherents of the Presbyterian Church, however, did not join the United Church and Presbyterian continued to

Table 6.9 Religious denomination of urban population, by province and size class, 1961 and 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Religious denomination										Average index of religious diversity¶			
	Roman Catholic		Principal Protestant*		Principal Fundamentalist†		Greek Orthodox‡		Jewish					
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Province:**														
Newfoundland	44.7	44.6	46.0	47.3	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	5.5
Prince Edward Island	47.7	48.8	41.0	41.5	6.2	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	3.3
Nova Scotia	42.5	42.5	43.8	46.5	8.0	7.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	4.7	2.2
New Brunswick	47.4	45.8	33.3	36.2	14.3	15.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.6	2.1
Quebec	84.0	85.0	8.1	9.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.7
Ontario	36.3	32.5	45.1	53.6	4.5	4.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.8	9.2	4.5
Manitoba	25.5	23.1	48.1	55.2	6.1	5.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.7	5.6	9.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	26.4	23.4	52.2	59.2	5.2	5.3	2.8	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	3.4	9.5	5.5
Alberta	23.8	21.7	50.6	59.4	5.2	5.0	2.8	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.3	14.7	8.3
British Columbia	18.4	16.5	53.0	66.5	5.4	5.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	21.1	9.6
Size class (1971):														
1,000,000+	49.1	47.6	31.8	39.5	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.7	3.4	4.0	4.0	0.7	9.6	3.8
Montréal CMA	77.8	78.4	11.1	13.7	1.1	0.6	2.1	1.4	4.0	4.6	4.6	0.5	3.4	1.0
Toronto CMA	32.0	25.7	45.2	57.8	3.9	4.2	3.2	2.3	3.9	4.6	4.6	1.0	10.6	4.3
Vancouver CMA	17.9	16.2	51.4	66.1	5.3	5.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	22.8	9.9
250,000-1,000,000	42.4	40.5	39.8	45.9	4.3	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.4
100,000-250,000	39.4	38.8	44.6	49.0	5.2	5.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	8.3	4.1
50,000-100,000	53.7	53.5	34.4	37.3	5.0	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.9	3.2
30,000-50,000	51.9	53.5	33.6	36.7	4.7	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	8.4	4.3
20,000-30,000	53.3	51.7	35.3	38.8	4.2	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.2	4.5
10,000-20,000	47.5	47.7	37.3	40.7	5.8	5.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	7.7	4.2
Urban Canada	46.8	45.7	35.9	41.9	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.0	8.8	4.0
Non-urban Canada	45.0	45.8	38.3	40.4	7.3	6.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	7.4	4.6
Canada	46.2	45.7	36.6	41.4	5.0	4.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	8.4	4.2

* Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Church. United Church includes Congregationalists and Methodists in 1961.

† Baptist, Mennonite (including Hutterite) and Pentecostal.

‡ Includes those churches which observe the Greek Orthodox rite, such as Russian Orthodox, Ukrainian Orthodox and Syrian Orthodox.

§ Includes "Other Greek Catholic."

|| Includes those with no religion.

¶ Index of religious diversity = $1 - \sum p_i^2$, where p_i = the proportion of an urban area's population of the i^{th} religious denomination. Twelve denominations were used: Anglican, Baptist, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Lutheran, Mennonite (including Hutterite), Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic, United Church and a residual "other" category (including "no religion"). The higher the value of this index, the more religiously diverse is the population. The entries in this table represent the simple (unweighted) mean of the index of religious diversity for the urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971 in each province and size class, and the mean for the 137 urban areas in Canada.

** Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba.

be a major Protestant denomination in Canada. Smaller numbers of Methodists and Congregationalists also continued to maintain their own identity.¹³

The religious composition of Canada has not changed a great deal since 1901, but a few trends are apparent from Table 6.8. The Roman Catholic Church remains the largest denomination and has increased its percentage of Canada's population in each census since 1921, from 39 percent in 1921 to 46 percent in 1971. The second largest denomination is the United Church, whose share of Canada's population fell to 18 percent in 1971 from its peak of 21 percent in 1951. Heavy immigration from the British Isles in the first 20 years of this century raised the Anglican Church's share to 16 percent in 1921, but it has since fallen steadily to 12 percent in 1971. The Presbyterian Church dwindled to 4 percent in 1971, and the percentage of Baptist religion also declined in each census since 1901. Three fundamentalist churches, the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Pentecostal and the Salvation Army, have experienced steady and rapid increases, but they still do not surpass 1 percent each.¹⁴ The Lutheran Church has fluctuated around the 3-4 percent level since 1911.

The churches with East European origins—Greek Orthodox and other Orthodox churches, and the Ukrainian Catholic—each accounted for just over 1 percent of Canada's population in 1971. These are relative newcomers to the religious scene in Canada, having had a combined percentage of only 0.3 percent in 1901. Since 1931 the Ukrainian Catholic church has accounted for a declining percentage of Canada's population, whereas the Orthodox Churches have continued to increase their share.

Canada's Jewish population grew rapidly during the first two decades of this century. Since 1921, between 1.3 and 1.5 percent of Canadians have been of the Jewish faith.

Between 1961 and 1971 there was nearly a tenfold increase in the percentage reporting "no religion". This category accounted for 4 percent of Canadian residents in 1971.

6.7.2 Provincial differences in religion, 1961 and 1971

Provincial differences in the religious denominations of the population of urban Canada in 1961 and 1971 are presented in Table 6.9. Details for individual cities are found in Table A6.6, where the 1961 and 1971 data are presented on the basis of 1971 urban area definitions. Two groupings of Protestant denominations have been made on the basis of similarity of religious beliefs. One group called Principal Protestant consists of the Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Church denominations, the four largest Protestant churches in Canada. The second group, consisting of the Baptist, Mennonite (including Hutterite) and Pentecostal religions, has been termed the Principal Fundamentalist group. These groupings are not meant to imply that each of the component denominations of each group has a similar distribution in Canada. In fact, they do not. The person who is interested in the distribution of Anglicans or Men-

nonites as distinct from the Principal Protestant or Principal Fundamentalist groupings, for example, is referred to the source of Table A6.6.

Provincial differences in the religious composition of urban Canada are related to differences in birthplace, immigration, mother tongue and ethnic origin. The Greek Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic religions, for example, are most common in western Canada and Ontario, where East European origins are most in evidence. In the cities of the Atlantic Provinces, Protestants and Roman Catholics are found in approximately the same numbers. The Fundamentalist group is strongest in New Brunswick cities, where this group is mainly Baptist. In the cities of Ontario and the West, the Principal Protestant group comprises approximately half the population. Jews are most common in the cities of Manitoba, Québec and Ontario. The residual "other" category is largest in the West, reaching 21 percent in urban British Columbia. The high percentages in the "other" category in the West are largely accounted for by the large numbers of people with no religion living there.

Provincial differences in religious denominations in urban Canada changed somewhat between 1961 and 1971, although the basic differences remain. Cities in Ontario and the West became more Roman Catholic and considerably less Protestant. The Greek Orthodox Church became more significant in Ontario and Québec cities. The Jewish proportion declined in most provinces, and the "other" category increased in all provinces, largely because of the rapidly increasing numbers of people reporting no religion.

The maximum values reached by any of the 137 urban areas over 10,000 in 1971 were in the following cities: Matane (99 percent Roman Catholic), Cobourg CA (69 percent Principal Protestant), Kentville CA (43 percent Principal Fundamentalist, mainly Baptist), Yorkton (15 percent Ukrainian Catholic and 8 percent Greek Orthodox), Montréal CMA (4 percent Jewish) and Vancouver CMA (23 percent "other", mainly no religion).

6.7.3 Urban size differences in religion, 1961 and 1971

With few exceptions, the urban size differences in religions in urban Canada are small. The most outstanding exception is the heavy concentration of Jews in the largest urban areas, and their almost complete absence from cities under 100,000 and from rural areas. In fact, the Jewish population exceeds 1 percent in only four urban areas: Montréal CMA (4.0 percent), Toronto CMA (3.9 percent), Winnipeg CMA (3.4 percent) and Ottawa-Hull CMA (1.1 percent). The Greek Orthodox also favour the upper end of the urban hierarchy.

6.7.4 The religious denomination of immigrants

There are many components of religious change in Canada, in urban Canada and in particular urban areas. To the list of components enumerated in connection with ethnic change earlier in this chapter may be added changes in religious denominations of in-

dividuals. The religious denomination of immigrants, however, is not only an important component of change but also one which has evoked strong feelings by many Canadians on several occasions in our history. Although religious zeal may now be less common than before, an outcry would still be heard across the country if Canada's immigration policy seemed likely to produce any great changes in our religious composition.

The religious denomination of immigrants by period of arrival by region, as recorded in the 1971 census, is portrayed in Figure 6.9, again using a 3 percent threshold for showing a particular denomination on each pie. The interested reader is invited to discern from this diagram several strong regional and temporal differences in the religious denomination of immigrants.

6.7.5 An index of religious diversity

An index of religious diversity, analogous with the index of ethnic diversity described previously, was calculated for each urban area in 1961 and 1971. Twelve religious denominations were used: Anglican, Baptist, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Lutheran, Mennonite (including Hutterite), Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic, United Church and a residual "other" category (including "no religion"). The indexes for each urban area are included in Table A6.6, and the provincial and size-class summaries in Table 6.9.

The average Canadian city became only slightly more diverse in its religious composition between 1961 and 1971.¹⁵ The cities in all provinces except New Brunswick and of all size classes became marginally more diverse. No city changed its degree of religious diversity a great deal.

Québec's cities were by far the most homogeneous in religion, being 84 percent Roman Catholic in 1971. The four western provinces were the most diverse in religious denomination, as they were in ethnic origin, and Ontario followed the West according to both measures. The Atlantic Provinces, however, were not a great deal less heterogeneous in religion than were the western provinces and Ontario, although in ethnic diversity they fell far behind. The Atlantic Provinces lacked the religions associated with the immigration streams of the twentieth century—the Ukrainian Catholics, the Greek Orthodox, the Jews and the Lutherans—but several Protestant denominations and Roman Catholics were represented in sufficient numbers in the Atlantic Provinces to give their cities a fair degree of religious diversity.

6.8 Conclusion

Many factors account for the great cultural differences among Canada's urban areas. The single most important determinant of a city's cultural mix is the date at which settlement first occurred because, in spite of the mobility of the Canadian population and continued high immigration rates, many of the inhabitants of a city are descendants of the area's

first wave of settlers. Each city acquired the ethnic, linguistic and religious characteristics of the immigrant stream that was entering Canada at the time the area was settled. The Prairie cities, for example, acquired their peculiar ethnic mix because immigrants from Eastern and Central Europe were a much more important component of the immigration stream around the turn of the century when the Prairies were opening up than they were during the nineteenth-century settlement of Ontario.

Although the ethnic composition of the immigrant population at the time of settlement is very important, other factors determine the modern ethnic-cultural mix in each city. First, the ability of a city to attract migrants from other parts of Canada is also significant. Winnipeg, for example, derived its French component not from immigrants from France but from migrants from Québec. Secondly, a city's continued power to attract immigrants long after the initial settlement period is a very important component of ethnic change. To some extent, immigration often reinforces cultural differences among cities. Jewish immigrants go to Toronto and Montréal where Jewish areas and institutions are to be found; Scandinavian immigrants go to Vancouver; and so on. Undoubtedly, immigrants' knowledge of city differences in Canada, often gathered through personal contact with friends or relatives who immigrated earlier, is the main cause of the continued selectivity in immigrant destinations. Thirdly, the age structure of each cultural group and its tendency to marry within or outside itself influence its growth rate and survival. Finally, emigration from Canada is also one of the demographic components of a city's ethnic change and character.

Each of these factors is in turn related to other non-cultural aspects of Canadian cities. Internal migrants and immigrants are attracted to cities whose economies provide the types of jobs in which their cultural group specializes. Admittedly, Canadians of all ethnic origins are found in all occupations, but there is a degree of occupational specialization of ethnic groups which is translated into a weak relationship between ethnicity and the occupation structure of Canadian cities. Mining towns and cities with a lot of heavy manufacturing industry, for example, usually have high percentages of Italians. Jews are found in cities where their managerial, professional and salesmanship skills are most in demand.

The most basic component of cultural differentiation of Canadian cities, however, is the regional dimension. Regional differences greatly exceed urban size differences in all the broad categories of cultural measures used in this chapter—birthplace, mother tongue, ethnic origin and religion. These differences penetrate nearly every aspect of Canadian life. People and policies in Canada are, and need to be, sensitive to the cultural diversity of urban Canada.

Table A6.1 Immigrants to Canada, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971

No.	Urban area	Number of immigrants		Percentage immigrants		Immigrants by period of arrival in Canada as a percentage of total population				
						Arrived before 1946		Arrived 1946-60	Arrived 1946-61*	Arrived 1961-71†
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971 census	1961 census	1971 census	1961 census	1971 census
1	Alma	245	179	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
2	Arnprior CA	710	776	7.0	8.4	1.5	2.8	3.9	5.5	1.7
3	Asbestos CA	220	396	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.2
4	Baie-Comeau CA	385	497	1.5	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	3.0	0.5
5	Barrie CA	5,335	4,219	14.0	14.7	4.2	6.2	6.7	8.5	3.1
6	Bathurst	345	274	2.1	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
7	Belleville	3,760	3,556	10.7	11.6	3.8	5.9	4.4	5.7	2.5
8	Brandon	3,825	4,813	12.2	17.0	6.6	12.4	3.2	4.6	2.4
9	Brantford CA	15,065	13,934	18.8	20.2	7.0	11.3	7.2	8.9	4.5
10	Brockville	2,440	2,582	12.4	14.6	3.8	5.6	6.0	8.9	2.6
11	Calgary CMA	82,595	68,952	20.5	24.7	5.8	11.1	8.1	13.7	6.6
12	Campbellton CA	275	263	2.2	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8
13	Charlottetown CA	1,070	799	4.2	3.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.3
14	Chatham	5,735	5,255	16.2	17.6	5.7	8.5	7.0	9.1	3.6
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	1,820	1,826	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6
16	Chilliwack CA	7,220	7,197	21.7	26.8	10.5	15.4	8.0	11.4	3.2
17	Cobourg CA	2,360	2,131	13.0	13.6	4.7	6.8	5.4	6.8	2.9
18	Corner Brook	655	537	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.9
19	Cornwall	3,005	3,116	6.4	7.1	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.9	1.3
20	Courtenay CA	2,545	1,888	15.6	18.6	6.1	11.3	5.6	7.3	3.9
21	Cowansville	520	467	4.4	5.7	1.9	3.4	1.1	2.3	1.4
22	Cranbrook	1,860	1,655	15.5	20.7	6.3	11.4	5.8	9.4	3.5
23	Dawson Creek	1,505	1,704	12.7	15.5	5.2	8.0	4.7	7.6	2.8
24	Dolbeau CA	85	111	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
25	Drummondville CA	985	1,069	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.6
26	Edmonton CMA	90,920	82,860	18.3	23.0	5.7	10.3	7.6	12.8	5.0
27	Edmundston	395	385	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
28	Flin Flon CA	1,230	1,603	11.0	12.5	6.6	8.6	2.7	3.8	1.5
29	Fredericton CA	2,790	2,011	7.4	7.0	2.2	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.8
30	Gaspé	70	150	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
31	Granby CA	1,275	1,218	3.2	3.5	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.1
32	Grand Falls CA	320	200	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
33	Grande Prairie	1,755	1,589	13.4	18.7	7.0	10.6	3.7	8.1	2.8
34	Guelph CA	13,355	10,239	21.3	22.2	4.8	8.4	9.5	13.7	6.9
35	Haileybury CA	700	982	5.3	8.5	2.7	5.3	1.9	3.3	0.5
36	Halifax CMA	16,105	13,204	7.2	6.8	1.8	2.9	2.6	3.9	2.8
37	Hamilton CMA	132,940	112,198	26.7	28.0	6.6	11.4	12.2	16.6	7.9
38	Hawkesbury CA	275	210	2.5	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.2
39	Joliette CA	515	482	1.7	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5
40	Kamloops CA	6,690	4,452	15.3	19.4	5.2	11.5	5.5	7.9	4.6
41	Kapuskasing	920	1,200	7.2	10.6	2.8	5.2	3.4	5.4	1.0
42	Kelowna CA	7,940	5,384	21.5	27.1	11.4	19.4	6.9	7.8	3.2
43	Kenora CA	1,745	2,265	13.4	17.3	8.1	12.3	3.7	5.0	1.5
44	Kentville CA	575	573	5.0	5.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.8	0.8
45	Kingston CA	13,815	11,274	16.1	15.4	3.5	5.8	6.8	9.6	5.9
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	2,155	3,310	14.1	19.0	8.3	10.5	4.1	8.4	1.6
47	Kitchener CMA	49,400	31,617	21.8	20.4	4.0	7.1	9.0	13.3	8.8
48	Kitimat	3,885	3,340	32.6	40.6	1.4	2.9	17.2	37.8	14.0
49	Labrador City CA	900	65	8.2	12.1	0.5	1.5	2.7	10.6	4.7
50	Lachute CA	460	564	3.0	3.5	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.3
51	La Tuque	230	263	1.7	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2
52	Leamington	3,495	2,684	33.5	28.9	9.0	10.8	11.7	18.1	12.8
53	Lethbridge	9,530	9,730	23.1	27.2	10.7	15.7	8.9	11.6	3.6
54	Lincoln	3,410	3,163	23.9	27.7	7.4	11.4	12.6	16.3	3.9
55	Lindsay	1,325	1,175	10.4	10.3	3.4	5.3	4.0	5.0	2.9
56	London CMA	57,270	45,819	20.0	20.2	4.8	8.3	8.6	11.9	6.5
57	Magog CA	305	438	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.8	0.2

Table A6.1 Immigrants to Canada, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Number of immigrants		Percentage immigrants		Immigrants by period of arrival in Canada as a percentage of total population				
						Arrived before 1946		Arrived 1946-60	Arrived 1946-61*	Arrived 1961-71†
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971 census	1961 census	1971 census	1961 census	1971 census
58	Matane	85	119	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
59	Medicine Hat CA	5,620	6,799	19.5	25.5	12.1	16.8	5.7	8.7	1.7
60	Midland CA	2,350	1,924	10.0	9.7	3.2	5.0	4.6	4.7	2.1
61	Moncton CA	2,730	2,589	3.8	4.2	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.0
62	Montmagny	55	78	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
63	Montréal CMA	405,680	326,165	14.8	14.7	2.7	4.9	6.0	9.8	6.0
64	Moose Jaw	4,785	6,112	15.0	17.7	10.3	13.5	3.1	4.2	1.7
65	Nanaimo CA	6,945	6,072	17.9	22.7	8.7	15.9	5.8	6.8	3.4
66	Newcastle CA	915	697	4.6	3.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.5
67	New Glasgow CA	1,040	975	4.5	4.4	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.2
68	New Hamburg CA	1,155	893	11.6	11.3	1.7	2.5	6.4	8.8	3.2
69	North Battleford CA	2,155	3,023	14.0	20.5	10.0	16.6	3.0	3.9	1.2
70	North Bay	4,720	4,438	9.6	10.9	2.9	4.9	4.0	6.0	2.6
71	Orillia	2,925	2,417	12.1	11.0	3.2	4.6	5.4	6.4	3.6
72	Oromocto	1,070	1,200	9.2	9.9	1.0	1.7	3.4	8.1	5.0
73	Oshawa CA	23,895	19,135	19.9	22.2	4.3	8.4	9.9	13.9	5.6
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	75,325	53,842	12.5	11.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	7.7	4.7
75	Owen Sound	1,355	1,445	7.4	8.2	2.9	4.6	2.8	3.6	1.7
76	Pembroke CA	1,185	1,305	5.8	6.6	1.5	2.1	2.8	4.4	1.7
77	Penticton	3,930	3,229	21.7	23.3	12.3	16.3	6.0	7.0	3.3
78	Petawawa CA	1,480	1,524	10.3	11.0	0.7	2.2	4.8	8.8	5.0
79	Peterborough CA	7,105	7,108	11.2	12.6	4.1	6.4	4.7	6.2	2.4
80	Portage la Prairie	1,495	1,526	11.5	12.3	5.9	7.9	3.2	4.4	2.4
81	Port Alberni CA	5,110	5,066	19.3	24.4	5.1	10.4	9.9	14.0	4.2
82	Powell River	3,080	2,919	22.4	27.2	7.9	13.9	8.6	13.3	6.0
83	Prince Albert	3,145	3,661	11.1	15.1	7.5	11.7	2.1	3.5	1.4
84	Prince George CA	7,305	3,777	14.8	18.3	3.2	7.5	6.5	10.8	5.1
85	Prince Rupert CA	3,435	3,294	20.3	25.6	4.8	11.1	8.0	14.5	7.8
86	Québec CMA	10,750	7,947	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1
87	Red Deer	3,705	3,440	13.5	17.5	6.2	9.4	4.7	8.1	2.5
88	Regina CMA	18,445	19,712	13.1	17.3	6.5	10.5	4.1	6.9	2.6
89	Rimouski CA	235	222	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
90	Rivière-du-Loup	120	103	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
91	Rouyn CA	1,325	2,202	4.6	7.3	1.6	2.7	2.0	4.6	1.1
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	69,560	65,997	22.9	25.6	7.4	11.8	10.4	13.8	5.2
93	St-Georges CA	95	93	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	920	906	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.4
95	St-Jean CA	1,865	2,146	4.0	5.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.4
96	St-Jérôme CA	630	424	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
97	St. John's CMA	3,900	2,427	3.0	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.5
98	Ste-Scholastique	210	136	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
99	Saint John CMA	5,175	5,500	4.9	5.6	2.1	3.2	1.4	2.4	1.4
100	Sarnia CA	13,040	11,500	16.6	16.8	3.8	6.1	7.9	10.7	5.0
101	Saskatoon CMA	17,595	17,197	13.9	18.0	7.1	12.0	3.5	6.0	3.3
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	14,510	13,666	17.8	20.8	4.2	6.9	9.2	13.8	4.3
103	Sept-Îles	1,005	871	4.1	5.7	0.3	0.6	1.8	5.1	1.9
104	Shawinigan CA	770	1,067	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
105	Sherbrooke CA	3,325	2,882	3.9	4.1	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.6
106	Simcoe	1,665	1,587	15.4	16.2	7.6	10.1	5.8	6.0	2.1
107	Smiths Falls CA	975	998	6.8	7.0	2.5	3.8	2.9	3.2	1.8
108	Sorel CA	855	612	2.5	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
109	Stratford	3,655	3,177	14.9	15.3	4.7	7.8	5.6	7.5	4.6
110	Sudbury CMA	19,330	19,708	12.4	15.5	3.1	5.6	6.0	9.9	3.3
111	Summerside CA	625	500	4.4	4.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.7	1.8
112	Swift Current	1,990	2,085	12.8	17.1	9.2	13.0	2.2	4.1	1.3
113	Sydney CA	3,370	4,364	3.7	4.6	2.3	3.4	0.7	1.2	0.8
114	Sydney Mines CA	890	1,157	2.6	3.4	1.3	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.6

Table A6.1 Immigrants to Canada, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Number of immigrants		Percentage immigrants		Immigrants by period of arrival in Canada as a percentage of total population				
						Arrived before 1946		Arrived 1946-60	Arrived 1946-61*	Arrived 1961-71†
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971 census	1961 census	1971 census	1961 census	1971 census
115	Terrace CA	2,400	1,495	17.0	22.0	3.9	9.7	7.5	12.3	5.8
116	Thetford Mines CA	395	444	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.5
117	Thompson	2,560	940	13.4	27.5	0.5	2.4	3.9	25.1	8.9
118	Thunder Bay CMA	23,635	26,107	21.1	25.6	8.5	13.3	8.9	12.3	3.7
119	Timmins CA	5,225	8,302	12.6	19.7	5.9	9.4	4.8	10.3	1.9
120	Toronto CMA	893,315	627,685	34.0	32.7	5.8	10.9	14.3	21.8	13.9
121	Trail CA	3,465	4,341	20.1	23.5	10.2	14.9	6.8	8.6	3.2
122	Trenton CA	3,655	3,394	12.8	12.8	2.7	3.8	6.0	9.0	4.0
123	Trois-Rivières CA	1,850	1,660	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
124	Truro CA	955	934	3.8	4.3	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.0
125	Val-d'Or CA	825	1,374	4.3	7.9	1.3	2.9	2.3	5.0	0.9
126	Valleyfield CA	710	855	1.9	2.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.6
127	Vancouver CMA	286,485	236,185	26.5	28.6	8.9	16.2	9.4	12.4	8.1
128	Vernon	2,975	2,771	22.4	27.0	13.8	19.7	5.8	7.3	2.9
129	Victoria CMA	48,370	45,264	24.7	29.1	12.0	19.3	8.2	9.7	4.5
130	Victoriaville CA	415	352	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
131	Wallaceburg	1,595	1,708	15.1	17.2	5.7	9.2	5.8	8.0	3.6
132	Whitehorse	1,410	1,361	12.6	16.4	2.9	6.1	5.7	10.4	4.0
133	Williams Lake CA	1,730	889	14.7	14.9	3.3	6.3	5.1	8.6	6.6
134	Windsor CMA	55,635	47,864	21.5	22.0	7.1	11.6	7.8	10.4	6.6
135	Winnipeg CMA	107,425	113,129	19.9	23.7	7.9	13.3	6.8	10.4	5.1
136	Woodstock	4,590	4,097	17.5	19.3	5.3	8.7	7.6	10.7	4.5
137	Yorkton	1,740	1,638	12.9	16.4	9.7	13.5	2.3	2.9	1.0

* Includes the first five months only of 1961.

† Includes the first five months only of 1971.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Birthplace*, Bulletin 1.3-6, Cat. No. 92-727 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Citizenship and Immigration*, Bulletin 1.3-7, Cat. No. 92-728 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Citizenship and Immigration*, Bulletin 1.2-8, Cat. No. 92-548 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963); 1971 census summary tapes; 1961 census microfilm tabulations.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area**CA:** Census Agglomeration**Important Note:** All 1961 data have been retabulated for 1971 urban area definitions.

Table A6.2 Recent immigrants to Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver Census Metropolitan Areas

Characteristic of immigrants arriving in Canada, 1961-1971	Immigrants with specified characteristic as a percent of all immigrants resident in designated location, 1971 [column %]				Immigrants with specified characteristics as a percent of all immigrants with that characteristic in Canada, 1971 [row %]				
	Toronto	Montréal	Vancouver	Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver	Toronto	Montréal	Vancouver	Other	Canada (number)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.6	15.7	8.3	41.4	1,055,590
Age groups									
0-4	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.6	26.2	11.2	7.2	55.4	50,015
5-14	16.4	15.8	18.4	16.5	29.7	12.9	8.0	49.4	201,870
15-24	20.7	19.2	18.9	20.1	37.9	15.9	8.3	37.9	199,675
25-34	32.8	31.8	32.1	32.4	36.5	16.0	8.6	38.9	328,095
35-44	14.8	15.8	14.5	15.0	35.1	17.0	8.3	39.6	153,980
45-64	9.3	10.9	9.2	9.7	35.7	19.0	8.5	36.8	95,300
65+	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	32.8	18.9	9.0	39.3	26,645
Birthplace									
United Kingdom	19.8	7.7	25.2	17.3	33.6	5.9	10.3	50.2	215,145
United States	4.7	5.4	11.4	5.8	16.7	8.8	9.8	64.7	101,980
Germany	2.7	2.1	5.1	2.9	19.8	7.1	8.9	64.2	49,895
Italy	19.7	20.4	5.3	17.9	47.5	22.2	3.1	27.2	151,760
Netherlands	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.9	18.3	4.5	10.3	66.9	16,375
Poland	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.6	36.0	13.8	3.0	47.2	18,460
Other countries	50.5	62.4	50.5	53.7	36.7	20.6	8.8	33.9	501,985
Ethnic group									
British Isles	27.8	14.1	35.5	25.2	31.4	7.2	9.6	51.8	322,865
French	0.6	11.6	1.3	3.6	5.5	45.6	2.8	46.1	41,930
German	3.7	2.8	8.1	4.1	21.4	7.5	11.4	59.7	62,575
Italian	20.2	21.1	5.9	18.4	46.8	22.2	3.3	27.7	157,635
Netherlands	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.2	17.6	4.8	11.4	66.2	21,550
Polish	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.4	32.6	11.7	3.6	52.1	18,645
Scandinavian	0.6	0.5	2.3	0.9	18.2	6.6	15.6	59.6	13,020
Asian	10.8	11.9	25.5	13.2	30.7	15.4	17.5	36.4	127,965
Other	33.6	36.0	17.7	32.0	42.5	20.6	5.4	31.5	289,405

Table A6.2 Recent immigrants to Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver Census Metropolitan Areas (*Concluded*)

Characteristic of immigrants arriving in Canada, 1961-1971	Immigrants with specified characteristic as a percent of all immigrants resident in designated location, 1971 [column %]				Immigrants with specified characteristics as a percent of all immigrants with that characteristic in Canada, 1971 [row %]			
	Toronto	Montréal	Vancouver	Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver	Toronto	Montréal	Vancouver	Other
				Canada				Canada (number)
Religious denomination								
Anglican	11.2	6.3	13.8	10.3	11.7	8.5	9.8	48.5
Baptist	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	7.4	8.2	49.1
Greek Orthodox	8.3	13.1	2.4	8.7	6.5	31.4	3.0	21.7
Jewish	2.5	6.9	1.3	3.5	2.3	45.9	4.4	12.8
Lutheran	2.6	1.8	5.5	2.8	3.7	7.5	12.3	55.3
Presbyterian	6.0	2.4	5.6	5.0	5.5	6.7	8.4	47.6
Roman Catholic	48.8	53.4	28.3	47.1	43.8	19.1	5.4	37.0
United Church	3.0	2.0	5.1	3.0	4.4	7.1	9.6	59.7
Other	8.9	7.3	15.6	9.4	11.1	10.3	11.7	50.1
No religion	6.5	5.9	20.4	8.3	8.8	10.6	19.3	44.4
Total number of immigrants arriving 1961-1971	365,320	165,340	87,610	618,270	1,055,590	165,340	87,610	437,320
								1,055,590

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, 1971 *Census of Canada. Population: Characteristics of Persons Born Outside Canada*, Bulletin 1.4-12, Cat. No. 92-740 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); special 1971 census tabulations.

Table A6.3 Birthplace of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971

No.	Urban area	Same province %	Different province %	United Kingdom %	Other Europe %	United States %	Asia %	Other %
1	Alma	97.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
2	Arnprior CA	82.7	10.1	2.4	3.4	1.0	0.2	0.2
3	Asbestos CA	96.8	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
4	Baie-Comeau CA	95.0	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
5	Barrie CA	76.3	9.7	6.9	5.5	0.9	0.3	0.4
6	Bathurst	84.8	13.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0
7	Belleville	79.1	10.2	5.4	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.3
8	Brandon	70.8	16.9	5.3	4.9	1.2	0.5	0.3
9	Brantford CA	72.8	8.4	8.1	8.8	1.2	0.3	0.4
10	Brockville	78.2	9.5	5.6	4.4	1.4	0.6	0.4
11	Calgary CMA	50.2	29.3	6.1	9.4	3.0	1.1	0.9
12	Campbellton CA	82.9	14.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1
13	Charlottetown CA	81.4	14.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.2
14	Chatham	78.5	5.3	4.8	9.3	1.3	0.5	0.3
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	96.1	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
16	Chilliwack CA	43.7	34.6	5.8	12.8	2.1	0.1	0.7
17	Cobourg CA	78.1	8.9	7.4	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
18	Corner Brook	93.6	3.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
19	Cornwall	81.5	12.1	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
20	Courtenay CA	39.8	44.6	7.4	5.7	1.7	0.5	0.4
21	Cowansville	93.2	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.2
22	Cranbrook	52.1	32.3	4.4	8.0	2.1	0.6	0.3
23	Dawson Creek	42.6	44.8	2.5	6.1	3.3	0.6	0.2
24	Dolbeau CA	98.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
25	Drummondville CA	96.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
26	Edmonton CMA	60.7	20.9	4.4	10.2	1.9	1.1	0.7
27	Edmundston	84.8	12.0	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.0
28	Flin Flon CA	56.2	33.1	3.2	5.0	1.6	0.6	0.2
29	Fredericton CA	77.3	15.3	2.8	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.5
30	Gaspé	98.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	Granby CA	95.0	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
32	Grand Falls CA	94.5	3.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
33	Grande Prairie	66.5	20.0	3.0	6.3	2.7	0.9	0.4
34	Guelph CA	71.3	7.4	7.8	10.5	1.4	0.7	0.8
35	Haileybury CA	79.4	15.5	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.0
36	Halifax CMA	74.0	18.8	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.4
37	Hamilton CMA	64.2	9.1	9.6	14.4	1.1	0.7	0.8
38	Hawkesbury CA	80.9	16.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0
39	Joliette CA	96.9	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
40	Kamloops CA	52.1	32.5	4.5	6.4	1.9	2.0	0.6
41	Kapuskasing	74.2	18.7	1.4	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.1
42	Kelowna CA	36.2	42.3	6.7	10.3	3.6	0.6	0.4
43	Kenora CA	64.1	22.8	4.4	7.1	1.1	0.4	0.2
44	Kentville CA	87.0	8.4	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
45	Kingston CA	71.1	12.9	6.4	6.4	1.6	0.8	0.9
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	70.5	15.3	3.6	8.4	1.3	0.6	0.3
47	Kitchener CMA	68.7	9.5	5.7	13.0	1.2	0.7	1.1
48	Kitimat	40.9	26.6	6.0	22.8	1.0	1.1	1.6
49	Labrador City CA	73.2	19.0	3.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.7
50	Lachute CA	87.7	9.6	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
51	La Tuque	96.1	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1
52	Leamington	62.8	3.7	3.9	22.8	1.8	4.2	0.8
53	Lethbridge	58.4	18.5	5.3	11.9	4.0	1.4	0.5
54	Lincoln	66.9	9.2	5.2	16.0	1.3	0.5	0.9
55	Lindsay	84.6	5.0	5.1	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.2
56	London CMA	71.4	8.6	7.9	9.2	1.5	0.7	0.7
57	Magog CA	97.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
58	Matane	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
59	Medicine Hat CA	53.8	26.6	4.4	10.1	4.2	0.6	0.3
60	Midland CA	86.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
61	Moncton CA	78.2	18.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1
62	Montmagny	99.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
63	Montréal CMA	79.5	5.7	2.1	9.3	1.0	0.8	1.6

Table A6.3 Birthplace of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Same province %	Different province %	United Kingdom %	Other Europe %	United States %	Asia %	Other %
64	Moose Jaw	68.5	16.4	6.3	4.2	3.1	1.2	0.2
65	Nanaimo CA	55.4	26.7	8.4	5.7	2.1	1.1	0.6
66	Newcastle CA	77.7	18.0	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
67	New Glasgow CA	85.8	10.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.0
68	New Hamburg CA	86.2	2.9	2.2	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.2
69	North Battleford CA	76.1	9.3	4.2	7.3	2.1	0.7	0.3
70	North Bay	76.5	13.9	3.3	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.9
71	Orillia	82.0	5.9	5.6	4.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
72	Oromocto	32.0	58.7	2.3	6.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
73	Oshawa CA	70.0	10.1	7.3	10.7	0.8	0.4	0.8
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	65.2	22.3	4.2	5.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
75	Owen Sound	88.5	4.1	4.2	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
76	Pembroke CA	80.5	13.3	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
77	Penticton	40.2	38.2	8.3	8.8	3.5	0.4	0.6
78	Petawawa CA	56.6	32.7	3.0	6.5	0.5	0.2	0.5
79	Peterborough CA	82.5	6.3	6.5	3.3	0.9	0.2	0.2
80	Portage la Prairie	72.2	16.3	4.9	5.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
81	Port Alberni CA	53.5	27.2	4.3	10.0	1.6	2.7	0.7
82	Powell River	52.1	25.5	9.8	9.5	1.8	0.3	0.9
83	Prince Albert	77.1	11.8	3.3	5.1	1.9	0.6	0.2
84	Prince George CA	49.6	35.6	3.3	7.9	2.3	0.8	0.6
85	Prince Rupert CA	56.7	22.5	4.9	11.2	1.4	2.2	1.1
86	Québec CMA	95.7	2.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
87	Red Deer	63.5	23.1	4.6	5.0	2.5	0.9	0.4
88	Regina CMA	74.0	12.9	3.7	6.5	1.8	0.8	0.4
89	Rimouski CA	97.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
90	Rivière-du-Loup	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
91	Rouyn CA	88.2	7.1	0.5	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.1
92	St. Catharines- Niagara CMA	67.0	10.0	6.6	13.2	2.3	0.4	0.5
93	St-Georges CA	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	96.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.1
95	St-Jean CA	92.5	3.6	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
96	St-Jérôme CA	96.8	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
97	St. John's CMA	93.2	3.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1
98	Ste-Scholastique	97.1	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2
99	Saint John CMA	82.8	12.4	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2
100	Sarnia CA	73.7	9.6	6.2	7.6	1.9	0.4	0.5
101	Saskatoon CMA	71.9	14.2	4.3	6.0	2.4	0.8	0.5
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	75.5	6.7	3.2	12.4	1.6	0.3	0.2
103	Sept-Îles	87.5	8.4	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
104	Shawinigan CA	97.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0
105	Sherbrooke CA	94.1	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.3
106	Simcoe	78.5	6.1	6.6	6.1	2.1	0.4	0.3
107	Smiths Falls CA	85.5	7.1	3.2	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.3
108	Sorel CA	95.9	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
109	Stratford	79.5	5.6	6.6	6.3	1.2	0.5	0.3
110	Sudbury CMA	74.1	13.5	2.2	8.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
111	Summerside CA	68.2	27.2	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
112	Swift Current	72.6	14.7	3.5	4.6	4.0	0.3	0.3
113	Sydney CA	88.9	7.4	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.2
114	Sydney Mines CA	88.0	9.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
115	Terrace CA	53.2	29.5	3.2	10.0	2.3	1.4	0.5
116	Thetford Mines CA	97.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1
117	Thompson	45.8	40.8	3.2	8.0	0.4	1.0	0.7
118	Thunder Bay CMA	66.4	12.6	4.1	15.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
119	Timmins CA	70.4	17.0	2.6	8.6	0.7	0.5	0.2
120	Toronto CMA	55.8	10.2	9.6	18.6	1.4	1.8	2.7
121	Trail CA	55.0	24.7	7.7	9.8	1.9	0.6	0.5
122	Trenton CA	65.1	22.1	5.5	6.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
123	Trois-Rivières CA	96.8	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
124	Truro CA	83.9	12.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2
125	Val-d'Or CA	87.3	8.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
126	Valleyfield CA	93.5	4.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1

Table A6.3 Birthplace of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Same province %	Different province %	United Kingdom %	Other Europe %	United States %	Asia %	Other %
127	Vancouver CMA	46.1	27.5	9.7	9.8	2.4	2.8	1.7
128	Vernon	42.7	34.9	6.9	11.1	2.7	0.9	0.9
129	Victoria CMA	45.6	29.7	14.4	5.4	2.4	1.6	0.9
130	Victoriaville CA	97.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1
131	Wallaceburg	79.9	5.0	3.4	9.7	1.5	0.2	0.3
132	Whitehorse	25.8	61.7	4.1	5.3	2.0	0.4	0.7
133	Williams Lake CA	58.4	26.5	2.7	4.7	4.2	2.9	0.6
134	Windsor CMA	71.2	7.3	5.3	12.5	2.3	0.8	0.5
135	Winnipeg CMA	65.6	14.5	5.5	11.5	1.3	0.7	0.9
136	Woodstock	74.7	7.8	6.9	8.9	1.0	0.3	0.3
137	Yorkton	74.6	12.5	3.0	7.9	1.5	0.4	0.1

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Birthplace*, Bulletin 1.3-6, Cat. No. 92-727 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); 1971 census summary tapes.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area

CA: Census Agglomeration

Table A6.4 Mother tongue of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971

No.	Urban area	English %	French* %	German %	Italian %	Ukrainian† %	Other %
1	Alma	2.2	97.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
2	Arnprior CA	91.0	4.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	2.2
3	Asbestos CA	9.5	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
4	Baie-Comeau CA	3.5	95.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
5	Barrie CA	92.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	3.3
6	Bathurst	46.9	52.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
7	Belleville	94.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.7
8	Brandon	86.1	1.9	2.3	0.4	4.3	5.1
9	Brantford CA	87.5	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.2	6.6
10	Brockville	92.7	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.8
11	Calgary CMA	84.0	1.3	4.4	1.6	1.4	7.2
12	Campbellton CA	45.2	54.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
13	Charlottetown CA	96.9	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
14	Chatham	86.2	3.2	0.8	1.7	0.7	7.5
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	3.5	96.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
16	Chilliwack CA	79.0	1.5	13.4	0.0	0.8	5.3
17	Cobourg CA	94.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.6
18	Corner Brook	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
19	Cornwall	58.6	38.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.5
20	Courtenay CA	92.8	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.5	2.8
21	Cowansville	18.4	80.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
22	Cranbrook	86.7	1.5	2.5	3.2	0.9	5.3
23	Dawson Creek	85.1	2.7	4.5	0.6	1.3	5.8
24	Dolbeau CA	1.2	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25	Drummondville CA	2.4	97.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
26	Edmonton CMA	76.1	3.7	5.3	1.4	6.3	7.3
27	Edmundston	10.4	89.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
28	Fin Flon CA	82.5	2.8	2.2	0.0	5.1	7.3
29	Fredericton CA	91.9	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.8
30	Gaspé	22.1	77.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
31	Granby CA	6.0	93.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
32	Grand Falls CA	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
33	Grande Prairie	83.2	2.9	4.5	0.3	2.5	6.6
34	Guelph CA	85.2	1.1	1.5	6.4	0.4	5.4
35	Haileybury CA	65.4	31.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.6
36	Halifax CMA	94.3	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.9
37	Hamilton CMA	79.5	1.9	2.3	5.7	1.5	9.1
38	Hawkesbury CA	13.8	85.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
39	Joliette CA	1.4	97.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
40	Kamloops CA	85.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.1	6.2
41	Kapuskasing	36.0	57.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	4.4
42	Kelowna CA	79.8	1.8	10.2	0.9	1.6	5.5
43	Kenora CA	81.0	4.0	2.0	0.7	5.0	7.3
44	Kentville CA	97.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
45	Kingston CA	89.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.6
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	67.8	20.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	8.1
47	Kitchener CMA	80.6	1.8	8.6	0.8	0.6	7.6
48	Kitimat	69.5	1.8	8.5	2.7	0.7	16.8
49	Labrador City CA	87.8	9.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.8
50	Lachute CA	21.0	78.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
51	La Tuque	3.8	95.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
52	Leamington	63.6	2.1	10.9	7.1	0.5	15.7
53	Lethbridge	79.6	0.8	4.3	1.4	2.2	11.7
54	Lincoln	74.9	1.6	8.2	1.8	2.8	10.7
55	Lindsay	95.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.7
56	London CMA	87.8	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.5	7.1
57	Magog CA	8.4	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
58	Matane	0.6	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
59	Medicine Hat CA	75.4	0.8	18.8	0.5	0.6	4.0
60	Midland CA	81.5	13.2	2.8	0.3	0.1	2.0
61	Moncton CA	68.0	30.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7
62	Montmagny	0.5	99.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
63	Montréal CMA	21.7	66.3	0.9	4.8	0.4	5.9

Table A6.4 Mother tongue of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	English %	French* %	German %	Italian %	Ukrainian† %	Other %
64	Moose Jaw	87.2	2.1	3.2	0.2	2.8	4.5
65	Nanaimo CA	89.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	6.0
66	Newcastle CA	89.5	9.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
67	New Glasgow CA	97.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
68	New Hamburg CA	81.4	0.3	14.7	1.1	0.2	2.3
69	North Battleford CA	74.6	5.0	5.0	2.7	6.3	6.5
70	North Bay	77.0	17.4	0.9	2.4	0.3	2.1
71	Orillia	93.3	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.2	3.1
72	Oromocto	94.4	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9
73	Oshawa CA	84.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	6.7
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	56.5	36.6	1.1	1.8	0.3	3.7
75	Owen Sound	97.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.6
76	Pembroke CA	84.0	9.6	4.1	0.2	0.0	2.1
77	Penticton	85.8	1.6	4.7	0.6	1.1	6.3
78	Petawawa CA	92.1	4.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.1
79	Peterborough CA	95.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.0
80	Portage la Prairie	85.5	2.8	2.1	0.0	4.9	4.7
81	Port Alberni CA	79.2	3.9	3.0	1.5	1.0	11.3
82	Powell River	85.0	3.0	1.5	4.5	0.9	5.1
83	Prince Albert	76.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	6.1	7.4
84	Prince George CA	83.8	3.2	4.5	1.2	1.3	6.0
85	Prince Rupert CA	79.7	1.4	2.5	3.5	0.8	12.2
86	Québec CMA	3.8	95.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
87	Red Deer	89.4	1.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	5.1
88	Regina CMA	81.6	1.6	7.9	0.5	2.8	5.6
89	Rimouski CA	0.8	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
90	Rivière-du-Loup	0.9	98.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
91	Rouyn CA	10.1	85.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.5
92	St. Catharines- Niagara CMA	76.4	5.5	3.4	6.1	1.8	6.8
93	St-Georges CA	0.8	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	0.8	98.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
95	St-Jean CA	5.8	92.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0
96	St-Jérôme CA	1.3	98.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
97	St. John's CMA	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
98	Ste-Scholastique	3.6	95.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
99	Saint John CMA	91.7	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
100	Sarnia CA	87.0	3.8	1.0	2.1	0.6	5.5
101	Saskatoon CMA	79.2	2.2	6.5	0.3	6.3	5.5
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	76.7	5.5	1.4	9.5	1.1	5.8
103	Sept-Îles	9.0	88.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.8
104	Shawinigan CA	2.3	97.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
105	Sherbrooke CA	10.5	88.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9
106	Simcoe	91.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.7	5.0
107	Smiths Falls CA	96.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7
108	Sorel CA	2.7	96.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
109	Stratford	92.0	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.2	3.4
110	Sudbury CMA	54.4	31.9	1.2	4.1	1.8	6.7
111	Summerside CA	88.7	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
112	Swift Current	78.9	1.9	11.3	0.0	1.2	6.7
113	Sydney CA	95.4	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.6
114	Sydney Mines CA	94.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1
115	Terrace CA	79.3	4.7	4.3	0.5	0.9	10.3
116	Thetford Mines CA	3.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
117	Thompson	75.3	6.3	2.9	1.0	4.2	10.3

Table A6.4 Mother tongue of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	English %	French* %	German %	Italian %	Ukrainian† %	Other %
118	Thunder Bay CMA	73.8	2.1	1.5	5.1	4.6	12.8
119	Timmins CA	47.2	40.1	0.9	3.8	1.1	6.9
120	Toronto CMA	73.8	1.7	2.6	8.4	1.3	12.1
121	Trail CA	84.3	1.2	1.1	9.1	0.8	3.5
122	Trenton CA	91.9	3.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.7
123	Trois-Rivières CA	2.8	96.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
124	Truro CA	97.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
125	Val-d'Or CA	9.3	86.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.2
126	Valleyfield CA	5.2	94.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
127	Vancouver CMA	81.5	1.7	4.0	1.8	1.0	10.1
128	Vernon	79.9	1.4	7.2	0.3	5.5	5.6
129	Victoria CMA	90.5	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.4	5.8
130	Victoriaville CA	0.6	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
131	Wallaceburg	85.3	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	9.2
132	Whitehorse	86.9	2.8	2.8	0.4	1.0	6.3
133	Williams Lake CA	84.4	2.6	3.3	0.5	1.0	8.2
134	Windsor CMA	73.9	8.9	2.2	5.7	1.3	7.9
135	Winnipeg CMA	70.8	5.7	6.5	1.2	7.0	8.8
136	Woodstock	88.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.5	6.5
137	Yorkton	67.5	0.9	7.0	0.1	19.2	5.3

* Includes Walloon.

† Includes Bukovinian, Galician, and Ruthenian.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Mother Tongue*, Bulletin 1.3-4, Cat. No. 92-725 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); 1971 census summary tapes.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area

CA: Census Agglomeration

Table A6.5 Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971*

No.	Urban area	British		French		German		Italian		Netherlands	
		1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
1	Alma	3.2	2.7	95.0	96.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
2	Arnprior CA	65.9	55.6	16.2	14.3	9.9	9.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1
3	Asbestos CA	9.4	10.9	88.9	87.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
4	Baie-Comeau CA	5.2	6.9	93.3	91.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
5	Barrie CA	79.4	74.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.2	1.5	1.0	3.9	4.4
6	Bathurst	35.5	34.9	61.0	61.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
7	Belleville	80.6	77.4	5.3	5.7	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.3	2.8	4.2
8	Brandon	64.2	67.1	4.4	3.6	6.9	4.4	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.6
9	Brantford CA	71.1	71.1	3.6	3.3	5.0	5.0	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.0
10	Brockville	79.2	76.7	7.5	8.1	3.2	3.0	1.3	0.6	4.3	4.6
11	Calgary CMA	56.0	57.6	4.1	4.0	12.6	11.4	2.4	1.8	3.4	4.0
12	Campbellton CA	37.3	37.7	58.9	58.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6
13	Charlottetown CA	88.2	86.4	7.5	9.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7
14	Chatham	65.6	63.2	9.4	10.2	3.3	3.7	2.1	1.3	6.9	6.6
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	4.3	3.8	93.9	94.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
16	Chilliwack CA	52.1	49.3	3.7	3.4	21.1	19.6	0.5	0.2	8.4	12.3
17	Cobourg CA	84.1	84.6	3.4	4.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.9	3.2	2.8
18	Corner Brook	93.2	91.2	3.2	4.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
19	Cornwall	42.6	36.1	49.4	53.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.3
20	Courtenay CA	70.3	72.5	5.5	4.7	7.1	4.3	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.1
21	Cowansville	17.0	20.3	79.0	75.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
22	Cranbrook	58.3	39.9	4.8	3.2	8.7	6.5	7.2	7.1	1.6	1.5
23	Dawson Creek	53.5	52.7	6.9	8.5	12.4	11.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	3.8
24	Dolbeau CA	2.3	2.2	96.8	97.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Drummondville CA	3.0	3.6	95.2	95.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
26	Edmonton CMA	44.7	45.5	7.2	7.3	12.6	12.5	1.8	1.3	3.4	4.1
27	Edmundston	9.5	9.9	88.4	88.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
28	Flin Flon CA	51.7	51.4	9.0	7.2	7.7	7.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.4
29	Fredericton CA	81.5	83.3	8.1	7.0	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.4
30	Gaspé	25.9	27.8	71.7	69.7	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
31	Granby CA	6.5	6.6	91.1	91.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
32	Grand Falls CA	95.7	95.5	1.6	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
33	Grande Prairie	48.9	50.2	7.1	7.5	13.0	12.3	0.3	0.5	4.2	5.9
34	Guelph CA	67.2	68.0	3.3	2.6	7.1	7.7	10.2	9.3	3.1	3.2
35	Haileybury CA	50.1	49.2	39.3	29.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.6
36	Halifax CMA	77.7	73.2	8.5	9.8	4.9	5.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	3.7
37	Hamilton CMA	61.6	62.1	4.1	3.9	5.4	5.4	8.1	6.4	3.5	3.9
38	Hawkesbury CA	11.7	11.9	84.8	86.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
39	Joliette CA	2.6	1.0	95.2	97.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
40	Kamloops CA	55.9	57.8	5.1	4.9	9.7	7.1	4.5	5.1	2.5	2.9
41	Kapuskasing	24.6	25.4	60.4	57.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4
42	Kelowna CA	52.5	52.4	4.8	3.5	19.4	17.0	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.6
43	Kenora CA	49.9	50.1	10.6	11.4	5.8	3.9	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2
44	Kentville CA	83.6	71.6	4.4	5.4	6.1	5.9	0.0	0.1	3.3	7.1
45	Kingston CA	76.2	74.0	6.6	7.4	3.3	3.4	1.6	1.1	3.1	3.6
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	50.4	48.5	25.3	23.7	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.0	0.9	1.0
47	Kitchener CMA	51.5	43.3	4.3	3.9	26.6	35.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.1
48	Kitimat	45.0	38.4	4.6	4.0	13.3	19.9	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.6
49	Labrador City CA	76.9	51.6	12.5	20.1	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.1
50	Lachute CA	20.4	22.0	77.8	75.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
51	La Tuque	4.7	4.4	91.4	93.4	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
52	Leamington	48.1	53.5	4.7	4.3	14.9	13.4	10.0	5.9	2.7	4.3
53	Lethbridge	48.8	48.4	2.5	2.5	12.2	9.3	2.3	2.5	5.3	5.3
54	Lincoln	49.0	45.2	3.1	2.2	17.1	20.8	3.3	1.9	12.5	11.5
55	Lindsay	84.7	86.1	3.2	4.3	2.9	2.3	1.0	0.7	3.1	3.3
56	London CMA	72.6	73.7	3.4	3.1	5.7	5.5	2.4	1.7	4.0	4.3
57	Magog CA	7.5	9.3	91.6	89.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
58	Matane	4.0	2.5	95.0	96.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
59	Medicine Hat CA	40.6	38.9	2.6	2.6	37.4	34.5	1.1	0.9	2.8	3.1
60	Midland CA	58.7	53.0	28.0	34.5	5.8	3.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5
61	Moncton CA	59.0	56.6	34.7	35.7	2.8	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0
62	Montmagny	0.7	0.6	99.0	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A6.5 Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971* (Continued)

Polish		Scandinavian		Ukrainian		Asian		Other		Index of ethnic diversity†	
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	.096	.071
3.1	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.1	15.1	.528	.638
0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	.201	.218
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	.127	.164
1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.3	9.9	.362	.427
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	.501	.494
0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.6	6.5	.344	.390
4.2	5.8	3.2	2.7	8.8	7.5	0.8	0.6	4.9	5.5	.569	.535
3.6	3.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	2.1	0.6	0.4	6.7	8.7	.483	.481
0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	.363	.401
1.9	2.1	5.0	5.7	3.9	2.9	2.0	1.2	8.8	9.4	.657	.642
0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	.515	.515
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	.216	.244
1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	8.3	10.8	.548	.573
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	.116	.104
1.3	1.2	3.6	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	6.3	8.2	.671	.697
0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.9	.289	.281
0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	.130	.167
0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.8	3.9	.573	.579
1.0	0.8	4.5	4.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	6.4	8.0	.492	.462
0.8	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	.346	.394
1.4	2.6	7.3	6.5	3.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	6.6	29.1	.635	.748
1.5	1.6	9.9	10.5	3.5	3.2	0.9	0.7	8.2	6.8	.676	.685
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	.063	.053
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	.092	.091
3.4	3.8	4.7	5.2	12.6	11.0	2.0	0.9	7.6	8.6	.754	.749
0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	.209	.202
2.3	2.8	9.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	1.7	0.3	7.0	8.5	.696	.698
0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	3.5	3.4	.327	.300
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	.418	.437
0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	.166	.161
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.4	.084	.088
2.9	2.8	9.1	10.2	6.0	3.9	2.0	1.0	6.5	5.5	.720	.708
1.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.2	4.7	5.6	.529	.518
0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	3.2	12.5	.593	.652
0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.6	3.8	5.3	.384	.448
3.0	3.6	0.7	0.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	0.6	9.5	10.3	.599	.593
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	.268	.246
0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	.093	.055
1.4	1.8	4.9	4.8	3.5	3.1	4.2	4.8	8.2	7.7	.661	.645
2.5	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.9	4.4	4.8	.571	.597
1.8	1.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.3	1.5	2.5	7.2	10.5	.677	.684
3.5	4.5	10.6	11.7	10.2	9.9	0.5	0.4	6.8	6.3	.710	.706
0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	8.6	.294	.468
0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	5.6	7.2	.410	.440
3.7	4.5	1.6	1.8	2.7	3.0	1.1	0.6	8.9	10.6	.672	.694
2.8	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.4	8.5	8.6	.655	.679
2.0	2.3	4.5	5.9	2.5	2.8	1.3	0.6	20.1	18.2	.733	.772
0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	5.5	23.6	.390	.637
0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	.354	.377
0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	.161	.126
0.5	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	7.3	3.2	9.2	12.2	.718	.675
2.5	2.9	5.5	6.1	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	12.0	15.6	.724	.726
2.3	3.5	0.7	0.6	4.4	4.5	0.7	0.4	7.0	9.2	.707	.728
0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.5	1.9	.279	.255
1.7	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.5	7.0	7.5	.461	.446
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	.154	.186
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	.096	.065
1.7	2.0	4.3	4.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	6.6	11.0	.690	.720
0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.1	4.3	.572	.596
0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.3	.530	.550
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	.021	.022

Table A6.5 Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971* (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	British		French		German		Italian		Netherlands	
		1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
63	Montréal CMA	16.0	17.6	64.3	65.2	1.4	1.3	5.9	4.6	0.3	0.3
64	Moose Jaw	59.7	59.2	4.7	4.9	11.8	10.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.3
65	Nanaimo CA	66.5	69.8	4.3	3.0	5.6	3.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.9
66	Newcastle CA	74.9	71.9	18.6	21.7	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1
67	New Glasgow CA	87.3	83.6	6.4	6.3	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.5
68	New Hamburg CA	34.1	18.9	3.8	3.6	52.9	68.8	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.7
69	North Battleford CA	44.9	46.1	9.9	11.3	14.2	13.4	0.7	0.3	2.1	2.7
70	North Bay	57.3	55.4	25.6	26.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.6	1.1	1.4
71	Orillia	79.6	79.2	5.2	4.9	3.2	3.4	2.0	1.5	3.4	3.5
72	Oromocto	76.0	73.6	10.1	14.5	4.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	2.8
73	Oshawa CA	68.4	67.9	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.9	1.6	4.2	4.3
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	44.9	43.7	39.6	41.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.3
75	Owen Sound	87.5	84.0	1.7	2.9	5.4	6.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.6
76	Pembroke CA	53.3	40.0	20.9	22.9	18.5	19.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.6
77	Penticton	62.5	65.8	3.9	3.4	10.5	8.3	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.9
78	Petawawa CA	67.7	59.8	12.1	16.5	11.5	11.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	2.2
79	Peterborough CA	84.2	84.2	4.1	4.7	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5
80	Portage la Prairie	60.0	62.6	7.0	8.0	6.2	5.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.7
81	Port Alberni CA	48.2	48.9	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.4	2.8	2.6	5.7	6.2
82	Powell River	62.8	61.4	6.4	4.0	5.1	4.4	7.8	7.7	3.6	4.4
83	Prince Albert	45.7	46.9	13.8	14.7	9.3	7.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.3
84	Prince George CA	52.4	48.6	7.8	8.1	12.1	12.7	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.4
85	Prince Rupert CA	43.8	42.0	4.4	4.0	6.5	6.4	4.9	5.7	1.8	2.5
86	Québec CMA	4.4	4.2	93.3	94.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
87	Red Deer	56.7	56.3	4.5	4.9	11.9	11.1	0.7	0.7	5.2	5.6
88	Regina CMA	46.5	46.9	4.4	4.2	21.8	19.9	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.9
89	Rimouski CA	2.2	1.7	96.8	97.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
90	Rivière-du-Loup	2.0	0.9	96.8	98.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91	Rouyn CA	8.9	10.9	84.5	78.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.1
92	St. Catharines- Niagara CMA	53.9	51.9	8.7	7.9	9.0	9.1	9.8	8.4	3.0	3.9
93	St-Georges CA	1.9	0.9	96.9	98.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	1.8	1.3	96.7	97.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
95	St-Jean CA	5.9	7.2	90.4	88.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3
96	St-Jérôme CA	2.6	1.6	95.5	97.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
97	St. John's CMA	95.8	95.6	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
98	Ste-Scholastique	4.1	2.9	94.7	96.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
99	Saint John CMA	80.3	77.9	12.6	12.9	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.7
100	Sarnia CA	69.7	69.3	8.1	8.3	4.4	4.2	2.7	2.0	4.7	5.0
101	Saskatoon CMA	46.0	48.7	5.1	4.2	17.4	14.7	0.6	0.4	2.8	4.4
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	49.4	48.1	12.8	13.4	3.8	4.0	16.3	15.5	1.2	1.4
103	Sept-Îles	9.3	11.0	86.0	83.3	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.2
104	Shawinigan CA	3.1	3.5	95.5	95.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
105	Sherbrooke CA	10.5	12.9	86.8	84.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1
106	Simcoe	74.9	74.6	3.8	3.2	6.9	9.1	0.3	0.6	3.0	3.2
107	Smiths Falls CA	81.2	80.5	8.9	8.9	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6
108	Sorel CA	3.2	1.8	94.4	97.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
109	Stratford	69.1	69.1	2.6	2.6	17.7	19.9	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.9
110	Sudbury CMA	36.7	33.5	37.4	37.2	3.2	3.7	6.7	6.6	0.8	0.9
111	Summerside CA	71.9	63.5	23.8	31.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.9
112	Swift Current	44.6	45.7	4.0	3.1	25.4	17.2	0.2	0.2	5.2	13.4
113	Sydney CA	82.3	78.0	8.0	10.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.7
114	Sydney Mines CA	83.8	80.5	7.9	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
115	Terrace CA	48.2	46.7	9.3	7.6	9.3	11.1	1.1	1.3	5.8	7.5
116	Thetford Mines CA	3.5	3.5	94.3	95.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0

Table A6.5 Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971* (Continued)

Polish		Scandinavian		Ukrainian		Asian		Other		Index of ethnic diversity†	
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961
0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.5	9.2	8.3	.554	.539
2.3	2.1	6.1	6.7	5.7	5.4	2.1	1.6	5.3	7.3	.617	.625
1.2	1.3	5.7	5.3	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	8.2	9.4	.542	.498
0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.5	.404	.435
0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	5.6	.234	.294
1.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.2	3.4	.601	.487
3.9	4.0	4.5	4.9	10.4	7.9	1.3	1.1	8.0	8.4	.749	.742
0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	4.0	5.0	.601	.617
0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	5.0	.360	.365
0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.1	3.0	.407	.434
3.2	3.9	0.5	0.7	4.1	4.7	0.6	0.3	6.4	8.9	.519	.524
0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.8	4.6	5.4	.638	.633
0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.0	3.0	.231	.288
2.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.7	12.7	.637	.734
1.3	1.0	5.7	5.7	3.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	7.9	9.0	.587	.549
1.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.8	5.9	.512	.597
0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.2	.287	.287
3.7	3.2	2.7	2.5	9.4	10.0	0.6	0.4	8.3	5.2	.614	.585
1.7	1.7	6.6	8.3	2.8	2.5	4.5	3.2	10.3	9.8	.732	.725
1.1	1.1	5.1	6.2	2.5	2.8	0.3	0.4	5.3	7.7	.586	.603
3.7	4.4	7.0	7.8	10.3	9.4	1.1	0.8	7.3	6.3	.742	.733
1.6	2.2	7.4	10.4	3.9	3.4	1.3	1.1	8.3	7.8	.689	.721
1.4	1.1	8.0	12.3	2.9	2.3	4.5	3.9	21.6	19.9	.745	.760
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	.127	.115
2.0	1.5	7.5	8.5	4.0	3.2	1.8	1.2	5.9	7.0	.649	.652
2.7	2.7	3.8	4.0	6.2	5.1	1.5	0.8	10.9	13.8	.719	.719
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	.063	.049
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	.063	.027
1.5	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.9	.278	.368
2.9	3.3	0.6	0.8	3.8	3.6	0.6	0.5	7.5	10.8	.676	.696
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	.060	.040
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	.064	.047
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	.179	.213
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	.086	.057
0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.4	.082	.085
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	.101	.074
0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.3	3.9	.339	.375
1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	6.0	7.2	.499	.504
2.6	2.7	5.7	5.5	11.4	9.5	1.3	0.7	7.3	9.1	.735	.721
2.0	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.7	0.6	0.2	9.3	10.7	.701	.712
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.1	.251	.293
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	.087	.090
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	.235	.269
1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.2	7.4	5.7	.427	.430
1.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	3.1	3.4	.331	.341
0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	.108	.056
1.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	4.1	3.1	.488	.480
1.9	2.4	0.8	1.2	3.6	4.2	0.8	0.4	8.2	9.8	.713	.732
0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.6	.427	.498
1.7	1.5	9.8	10.7	3.2	2.0	1.2	1.8	4.7	4.5	.719	.730
1.7	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.1	4.8	.315	.380
0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	4.6	4.8	.290	.338
1.1	2.4	6.5	8.7	3.2	3.0	1.5	0.6	14.0	11.1	.723	.738
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	.110	.092

Table A6.5 Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971* (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	British		French		German		Italian		Netherlands	
		1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %
117	Thompson	44.8	42.7	11.3	10.3	10.0	9.5	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.8
118	Thunder Bay CMA	44.0	42.7	6.3	6.3	4.0	3.9	9.5	8.0	1.9	1.7
119	Timmins CA	33.1	33.1	44.0	38.8	2.2	2.3	6.5	7.1	0.5	0.7
120	Toronto CMA	56.9	61.4	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.4	10.3	7.4	1.7	2.1
121	Trail CA	56.2	57.9	4.9	3.9	4.8	4.6	16.9	17.2	2.0	1.6
122	Trenton CA	74.5	73.8	8.9	9.0	4.8	3.9	1.1	1.1	3.4	5.8
123	Trois-Rivières CA	3.7	3.2	94.8	95.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
124	Truro CA	88.9	84.8	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	2.8
125	Val-d'Or CA	6.9	5.6	86.0	83.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1
126	Valleyfield CA	6.0	5.5	92.1	92.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
127	Vancouver CMA	58.6	61.9	4.0	3.9	8.3	6.6	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.2
128	Vernon	52.0	53.7	3.9	3.5	14.7	12.8	0.5	1.1	3.1	2.9
129	Victoria CMA	74.9	77.6	3.1	3.0	4.8	3.5	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.1
130	Victoriaville CA	1.3	0.8	97.5	98.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
131	Wallaceburg	59.6	55.3	14.1	17.4	4.0	3.0	1.4	1.0	8.5	9.9
132	Whitehorse	54.4	57.3	7.7	7.7	8.4	7.2	0.8	1.0	3.0	3.0
133	Williams Lake CA	53.9	52.4	8.1	8.4	9.6	9.3	1.3	0.8	2.3	4.0
134	Windsor CMA	48.1	46.2	20.4	22.8	5.2	5.2	7.8	5.7	1.1	1.3
135	Winnipeg CMA	43.0	44.9	8.6	8.4	11.5	10.6	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.1
136	Woodstock	72.6	74.9	3.8	2.2	7.3	7.4	1.8	1.2	4.2	4.6
137	Yorkton	32.9	34.1	2.0	2.4	16.4	16.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.8

Table A6.5 Ethnic origin of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971* (*Concluded*)

Polish		Scandinavian		Ukrainian		Asian		Other		Index of ethnic diversity†	
1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971 %	1961 %	1971	1961
2.7	3.5	4.4	4.7	9.7	6.8	1.2	0.1	12.4	17.3	.749	.761
4.2	4.8	3.9	4.5	9.7	10.2	0.8	0.7	15.7	17.3	.755	.763
2.1	3.3	0.6	0.9	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	7.9	11.0	.686	.722
1.9	3.1	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.1	15.5	13.8	.646	.600
1.5	1.4	4.7	4.6	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	5.6	6.9	.646	.626
0.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	4.3	3.4	.431	.441
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	.099	.085
0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.3	5.7	.206	.275
1.4	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	3.4	.254	.291
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	.148	.137
1.4	1.6	4.8	5.8	2.9	2.3	5.4	3.1	9.0	9.2	.635	.598
2.6	3.4	5.0	4.2	9.6	8.1	2.1	2.3	6.3	7.9	.690	.678
0.9	0.9	3.5	3.7	1.3	1.0	2.7	2.4	5.5	4.9	.431	.391
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	.049	.030
0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	9.9	11.7	.606	.640
1.6	1.5	5.5	4.6	3.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	14.0	14.4	.667	.637
1.5	1.4	6.4	6.4	2.5	2.4	4.2	1.7	10.2	13.2	.678	.687
2.3	2.9	0.5	0.6	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.0	10.4	11.5	.708	.716
4.8	5.2	3.2	3.7	11.9	11.3	1.4	0.7	11.2	10.8	.770	.756
2.6	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	5.4	5.7	.460	.428
5.7	5.4	3.1	4.1	29.9	28.2	0.7	0.8	7.7	7.6	.766	.768

* 1971 urban area definitions are used for 1961 and 1971 data.

† Index of ethnic diversity = $1 - \sum p_i^2$, where p_i = the proportion of an urban area's population in the i^{th} ethnic group. Twelve ethnic groups were used: the first nine shown in this table, plus Russian, Jewish and a residual "other" category. The higher the value of this index, the more ethnically diverse is the population.

Source Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Ethnic Groups*, Bulletin 1.3-2, Cat. No. 92-723 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Specified Ethnic Groups: Census Divisions and Subdivisions*, Bulletin SP-4, Cat. No. 92-774 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); 1971 census summary tapes; Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Ethnic Groups*, Bulletin 1.2-5, Cat. No. 92-545 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Ethnic Groups: Counties and Subdivisions*, Bulletin SP-2, Cat. No. 92-526 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963); 1961 census microfilm tabulations.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area

CA: Census Agglomeration

Important Note: All 1961 data have been retabulated for 1971 urban area definitions.

Table A6.6 Religious denomination of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971

No.	Urban area	Roman Catholic		Principal Protestant*		Principal Fundamentalist†		Greek Orthodox‡		Jewish		Ukrainian Catholic§		Other religion		Index of religious diversity¶	
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	Alma	97.0	98.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	.059	.030
2	Arnprior CA	37.6	34.4	45.8	51.8	10.3	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.9	4.3	.785	.786
3	Asbestos CA	91.1	90.6	7.6	8.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	.167	.177
4	Baie-Comeau CA	96.1	94.9	1.6	4.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	.076	.098
5	Barrie CA	18.4	15.4	66.0	73.3	5.9	5.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	9.1	5.4	.801	.772
6	Bathurst	81.0	79.5	15.4	18.3	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	.332	.352
7	Belleville	23.4	20.3	62.1	69.2	4.9	4.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.3	4.9	.779	.758
8	Brandon	15.7	14.1	64.0	70.4	5.8	4.5	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	4.0	4.1	8.4	4.8	.798	.769
9	Brantford CA	23.5	19.2	53.6	60.9	12.0	13.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	8.8	4.9	.824	.811
10	Brockville	21.5	20.2	64.8	68.5	5.4	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.7	4.9	.795	.780
11	Calgary CMA	22.1	19.4	54.3	64.6	5.6	5.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	15.1	7.8	.817	.796
12	Campbellton CA	76.9	73.1	15.9	20.1	5.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.8	.396	.446
13	Charlottetown CA	46.2	46.8	42.0	42.7	6.7	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.3	.707	.701
14	Chatham	33.1	28.7	46.5	53.9	8.5	7.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	10.2	7.9	.785	.780
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	96.1	97.5	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	.076	.049
16	Chilliwack CA	14.8	11.4	50.0	55.6	15.7	19.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	18.5	12.7	.842	.831
17	Cobourg CA	18.9	18.5	68.6	72.3	4.9	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.9	2.9	.774	.752
18	Corner Brook	33.6	33.4	53.4	53.3	3.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	9.9	.735	.738
19	Cornwall	72.1	71.4	22.2	24.7	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.4	.462	.470
20	Courtenay CA	19.5	14.5	62.4	76.5	2.9	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	14.4	5.7	.784	.722
21	Cowansville	84.0	80.6	13.4	16.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.3	.285	.336
22	Cranbrook	25.9	26.5	55.7	59.7	4.1	4.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	13.2	7.6	.803	.780
23	Dawson Creek	23.5	22.0	52.7	64.4	5.4	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	17.2	8.7	.800	.758
24	Dolbeau CA	97.4	98.4	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	.051	.031
25	Drummondville CA	96.6	97.4	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	.066	.051
26	Edmonton CMA	25.7	24.0	47.2	55.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	0.5	0.7	3.7	3.2	13.8	7.1	.824	.813
27	Edmundston	93.6	94.6	4.3	4.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	.122	.103
28	Flin Flon CA	22.5	20.8	55.6	63.1	5.2	5.2	1.7	2.9	0.1	0.5	3.5	2.9	11.4	4.7	.831	.804
29	Fredericton CA	24.4	20.5	44.2	50.3	21.9	24.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.7	.811	.796
30	Gaspé	86.6	84.8	12.2	14.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	.240	.264
31	Granby CA	93.7	94.2	3.9	4.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	.121	.112
32	Grand Falls CA	38.7	37.5	35.0	35.5	12.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.4	14.4	.760	.765
33	Grande Prairie	23.6	20.8	51.0	61.2	7.2	6.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	15.8	9.4	.816	.810
34	Guelph CA	33.1	31.2	50.0	57.7	4.8	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	10.4	5.3	.801	.792
35	Haileybury CA	50.4	45.2	38.9	44.4	3.6	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.8	4.7	.674	.702
36	Halifax CMA	37.7	37.6	47.2	51.1	8.4	8.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	5.5	1.8	.753	.739
37	Hamilton CMA	30.9	26.9	50.3	58.4	4.9	4.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	10.0	5.9	.809	.808
38	Hawkesbury CA	89.3	90.3	8.3	8.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	.200	.181

Table A6.6 Religious denomination of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Roman Catholic		Principal Protestant*		Principal Fundamentalist†		Greek Orthodox†		Jewish		Ukrainian Catholics§		Other religion		Index of religious diversity¶	
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
39	Joliette CA	96.3	99.0	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	.072	.021
40	Kamloops CA	22.0	21.4	50.9	61.8	5.8	6.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	19.6	8.9	.817	.802
41	Kapuskasing	75.9	72.0	18.8	24.1	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.6	1.0	.409	.457
42	Kelowna CA	22.6	21.7	49.5	57.7	8.1	8.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	18.4	11.3	.822	.806
43	Kenora CA	26.4	23.8	56.3	61.3	5.3	5.0	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.4	4.2	5.4	6.2	2.6	.822	.810
44	Kentville CA	15.2	14.6	35.6	39.7	42.6	42.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.0	.741	.730
45	Kingston CA	28.4	26.7	56.8	64.1	2.9	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	10.6	5.0	.778	.758
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	48.6	46.6	41.5	45.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	5.8	2.9	.694	.703
47	Kitchener CMA	32.6	28.5	48.6	53.3	5.5	8.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	11.5	8.1	.816	.832
48	Kitimat	33.1	31.5	45.9	54.9	4.6	4.5	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	13.5	5.8	.802	.805
49	Labrador City CA	46.8	55.1	42.0	35.9	4.2	3.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.8	5.0	.693	.641
50	Lachute CA	80.7	78.0	14.5	18.2	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.5	.339	.377
51	La Tuque	96.4	96.7	2.7	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	.071	.064
52	Leamington	38.0	23.1	37.2	51.6	20.3	22.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.7	2.1	.778	.815
53	Lethbridge	21.8	20.9	47.3	52.7	5.8	5.0	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.9	22.0	17.6	.813	.814
54	Lincoln	16.1	13.4	46.4	50.1	15.6	17.0	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.0	18.4	14.7	.841	.848
55	Lindsay	17.6	19.2	66.2	68.2	8.7	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	3.3	.790	.771
56	London CMA	22.1	18.2	58.1	66.4	7.7	8.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	10.0	5.4	.812	.792
57	Magog CA	92.9	91.8	5.4	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	.136	.155
58	Matane	98.7	99.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	.027	.011
59	Medicine Hat CA	25.2	19.9	55.1	59.2	6.5	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	12.0	12.6	.822	.832
60	Midland CA	45.7	47.1	45.1	46.8	2.9	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.9	3.3	.724	.704
61	Moncton CA	49.1	47.5	28.2	29.1	17.6	20.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.7	2.4	.691	.693
62	Montreal	97.5	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	.048	.001
63	Montréal CMA	77.8	78.4	11.1	13.7	1.1	0.6	2.1	1.4	4.0	4.6	0.5	0.3	3.4	1.0	.388	.376
64	Moose Jaw	20.5	17.6	62.2	68.2	4.5	3.6	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	9.2	6.6	.780	.751
65	Nanaimo CA	14.9	13.5	59.9	74.7	4.9	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	19.5	7.6	.805	.757
66	Newcastle CA	61.0	61.0	30.2	33.5	6.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.9	.583	.576
67	New Glasgow CA	31.0	29.8	59.0	62.0	5.8	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	2.0	.772	.765
68	New Hamburg CA	21.8	17.8	44.7	39.6	21.6	28.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	11.6	13.4	.826	.804
69	North Battleford CA	35.4	31.4	47.2	52.5	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	0.3	0.5	3.7	3.0	6.4	5.8	.780	.795
70	North Bay	49.5	46.4	39.5	46.2	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.8	2.9	.688	.692
71	Orillia	19.1	15.7	61.3	67.2	8.4	8.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	9.8	7.9	.819	.801
72	Oromocto	39.0	36.8	47.4	51.4	10.2	10.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	1.1	.746	.745
73	Oshawa CA	27.0	22.9	53.6	62.2	6.0	5.5	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.7	9.8	5.0	.793	.772
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	58.7	59.5	30.5	34.2	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	7.0	2.4	.617	.603
75	Owen Sound	10.5	10.3	67.4	70.1	9.9	9.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.4	9.4	.785	.767
76	Pembroke CA	48.2	48.0	43.6	42.6	4.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	5.3	.709	.711
77	Penticton	17.4	14.3	56.1	67.3	7.8	6.8	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	16.9	10.4	.824	.781
78	Petawawa CA	38.1	37.9	52.1	53.9	6.4	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	2.5	.767	.765

Table A6.6 Religious denomination of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (Continued)

No.	Urban area	Roman Catholic		Principal Protestant*		Principal Fundamentalist†		Greek Orthodox‡		Jewish		Ukrainian Catholics§		Other religion		Index of religious diversity¶	
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
79	Peterborough CA	26.4	26.1	58.4	62.2	5.5	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.1	5.3	.778	.762
80	Portage la Prairie	21.7	19.3	59.9	63.5	4.6	5.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9	4.7	5.2	7.3	4.3	.795	.796
81	Port Alberni CA	25.8	22.5	46.9	60.4	4.1	3.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	21.7	12.0	.809	.808
82	Powell River	26.1	21.0	48.7	64.7	6.4	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	17.5	9.9	.800	.768
83	Prince Albert	31.3	29.8	50.2	54.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.7	0.2	0.4	2.8	2.6	8.0	5.5	.806	.808
84	Prince George CA	23.7	21.4	49.8	63.4	5.5	5.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	19.1	8.2	.816	.790
85	Prince Rupert CA	20.9	19.8	53.6	64.8	5.0	5.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	18.6	8.3	.824	.822
86	Québec CMA	96.4	97.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	.071	.042
87	Red Deer	17.0	15.4	59.1	66.2	5.4	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	16.7	11.7	.806	.799
88	Regina CMA	30.7	27.7	52.0	59.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.3	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.5	8.8	4.3	.794	.783
89	Rimouski CA	97.8	99.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	.044	.008
90	Rivière-du-Loup	98.4	99.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	.033	.010
91	Rouyn CA	91.8	89.3	4.6	8.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	.157	.199
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	36.7	33.1	46.3	52.3	6.0	6.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	8.3	5.5	.790	.799
93	St-Georges CA	98.3	99.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	.033	.012
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	97.0	99.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	.059	.018
95	St-Jean CA	94.8	93.8	3.2	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	.101	.119
96	St-Jérôme CA	95.5	99.0	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	.088	.020
97	St. John's CMA	47.4	47.9	46.0	47.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	3.4	.671	.662
98	Ste-Scholastique	93.8	97.2	3.8	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	.119	.055
99	Saint John CMA	38.7	36.3	40.1	43.6	15.9	16.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.5	.755	.758
100	Sarnia CA	27.4	24.5	55.5	62.0	6.4	6.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	9.5	6.3	.800	.791
101	Saskatoon CMA	23.1	19.8	51.0	58.6	7.2	8.1	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.8	4.8	4.1	10.8	6.0	.817	.799
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	46.6	43.5	41.4	47.5	3.9	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	6.8	4.1	.718	.730
103	Sept-Îles	93.4	93.4	4.2	5.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	.126	.126
104	Shawinigan CA	96.5	97.2	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	.068	.056
105	Sherbrooke CA	89.4	88.7	7.4	9.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.8	.197	.210
106	Simcoe	15.1	12.1	57.7	61.7	16.9	19.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	9.4	5.6	.820	.814
107	Smiths Falls CA	25.5	23.5	62.1	65.9	4.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	7.2	4.5	.789	.783
108	Sorel CA	95.5	98.8	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	.087	.025
109	Stratford	21.3	18.9	63.9	68.0	5.8	5.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	7.2	.834	.833
110	Sudbury CMA	63.3	62.0	26.5	31.4	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.7	5.0	1.5	.573	.582
111	Summerside CA	50.5	52.1	39.3	39.5	5.3	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	3.2	.677	.660
112	Swift Current	15.8	12.8	56.6	64.4	14.2	13.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	12.1	8.2	.816	.796
113	Sydney CA	63.5	61.3	29.8	32.7	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.0	2.4	.562	.581
114	Sydney Mines CA	57.3	55.9	37.0	38.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.0	.618	.631
115	Terrace CA	23.1	21.1	47.3	56.0	6.0	7.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	21.6	13.7	.812	.821

Table A6.6 Religious denomination of population, urban areas over 10,000, 1961 and 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Roman Catholic		Principal Protestant*		Principal Fundamentalist†		Greek Orthodox‡		Jewish		Ukrainian Catholics§		Other religion		Index of religious diversity¶	
		1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
116	Thetford Mines CA	96.2	97.2	2.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	.074	.055
117	Thompson	34.6	36.5	44.4	50.0	4.6	3.1	3.6	3.7	0.1	0.1	3.5	2.4	9.1	4.2	.792	.764
118	Thunder Bay CMA	34.3	31.6	51.1	55.5	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.4	0.1	0.3	2.7	3.0	6.6	3.0	.797	.806
119	Timmins CA	66.4	63.0	25.3	30.7	2.3	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	4.1	2.0	.532	.567
120	Toronto CMA	32.0	25.7	45.2	57.8	3.9	4.2	3.2	2.3	3.9	4.6	1.0	1.1	10.6	4.3	.814	.813
121	Trail CA	35.4	33.1	50.3	59.3	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	10.9	4.6	.759	.743
122	Trenton CA	24.6	23.6	61.4	65.7	5.6	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.7	4.8	.774	.744
123	Trois-Rivières CA	96.7	97.8	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	.065	.043
124	Truro CA	12.4	10.6	63.7	66.1	16.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.8	.746	.719
125	Val-d'Or CA	90.4	91.7	5.0	4.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.8	.181	.157
126	Valleyfield CA	95.2	96.0	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	.093	.078
127	Vancouver CMA	17.9	16.2	51.4	66.1	5.3	5.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	22.8	9.9	.825	.810
128	Vernon	13.7	12.6	56.5	65.0	7.3	6.2	3.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.7	17.6	10.8	.827	.808
129	Victoria CMA	13.6	12.2	63.5	74.9	4.3	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	17.8	8.5	.797	.757
130	Victoriaville CA	97.2	99.5	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	.056	.010
131	Wallaceburg	40.7	40.3	41.4	41.9	11.6	13.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	18.7	7.0	.821	.802
132	Whitehorse	23.3	25.1	50.3	61.0	6.2	6.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	4.4	.760	.758
133	Williams Lake CA	26.0	29.2	46.3	58.1	6.2	4.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	20.7	7.2	.812	.770
134	Windsor CMA	53.2	49.4	32.3	38.5	4.1	4.3	2.8	2.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	5.7	3.0	.677	.703
135	Winnipeg CMA	25.9	23.7	46.8	53.9	6.2	5.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.1	5.9	5.8	9.2	3.9	.838	.827
136	Woodstock	19.9	14.6	61.0	69.4	8.8	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	9.2	5.8	.806	.783
137	Yorkton	18.0	14.8	47.4	51.5	3.3	4.5	7.7	9.3	0.3	0.4	14.5	14.2	8.7	5.3	.849	.845

• Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Church. United Church includes Congregationalists and Methodists in 1961.

† Baptist, Mennonite (including Hutterite) and Pentecostal.

‡ Includes those Churches which observe the Greek Orthodox rite, such as Russian Orthodox, Ukrainian Orthodox and Syrian Orthodox.

§ Includes "Other Greek Catholic."

|| Includes those with no religion.

¶ Index of religious diversity = $1 - \sum p_i^2$, where p_i = the proportion of an urban area's population of the i^{th} religious denomination. Twelve denominations were used: Anglican, Baptist, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Lutheran, Mennonite (including Hutterite), Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic, United Church and a residual "other" category (including "no religion"). The higher the value of this index, the more religiously diverse is the population.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Religious Denominations*, Bulletin 1.3-3, Cat. No. 92-724 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973); Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974); 1971 census summary tapes.

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Religious Denominations*, Bulletin 1.2-6, Cat. No. 92-546 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962); Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Population: Religious Denominations: Counties and Subdivisions*, Bulletin SP-3, Cat. No. 92-527 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963); 1961 census microfilm tabulations.

CMA: Census Metropolitan Area

CA: Census Agglomeration

Important Note: All 1961 data have been retabulated for 1971 urban area definitions.

Notes

¹ John Porter, *The Vertical Mosaic* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965); Wallace Clement, *The Canadian Corporate Elite* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1975).

² Strictly speaking, the immigrant and foreign-born population are not identical since the small number of Canadian-born who leave Canada and subsequently return as immigrants are not included in the foreign-born total. Unless specifically stated otherwise, however, the terms "immigrant" and "foreign-born" are used interchangeably and exclude Canadian-born returning immigrants.

³ Quoted in Canada, Department of Manpower and Immigration, *The Immigration Program*, Volume 2 of the "Green Paper" on Immigration (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974), p. 10.

⁴ Nineteen thirty-six boundaries were used in the 1941 census.

⁵ This problem is dealt with at greater length in the *Seventh Census of Canada, 1931: Summary*, Volume I (Ottawa, King's Printer, 1936), pp. 214-215.

⁶ Most of the Asian-born in Leamington are from the Middle East, especially Lebanon, whereas the Chinese, Indians and Pakistanis are the major Asian groups in most Canadian cities.

⁷ It is quite possible that other countries not shown in any of the pies may also account for more than 3 percent of the immigrants arriving in a particular period in a particular region. The selection of countries shown in Figure 6.4 is limited by the data available in the source bulletin.

⁸ Hindu was formerly considered to be a racial origin.

⁹ The Jewish total by religion would still not equal the Jewish ethnic total because of persons of Jewish descent who claimed a Jewish ethnic origin and a non-Jewish religion (or no religion).

¹⁰ Department of Manpower and Immigration data provide information on the country of last permanent residence and country of citizenship instead.

¹¹ The figure for Newfoundland in 1961 is much higher than expected. The reason is that in Labrador City, which was little more than an encampment in 1961, many of the people were of "not stated" ethnic origin included in the "other" category, giving Labrador City an index of .637. Even in 1971, however, Labrador City was much more diverse than other Newfoundland cities.

¹² The index of ethnic diversity for Canada increased from .705 in 1961 to .708. The comparable figures for urban Canada are .703 in 1961 and .713 in 1971; and for non-urban Canada, .706 in 1961 and .693 in 1971. The values derived by calculating the index for urban Canada as a whole are not to be confused with the average indexes for the 137 urban areas, shown in Table 6.7.

¹³ In 1968 the United Church also absorbed the much smaller Evangelical United Brethren Church, which accounted for 0.1 percent of the population of Canada in 1961.

¹⁴ The addition of Newfoundland in 1949 increased the Salvation Army percentage to 0.5 percent in 1951, compared to 0.3 percent for Canada excluding Newfoundland in 1951, and also increased the percentage Pentecostal by 0.1 percent.

¹⁵ The religious diversity index for Canada as a whole also increased almost imperceptibly from .727 in 1961 to .731 in 1971. The index for urban Canada as a whole was .727 in both years, while non-urban Canada's index increased from .723 to .734.

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7 Housing and household characteristics

Frederick I. Hill

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/		Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
													Non-	urban				
Housing characteristics						x	x	x	x									7.1
Housing characteristics								x	x		x	x	x					7.2
Housing characteristics								x								x		A7.1
Housing-income index								x	x		x	x	x					7.3

Few issues in the Canadian political scene are of more immediate concern than housing. In nearly every election campaign, whether federal, provincial or municipal, the problems associated with providing decent housing for all Canadians must be addressed by all political parties and candidates. The manner in which Canadians are housed, however, and the problems which people encounter in finding a suitable place to live vary from city to city.

City differences in dwelling characteristics are related to many of the other attributes of Canadian cities included in this handbook. As noted in Chapter 5, the age structure of a city is an important determinant of the size and type of its housing units. The age of a city's housing, of course, is highly correlated with its population growth rate, and for that reason data on the age of urban housing were included in the chapter on population change. Other dwelling characteristics are most likely to be associated with income levels, and still others with the ethnic composition of the population.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to suggest solutions to Canadian housing problems, nor to review past and present housing policies. Rather, the chapter presents some of the salient characteristics of Canadian housing as they vary from city to city, from province to province, and among urban size classes. Accurate and comparable data are essential for the solution of Canada's housing problems. The range of characteristics discussed includes dwelling types and tenure, values, rents, sizes, crowding, certain household amenities and an index of house values relative to income levels.¹ Before discussing city differences, it is necessary to document the recent trends in these characteristics at the national level and to clarify a number of definitional problems inherent in housing data.

From the data presented in Table 7.1, it is apparent that, by world standards, Canadians are well housed. The size, value and household amenities of most Canadian homes all indicate a generally high standard of housing. Furthermore, housing conditions improved considerably between 1951 and 1971. At least 75 percent of Canadian households in 1971 had a television, a refrigerator, bath facilities, running water, central heating and at least one automobile. The fact that, even in 1971, 4 percent of Canadian dwellings lacked running water, however, is ample indication that a small minority of Canadians are poorly housed indeed.

Both rents and house values increased approximately 70 percent between 1961 and 1971, and the rate of home ownership declined by roughly 6 percentage points during the decade. Similarly, the proportion of single detached dwellings declined by 6 percentage points as more Canadians, through choice or necessity, sought shelter in multiple dwellings of one type or another. Both these trends are partly accounted for by urbanization, since both multiple and rental dwellings are more common in urban than rural areas, and in larger cities than in smaller ones. The changing age structure of the population and rapidly increasing costs of housing also contributed to these trends.

In interpreting the data presented in this chapter, it is very important to study the definitions provided in the footnotes to Table 7.1. Housing data have a language of their own. Even the concept of a dwelling may differ from the layman's expectation.² Data on dwelling types (single houses, apartments, etc.) are somewhat unreliable since the error rate in respondents' classification of dwellings is high. Apartment dwellings are very often confused with other types of multiple dwellings, namely, single attached, row houses, duplexes, and semi-detached houses.³ As a result, Table 7.1 probably underestimates the relative decline of single detached dwellings and the relative increase in apartments, and overestimates the relative increase in single attached dwellings.

There are fewer problems in the accuracy and interpretation of the other housing data in Table 7.1, provided that attention is paid to the explanatory footnotes.

7.3 Dwelling types and tenure

Perhaps the most fundamental questions asked about the nature of housing in a city concern dwelling types and the extent of home ownership. City differences in these respects have important consequences for the differential impact of government programs which affect the housing market. Insofar as life style is related to the type of housing occupied and to whether a home is rented or owner-occupied, information on tenure and type of dwelling also provides an indication of life style differences among cities.

Table 7.2 presents for provinces and size classes the percentages of apartment and rented dwellings in urban Canada in 1971.⁴ Apartments and rented dwellings were a far higher percentage of all

urban dwellings in Québec than in any other province. Over 60 percent of the dwellings in Québec's urban areas were rented, and nearly half were apartments. Prince Edward Island was the only other province where urban tenancy rates exceeded the rate of 46 percent for urban Canada. Newfoundland's cities had by far the highest rates of owner-occupancy. Apartment dwellings were more than twice as common in Québec's cities as in Newfoundland's. The proportion of apartments in the remaining provinces ranged from 27 percent in Saskatchewan's cities to 36 percent in New Brunswick's.

Big cities tend to have proportionately more apartments and more tenants than small cities, although marked differences occur among Canada's three largest metropolitan areas. Rented dwellings and apartments are much more common in Montréal than in Toronto,

Table 7.1 Housing characteristics of Canada, 1951-71.

Housing characteristics	1951		1961		1971	
Private occupied dwellings*	3,409,295		4,554,493		6,034,505	
	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Dwelling tenure: rented†	34.4		34.0		39.7	
Type of dwelling:						
Single detached‡	66.7		65.4		59.5	
Single attached§	7.0		8.9		11.3	
Apartment or flat	26.0		25.0		28.2	
Median house value¶		n.a.		11,021		19,020
Average cash rent**		n.a.		65		400 110
Persons per room††	.75		.74		.64	
Rooms per dwelling††	5.3		5.3		5.4	
Dwellings with:						
Furnace heating	48.0		67.5		75.3	
Running water‡‡	74.0		89.1		96.0	
Flush toilet (exclusive use)§§	64.1		79.0		93.0	
Bath or shower (exclusive use)	56.8		77.1		90.7	
Refrigerator¶¶	46.8		91.0		98.1	
Home freezer***	n.a.		14.9		33.5	
Television set†††	n.a.		82.5		95.3	
Colour television	n.a.		n.a.		16.4	
Passenger automobile‡‡‡	42.3		68.4		77.7	
2 or more automobiles	n.a.		n.a.		20.0	
Crowded dwellings§§§	18.8		16.5		9.4	

* A dwelling refers to a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building, i.e., the entrance must not be through someone else's living quarters. A private occupied dwelling refers to a private dwelling occupied by a person or persons on census day, or whose usual occupants were temporarily residing elsewhere.

Collective dwellings are excluded: hotels, motels, hospitals, staff residences, institutions, military camps, work camps, jails, missions, and rooming- or lodging-houses with ten or more persons not related to the head of the household. In certain instances, there may be private households occupying structurally separate dwellings on or in the institution's or company's premises (e.g., separate dwelling quarters for staff or employees living with their families). In these cases, the living quarters are enumerated as private dwellings. Small religious institutions or other such collective-type arrangements are also considered to be private dwellings if they have fewer than ten occupants. All data in this table refer only to private occupied dwellings. Data for 1951 exclude the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

† A rented dwelling refers to an occupied dwelling which is not owned by any member of the household. Included are living quarters provided rent free if the quarters are not owned by any member of the household.

‡ A single detached dwelling is a structure with one dwelling only, separated by open space from all other structures except its own garage or shed.

§ A single attached dwelling includes: (1) a double house (or semi-detached), i.e., a dwelling joined to only one other dwelling, separated from it by a wall extending from ground to roof and not attached to any other building; (2) a row house, i.e., a dwelling unit in a row of three or more dwellings, separated from each other by walls extending from ground to roof; and (3) a single dwelling unit attached to a non-residential structure at ground level but separated from it by a wall extending from ground to roof.

and also much more common in Toronto than in Vancouver.

Figure 7.1 and Table A7.1 demonstrate that, within any province and urban size class, cities vary a great deal in their percentage of rented dwellings. More than 40 percent of the dwellings in most metropolitan areas were tenant-occupied in 1971, but in the Thunder Bay, Windsor and St. Catharines-Niagara CMAs less than 30 percent of the dwellings were rented.⁵ Some very small urban areas have over 50 percent rented dwellings. Oromocto and Petawawa have such high tenancy rates—Oromocto's was the highest in the country at 88 percent—because of the number of government-owned houses for military personnel. The dominance of company-owned dwellings in Thompson pushed the tenancy rate over the 60 percent mark. With the exception of cities already mentioned, as well as

Halifax and Whitehorse, no other urban area outside of the province of Québec had over 50 percent rented dwellings in 1971. Note how many of the smaller cities of Québec, especially in the Québec heartland, joined Montréal and Québec City in having more than half their dwellings occupied by tenants in 1971. The high tenancy rate for urban Québec is not attributable solely to Montréal.

7.4 Values, rents and dwelling sizes

The average value of single detached, owner-occupied, non-farm dwellings in Canada rose by 73 percent between 1961 and 1971, while median rent rose by 69 percent. Since the 1971 census, housing prices have soared at unprecedented rates, reducing the 1971 data on house values and rents to almost historical

¶ A dwelling unit in an apartment building (multi-dwelling structure other than a double house or row house), or in a house that has been converted into apartments. This includes dwelling types such as triplexes, quadruplexes, etc., or apartment(s) in a non-residential building such as a school, or over a store. Also included are duplexes (i.e., two dwelling units, one above the other, each having a separate entrance, but not attached to any other building).

¶ Median house value relates to single detached, owner-occupied, non-farm dwellings and is based on the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold to a willing buyer. The median value is the value below which half of such houses fall.

** Average cash rent is the dollar amount required to secure occupancy, but not ownership, of a tenant-occupied non-farm dwelling for the month prior to enumeration day. The average cash rent is not available for 1951, but the median rent was \$34, compared to \$61 in 1961.

†† A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living. Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered to be such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining room-living room arrangements). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, and rooms used solely for business purposes.

‡‡ Refers to water which is piped inside the building and controlled by a tap. Water from a hand pump inside the dwelling is not considered running water.

§§ Refers to a toilet connected to a drainage system and operated by means of water piped into it. Two or more family groups occupying the same dwelling or individual persons such as lodgers within the same dwelling with such facilities are considered to have exclusive use of a flush toilet, rather than shared use.

¶¶ Refers to installed bath or shower facilities connected to a drain using piped running water and controlled by a tap. Two or more family groups occupying the same dwelling or individual persons such as lodgers within the same dwelling with such facilities are considered to have exclusive use of a bath or shower, rather than shared use.

¶¶ Refers to a gas or electric household facility designed and used for cold storage of foods, including combination refrigerators with freezing compartments. Separate home freezers were not included.

*** Refers to a separate gas or electric household facility designed and used for the storage of frozen food, exclusive of refrigerators and their freezer compartments.

††† Refers to portable, console and combination models, powered either by battery or regular electricity, and belonging to any member of the household including relatives and lodgers.

‡‡‡ Refers to a passenger vehicle available for personal use by any member of the household (including non-relatives, such as lodgers). Station wagons, leased cars, or company cars are included if they are regularly kept at home for personal use. Not included are panel or other trucks, vehicles permanently out of working order, and company cars used entirely for business.

§§§ Dwellings with more than one person per room.

Source: Table A7.1;

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Dwellings by Tenure and Structural Type*, Bulletin 2.3-2, Cat. No. 93-727 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Values and Rents*, Bulletin 2.3-7, Cat. No. 93-732 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Number of Persons per Room*, Bulletin 2.3-5, Cat. No. 93-730 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Rooms per Dwelling*, Bulletin 2.3-3, Cat. No. 93-728 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Principal Fuels and Heating Equipment*, Bulletin 2.3-8, Cat. No. 93-733 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

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Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1961 Census of Canada: Housing: Values and Rents*, Bulletin 2.2-6, Cat. No. 93-528 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963);

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Ninth Census of Canada, 1951: Volume III: Housing and Families* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1953), Tables 8, 12, 44, and 36.

Figure 7.1 Rented dwellings as a percent of total, urban areas, 1971

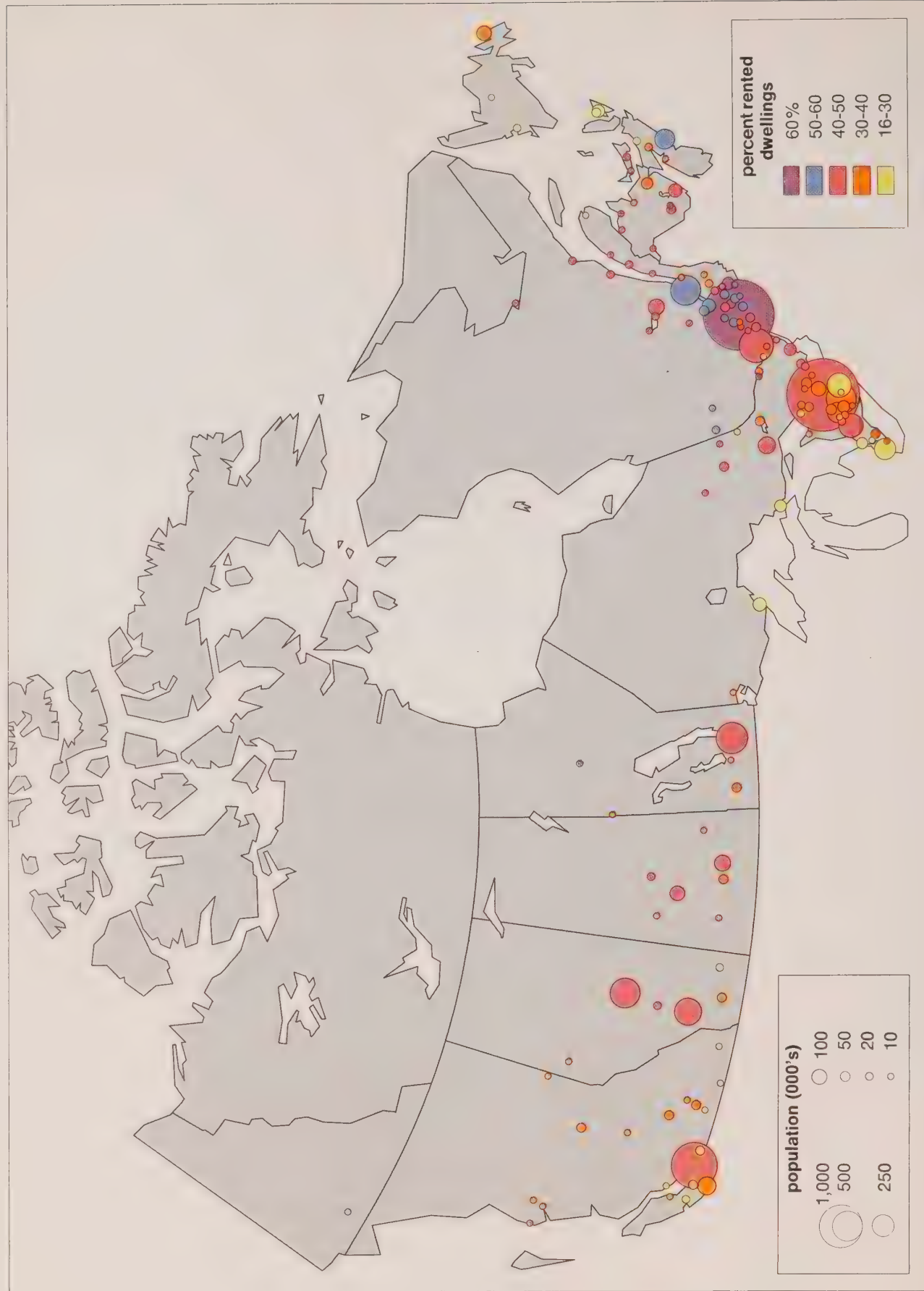


Figure 7.1 Rented dwellings as a percent of total, urban areas, 1971

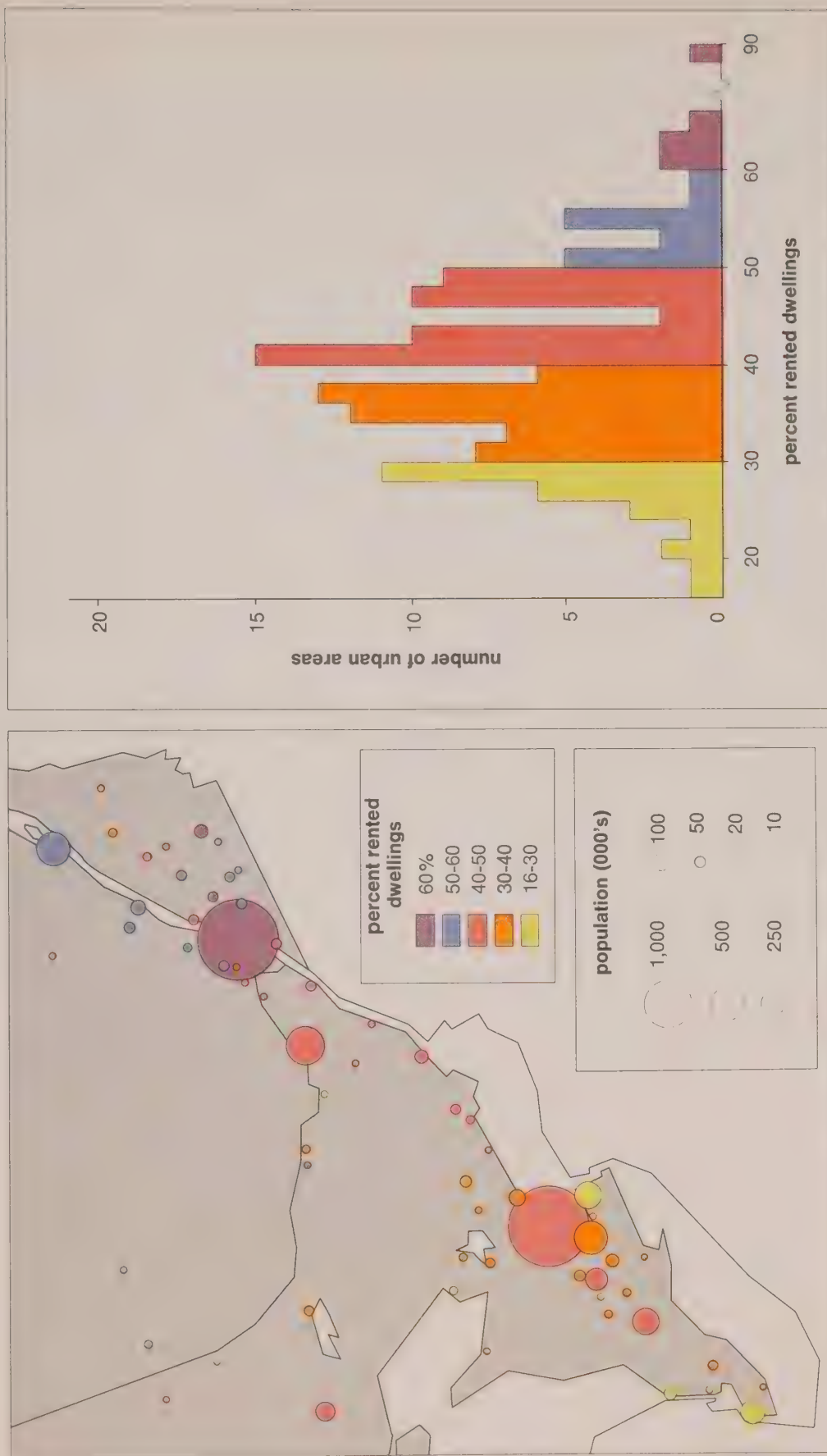


Table 7.2 Urban housing characteristics, by province and size class, 1971

Province and size class (1971)	Private occupied dwellings*	Apartments† %	Rented dwellings‡ %	Median house value§ \$	Average cash rent \$	Persons per room¶ %	Rooms per dwelling	Dwellings with colour television** %	Dwellings with 2 or more autos†† %
Province††									
Newfoundland	40,710	23.2	32.8	18,913	103	.76	5.8	11.0	19.9
Prince Edward Island	10,065	31.5	48.1	14,288	92	.65	5.6	13.1	17.9
Nova Scotia	105,770	29.7	38.9	13,486	88	.66	5.6	14.5	16.9
New Brunswick	75,795	35.9	45.6	14,797	96	.69	5.6	13.8	16.4
Québec	1,199,015	48.4	60.9	15,151	79	.73	5.2	14.9	11.5
Ontario	1,820,590	31.8	40.8	19,346	105	.60	5.5	19.6	22.5
Manitoba	187,575	31.1	40.9	15,504	108	.66	5.0	18.3	19.3
Saskatchewan	112,020	26.5	39.8	14,697	91	.60	5.2	24.1	22.8
Alberta	298,200	29.7	42.9	19,547	110	.60	5.5	23.9	29.4
British Columbia	521,255	29.3	39.1	19,851	113	.64	5.3	21.3	30.3
Size class (1971)									
1,000,000 +	1,925,630	41.8	52.6	25,904	127	.62	5.2	17.6	19.1
Montréal CMA	805,775	50.6	64.7	18,603	127 99	.68	4.9	13.7	11.0
Toronto CMA	773,985	36.5	45.1	32,408	130 151	.60	5.6	19.7	22.7
Vancouver CMA	345,870	32.9	41.2	26,702	130	.58	5.2	21.9	29.8
250,000-1,000,000	1,126,295	32.5	42.5	21,940	118	.61	5.4	20.4	23.0
100,000-250,000	467,380	31.2	40.5	19,998	108	.65	5.4	19.5	22.1
50,000-100,000	235,050	32.2	40.4	18,168	99	.65	5.4	17.1	18.8
30,000-50,000	252,080	28.8	40.3	17,064	94	.65	5.3	19.0	20.8
20,000-30,000	151,585	28.6	39.0	16,236	93	.67	5.4	18.4	18.3
10,000-20,000	216,215	24.9	38.9	16,178	95	.67	5.4	16.5	19.4
Urban Canada	4,374,235	35.7	46.2	17,394	98	.66	5.4	18.6	20.5
Non-urban Canada	1,660,270	8.3	22.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	18.9
Canada	6,034,505	28.2	39.7	19,020	127 110	.64	5.4	16.4	20.0

* See Table 7.1, footnote *.

† See Table 7.1, footnote†.

‡ See Table 7.1, footnote‡.

§ See Table 7.1, footnote§.

|| See Table 7.1, footnote||.

¶ See Table 7.1, footnote¶.

** See Table 7.1, footnote**.

†† See Table 7.1, footnote††.

‡‡ See Table 7.1, footnote‡‡.

†† Provincial data refer only to urban areas over 10,000 population in 1971. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba. Provincial and size-class data for median house value, average cash rent, persons per room, and rooms per dwelling are the simple (unweighted) average of these characteristics for the urban areas in each category. These data for urban Canada are also unweighted averages for the 137 urban areas, while the data for Canada weight each dwelling equally (rather than each urban area equally).

interest. Nevertheless, the 1971 census data probably still provide a good indicator of housing cost differentials among cities, although the absolute costs no longer apply.

Table A7.1 provides rent and house value data for the cities of urban Canada. The median value of a single detached, owner-occupied home in 1971 ranged from \$8,200 in Sydney Mines to \$32,400 in the Toronto CMA. Thompson had the highest average cash rent (\$164) and Shawinigan CA the lowest (\$58). Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2 illustrate the manner in which house prices and rents vary among provinces and urban size classes. Big cities tend to have both higher house values and higher rents than small cities, although house values appear to be more sensitive to urban size than do rents. Although Toronto had the highest median house value, the simple (unweighted) average of the median house values in the cities of British Columbia and Alberta were both higher than the average for Ontario cities. Cities in the Maritimes and Saskatchewan had the lowest house values.

One of the variables which explains why one house is worth more than another is the number of rooms. Large houses cost more than small ones. But provinces whose cities have large houses are not necessarily those which have expensive houses. As shown in Table 7.2, the Maritime Provinces have large but inexpensive houses, and British Columbia has expensive but fairly small houses.⁶ At the level of the province or urban area, there is no simple relationship between average dwelling size and house values or rents.

The fan-shaped scatter of points on Figure 7.3, however, reveals a moderately strong relationship between population growth rates and house values. Cities with high growth rates between 1961 and 1971 tended to have higher median house values in 1971 than slow-growth and declining cities. Rapid growth exerts upward pressure on house prices, not only because of the increase in housing demand in excess of supply, but also because the housing in rapidly growing cities is newer than cities with lower growth rates.

Note also that most Ontario cities lie towards the upper left side of Figure 7.3, indicating that house values in these cities tend to be higher than elsewhere, for a given rate of growth. The larger cities also lie towards the upper left of the scatter of cities, as indicated by the labelling of the Census Metropolitan Areas.

Because of the positive relationship between incomes and house values ($r = .76$), additional information on relative prices of houses across Canada may be gained by calculating the ratio of median house value to average family income in each urban area. Thus, house prices in a city are converted into the number of years of family income required for the average family to purchase the average single detached home. As Table A7.1 shows, this ratio, termed the housing-income index, ranged from 1.1 years in Sydney Mines to 2.7 years in Toronto. The index does not take into account city differences in the proportion of houses that are in the single detached, owner-occupied

category, nor is it adjusted for differences in the quality and other characteristics of single houses. The index could also be refined by relating house value to the average incomes of young families, since they are most likely to be entering the homeownership market for the first time. Nevertheless, the index does provide one measure of the difficulty encountered by average-income families in buying a single detached home at a price they can afford. Most of the cities where more than two years' income was necessary for the average family to buy a single detached house in 1971 were in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Table 7.3 presents the housing cost/income index by urban size classes within each region and province. For urban Canada as a whole, the index tends to increase with city size. This relationship tends to hold true within each region, although there are exceptions. Since the housing cost/income index is also influenced by population growth rates, the age and quality of housing and other factors, the relationship between urban size and the housing cost/income index is sometimes obscured. Nevertheless, Table 7.3 lends additional weight to the suggestion in Chapter 4 that the presumed income benefits to be derived from large urban size may be outweighed by the higher cost of living in larger urban centres.

7.5 Household amenities

Since 1951, the decennial censuses have included questions relating to a number of household amenities. In addition to plumbing and heating equipment, a selection of household conveniences has been chosen which are representative of the "good life" at the time of the census. Vacuum cleaners and telephones were objects of inquiry in 1951, but were later dropped as they became part of nearly every home. By 1971 the list of amenities included vacation homes, multiple automobiles, colour televisions, home freezers and electric dishwashers, as well as the more common refrigerators, running water and flush toilets. From this list of amenities which were investigated for the first time in the 1971 census, two were chosen for inclusion in this handbook: colour televisions and second automobiles.

Table 7.2 records the percentage of dwellings in urban Canada which had colour television and two or more automobiles in 1971, by province and urban size class. Details for each urban area are found in Table A7.1. Neither of these measures is very sensitive to urban size, although colour televisions are much more common in urban Canada than in non-urban Canada. Both measures, however, display a marked regional variation across the country. Colour televisions and two-car households are much more common west of the Ontario-Québec boundary than east of it. Québec stands out for its exceptionally low percentage of households with more than one car. In fact, second cars are nearly three times more common in British Columbia's cities than in urban Québec.⁷

Figure 7.2 Median house values, urban areas, 1971

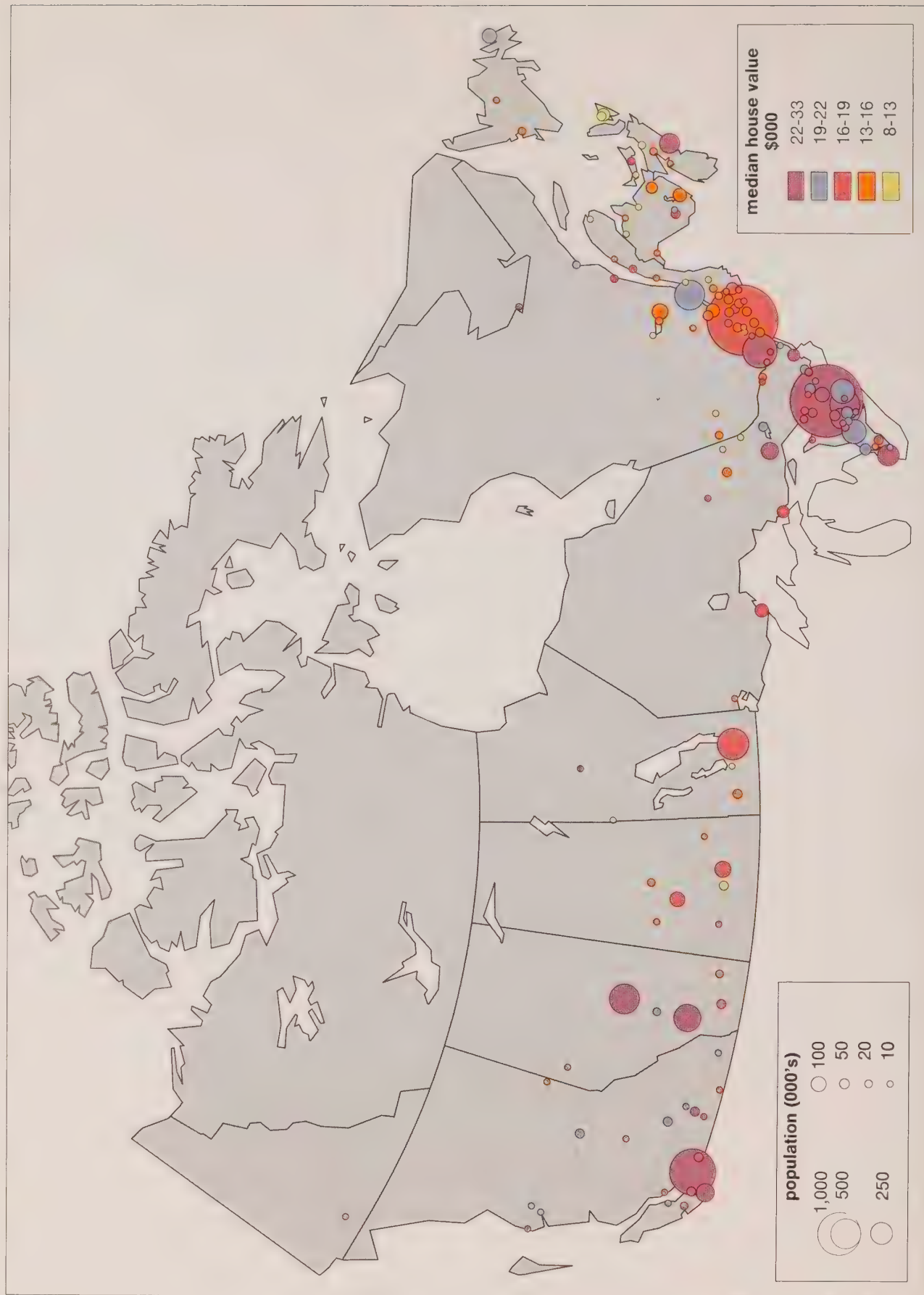
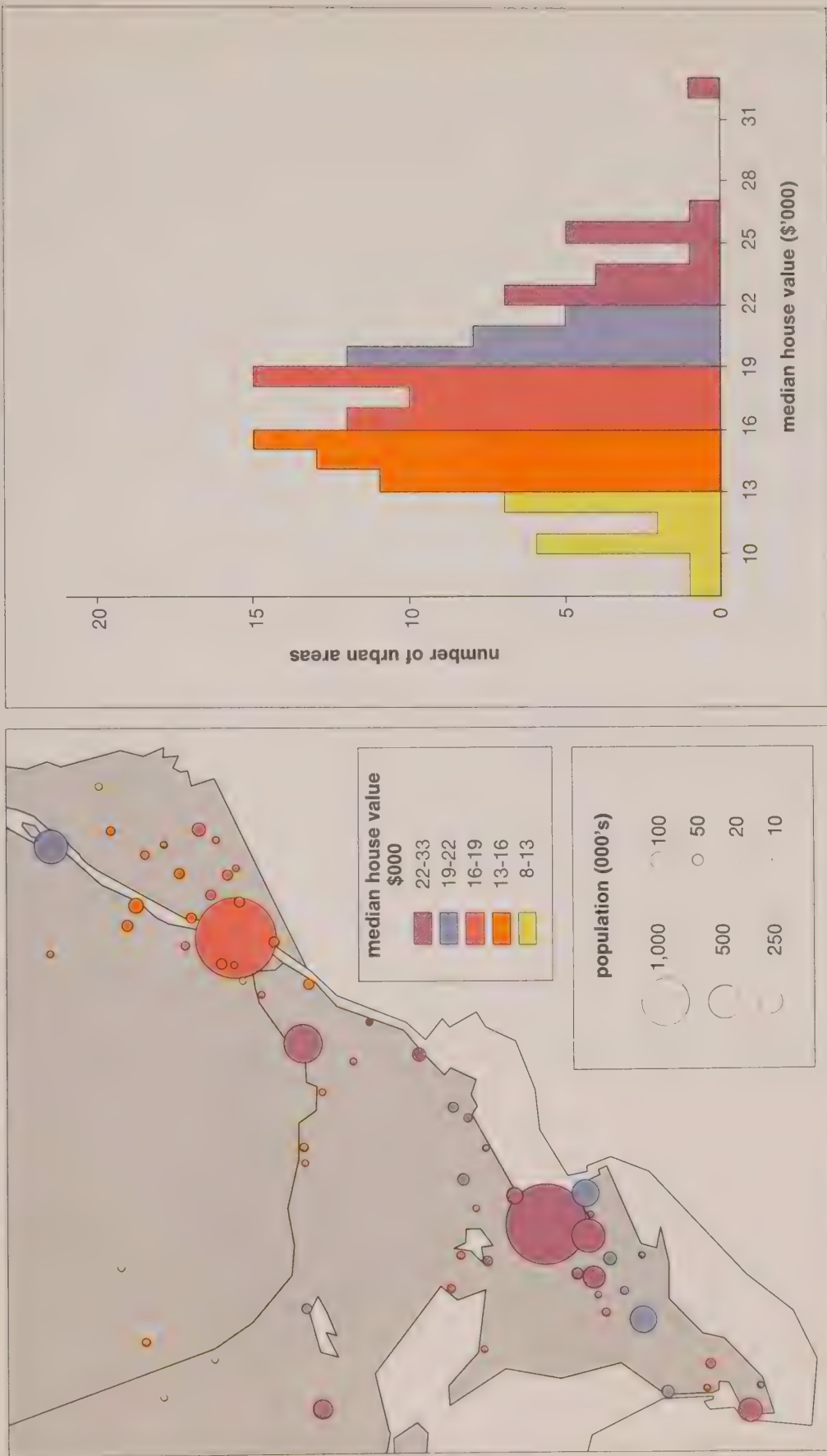


Figure 7.2 Median house values, urban areas, 1971



The prevalence of colour televisions and second cars is not simply a matter of wealth. Colour televisions are most frequently found in Saskatchewan cities, where the income levels are below the Canadian average, and although Québec incomes are higher than those in Atlantic Canada, fewer Québec homes have second cars. Québec was the only province where colour televisions were more common than second cars in 1971. Discretionary spending on cars, colour televisions, other household amenities, housing, etc., is very much influenced by culture, as well as income.

Figure 7.4 maps the percentage of dwellings with two or more automobiles in the 137 cities of urban Canada in 1971. This map confirms the influence of culture on automobile ownership. More than 15 percent of households had a second car in only two cities in Québec: Sept-Îles, where incomes were among the

7.6 Conclusion

The housing stock in Canadian cities varies a great deal with respect to age, tenure, type, rents, values, size and amenities, in addition to a host of other characteristics that are not included in this handbook. All these housing characteristics are interrelated and, in turn, linked through very complex mechanisms to the other characteristics of cities such as growth rates, income levels, age structure of the population and cultural characteristics.

The tabulations presented reveal that standards of housing have improved between 1961 and 1971 and that most Canadians are well housed. The amenities in Canadian homes underline the importance of cultural differences in the amenities sought. One example is the case of Québec, the only province where more urban

Table 7.3 Housing-income index, by region, province and size class, 1971*

Region and province	Size class							All urban areas over 10,000
	1,000,000+	250,000–1,000,000	100,000–250,000	50,000–100,000	30,000–50,000	20,000–30,000	10,000–20,000	
Atlantic			2.16	1.49	1.58	1.71	1.64	1.88
Newfoundland			2.35			1.81	1.80	2.20
Prince Edward Island						1.92	1.35	1.72
Nova Scotia			2.24	1.27	1.14	1.55	1.96	1.86
New Brunswick			1.76	1.74	1.93		1.58	1.74
Québec	1.81	1.91	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.68	1.67	1.80
Ontario	2.74	2.12	2.08	1.98	1.87	1.82	1.83	2.34
Prairies		2.01	1.76		1.66	1.74	1.70	1.93
Manitoba		1.78			1.64		1.59	1.76
Saskatchewan			1.76		1.38	1.56	1.74	1.71
Alberta		2.14			1.87	1.83	1.94	2.11
British Columbia	2.50		2.52		2.15	1.83	1.86	2.40
Urban Canada	2.31	2.05	2.08	1.84	1.85	1.74	1.75	2.12

* Housing cost/income index is the ratio of the median value of single detached, owner-occupied, non-farm dwellings to the average family income. All of Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area and all of Hawkesbury Census Agglomeration are included in Ontario. All of Flin Flon Census Agglomeration is included in Manitoba. Entries in the table represent the mean index for urban areas in each category, weighted by the number of families in each urban area.

highest in Canada, and Ste-Scholastique, a low-income "city" (in reality, a collection of small villages and rural areas recently amalgamated into a city in response to the construction of Montréal's Mirabel Airport). All the urban areas where over 30 percent of homes had more than one car were in Alberta and British Columbia. Calgary ranked first among the metropolitan areas and Kamloops, where nearly 40 percent of the households had a second car, ranked first in Canada. Prince Rupert was the only urban area in British Columbia or Alberta where a second car was found in less than 25 percent of the households. Finally, notice the differences among Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver in the proportion of two-car households.

households had colour television than two cars. Urban size differences are also important. Average rents, and the percentage of dwellings rented, are both higher in large cities than in smaller ones. The housing-income index also reveals that, as one moves up the urban hierarchy, house values rise more sharply than annual family incomes. This suggests that housing represents a relatively greater financial burden for families in larger cities, notwithstanding the higher average family incomes, than in small cities.

This brief review of some of the census housing data describes only a few of the basic ways in which cities vary in their housing stock and suggests some of the more obvious interrelationships. A deeper understanding of the casual mechanisms responsible for the relationships among housing and other urban characteristics will depend upon more extensive research and analysis of the data provided in this chapter and elsewhere throughout the handbook.

Figure 7.3 Population growth and house values

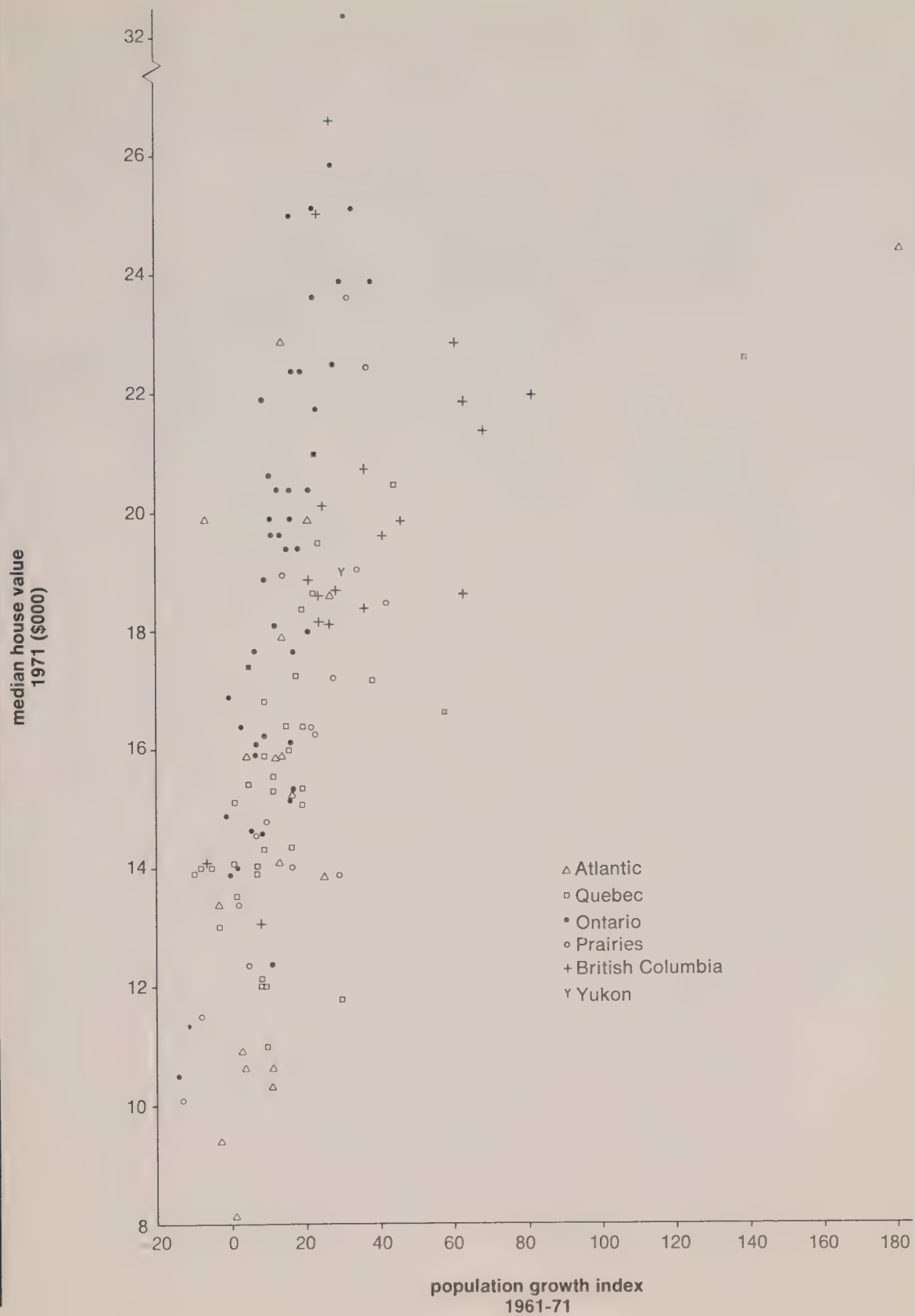


Figure 7.4 Percent of households with 2 or more automobiles, urban areas, 1971

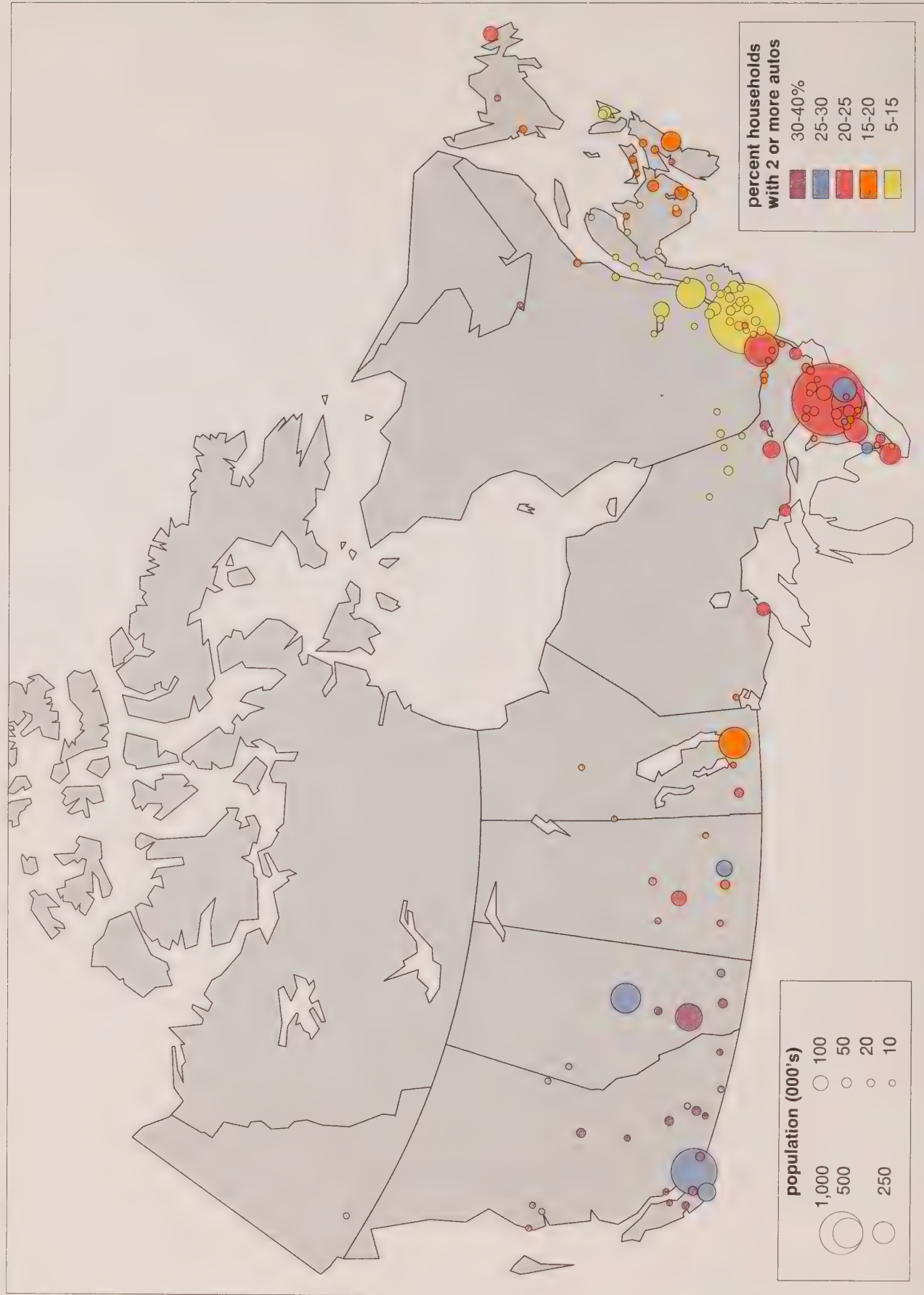


Figure 7.4 Percent of households with 2 or more automobiles, urban areas, 1971

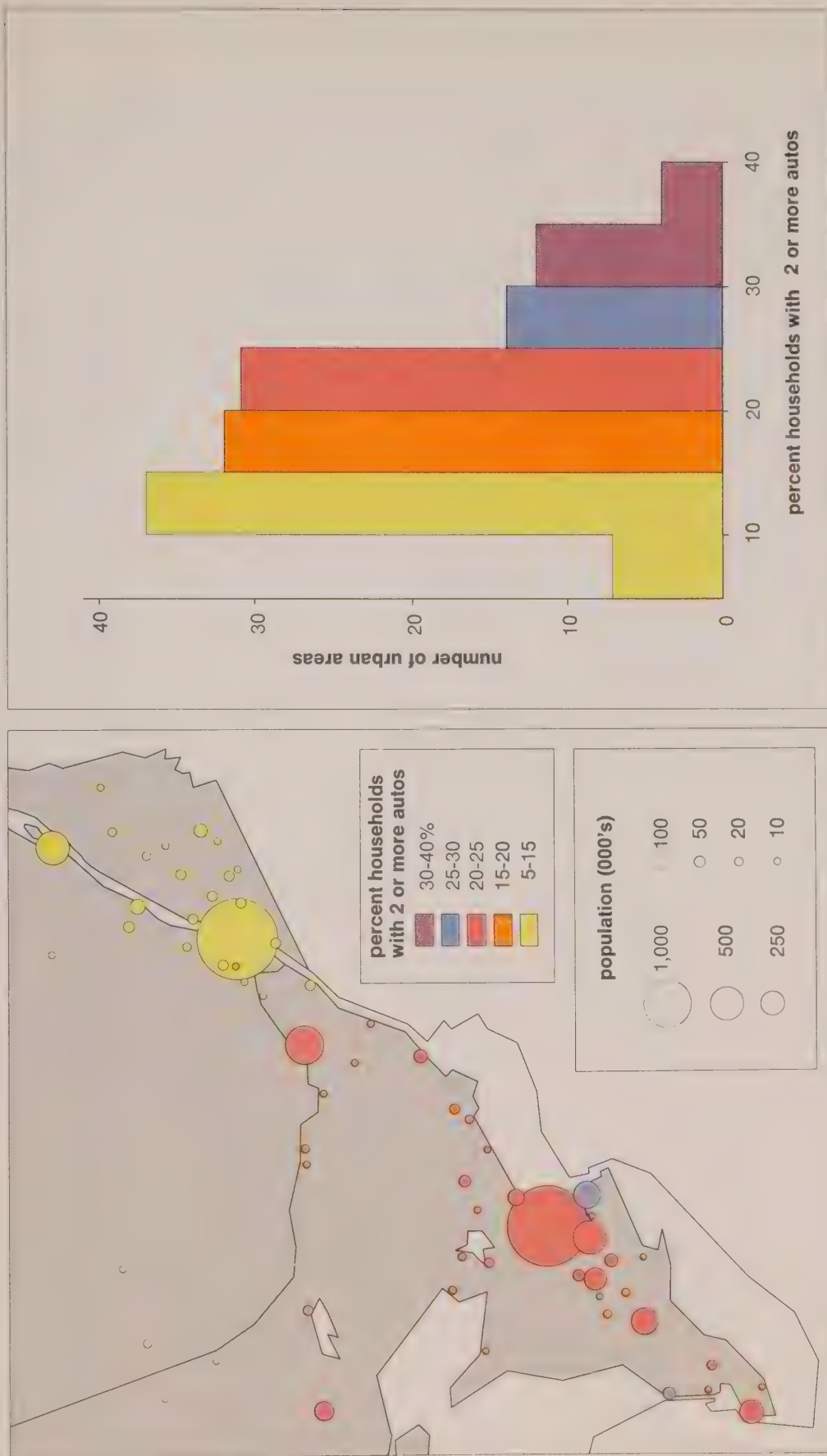


Table A7.1 Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971

No.	Urban area	Private occupied dwellings*	Apartments† %	Rented‡ %	Median house value \$
1	Alma	4,940	40.6	46.3	15,553
2	Arnprior CA	2,910	13.2	26.1	14,611
3	Asbestos CA	3,870	38.6	43.2	14,005
4	Baie-Comeau CA	5,945	41.4	43.4	16,651
5	Barrie CA	11,290	21.8	31.0	22,617
6	Bathurst	3,910	28.0	40.8	13,864
7	Belleville	10,620	28.5	40.3	19,565
8	Brandon	9,450	24.3	35.2	14,777
9	Brantford CA	23,905	24.2	30.8	19,335
10	Brockville	6,260	28.4	42.0	19,776
11	Calgary CMA	121,155	31.0	43.2	22,461
12	Campbellton CA	2,860	31.8	41.3	10,905
13	Charlottetown CA	6,610	36.6	49.2	17,881
14	Chatham	10,525	26.2	35.5	17,537
15	Chicoutimi- Jonquière CMA	29,655	37.2	46.1	15,489
16	Chilliwack CA	9,475	10.0	29.3	18,774
17	Cobourg CA	5,340	19.1	33.3	20,400
18	Corner Brook	5,585	18.0	26.9	15,973
19	Cornwall	12,995	33.7	43.6	15,788
20	Courtenay CA	4,475	11.4	37.4	19,979
21	Cowansville	3,130	48.6	51.1	17,224
22	Cranbrook	3,275	16.8	28.1	19,603
23	Dawson Creek	3,160	10.9	34.8	13,064
24	Dolbeau CA	2,425	32.2	46.6	12,130
25	Drummondville CA	12,200	49.3	53.6	14,352
26	Edmonton CMA	144,730	30.7	44.7	23,665
27	Edmundston	3,070	33.6	43.0	13,471
28	Flin Flon CA	3,260	27.9	32.5	10,013
29	Fredericton CA	10,835	35.6	43.5	18,633
30	Gaspé	3,485	7.9	18.4	11,040
31	Granby CA	10,640	41.0	51.6	15,325
32	Grand Falls CA	2,935	15.0	21.8	15,227
33	Grande Prairie	3,500	17.4	38.0	18,443
34	Guelph CA	18,215	28.8	36.4	23,972
35	Haileybury CA	3,595	20.3	29.3	12,439
36	Halifax CMA	59,690	40.1	50.2	22,820
37	Hamilton CMA	146,280	29.5	36.3	25,172
38	Hawkesbury CA	2,825	31.3	42.5	16,031
39	Joliette CA	7,360	40.1	55.6	16,431
40	Kamloops CA	11,680	22.3	35.8	21,956
41	Kapuskasing	3,235	36.9	41.1	18,077
42	Kelowna CA	11,440	16.5	30.7	22,878
43	Kenora CA	3,880	18.2	31.2	13,948
44	Kentville CA	3,365	19.2	31.9	15,767
45	Kingston CA	24,920	36.6	49.8	25,099
46	Kirkland Lake (Teck Twp.)	4,725	47.0	46.2	10,581
47	Kitchener CMA	66,555	33.1	40.0	23,968
48	Kitimat	3,025	23.8	37.2	20,779
49	Labrador City CA	2,450	19.8	48.2	24,510
50	Lachute CA	4,270	29.7	46.0	12,927
51	La Tuque	3,345	44.5	48.3	15,152
52	Leamington	3,230	21.2	30.0	20,695
53	Lethbridge	12,560	20.9	32.4	18,989
54	Lincoln	3,935	11.3	25.0	23,616
55	Lindsay	3,930	23.9	34.7	17,820
56	London CMA	87,140	31.4	40.3	20,916
57	Magog CA	3,920	47.4	51.8	14,052
58	Matane	2,865	38.0	41.7	13,842
59	Medicine Hat CA	8,955	15.7	26.1	14,608
60	Midland CA	6,765	17.8	25.9	16,111
61	Moncton CA	19,160	33.3	39.4	15,885
62	Montmagny	2,995	28.0	37.2	12,148
63	Montréal CMA	805,775	50.6	64.7	18,603

Table A7.1 Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Continued*)

Average cash rent \$	Persons per room¶	Rooms per dwelling¶	Dwellings with colour television** %	Dwellings with 2 or more autos†† %	Ratio of house value to family income‡‡
92	.55	5.6	18.0	16.3	2.2
105	.57	5.6	26.9	32.0	1.9
94	.57	6.1	15.9	31.5	2.5
99	.55	5.6	14.1	17.7	1.9
121	.56	5.7	20.0	23.9	1.9
61	.75	4.8	14.7	9.8	1.7
81	.74	5.5	15.7	12.6	1.8
83	.54	5.8	20.9	27.7	1.7
92	.61	5.6	17.8	17.7	1.9
99	.65	5.6	14.8	17.7	1.7
77	.71	5.7	19.2	12.5	1.5
98	.68	4.9	13.7	11.0	1.8
80	.57	5.2	24.3	19.7	1.4
105	.60	5.3	19.9	33.3	1.9
93	.70	5.8	11.7	14.0	1.3
85	.61	5.8	14.1	16.2	1.3
90	.57	6.5	12.9	27.7	2.3
87	.64	5.3	7.3	20.2	1.6
116	.66	5.6	20.2	20.3	1.9
105	.58	5.5	21.1	21.4	1.9
132	.80	5.4	13.4	7.5	2.3
132	.63	5.6	21.3	24.0	2.4
135	.63	5.5	17.2	20.8	2.1
90	.54	5.7	17.3	19.8	1.8
95	.63	5.4	16.5	18.4	1.6
106	.55	5.4	20.9	32.0	2.1
131	.76	5.5	15.7	17.1	1.9
112	.59	5.6	21.4	21.4	1.9
86	.61	5.2	17.0	15.9	1.5
98	.66	5.4	21.2	32.0	1.8
107	.65	5.3	16.4	31.1	1.8
89	.66	5.2	20.3	22.6	1.6
128	.70	5.4	23.4	37.5	2.0
119	.71	5.0	7.8	20.3	1.6
99	.70	5.1	17.9	14.2	1.9
107	.62	5.4	24.7	32.1	1.9
102	.61	5.3	25.8	25.3	1.7
99	.74	5.4	14.7	12.7	1.9
87	.67	5.6	14.5	9.3	1.6
78	.79	4.8	17.5	10.0	1.5
106	.59	5.7	20.0	26.2	2.0
79	.69	5.8	20.0	14.1	1.5
67	.71	4.9	19.6	9.5	1.9
77	.72	5.0	17.3	12.5	1.8
77	.77	4.7	18.2	9.7	1.8
104	.72	5.9	11.1	20.6	2.3
70	.73	5.8	15.1	15.9	2.3
83	.64	5.6	13.6	16.6	1.8
119	.60	5.7	24.1	26.4	1.8
101	.58	5.4	25.0	21.5	1.8
110	.69	5.4	16.1	23.3	1.7
129	.84	5.1	24.1	17.6	1.8
78	.82	5.5	20.9	12.5	1.8
82	.59	5.8	17.7	18.2	1.6
67	.74	5.4	17.8	10.7	1.6
118	.82	5.2	18.4	10.6	1.5
118	.57	5.8	19.3	23.8	2.3
95	.74	5.6	12.2	16.2	1.6
107	.57	5.6	16.8	19.0	1.9
102	.58	5.3	22.0	22.1	1.6
109	.57	5.7	21.2	22.5	2.0
101	.55	5.7	21.6	18.1	1.9
127	.58	5.6	25.6	30.3	2.1
85	.72	5.7	12.4	10.2	1.3

Table A7.1 Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Continued*)

No.	Urban area	Private occupied dwellings*	Apartments† %	Rented‡ %	Median house value \$
64	Moose Jaw	9,965	27.4	37.1	11,552
65	Nanaimo CA	12,040	14.5	27.0	18,336
66	Newcastle CA	4,750	19.8	38.5	10,266
67	New Glasgow CA	6,550	18.2	28.0	10,616
68	New Hamburg CA	2,635	14.6	21.3	21,752
69	North Battleford CA	4,265	20.6	36.7	13,477
70	North Bay	13,060	23.7	37.7	19,306
71	Orillia	6,760	21.7	32.0	18,767
72	Oromocto	2,520	7.5	88.1	19,825
73	Oshawa CA	33,985	25.3	33.1	25,035
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	170,025	37.3	49.7	25,758
75	Owen Sound	5,850	27.8	34.2	17,424
76	Pembroke CA	5,505	23.2	31.8	14,070
77	Penticton	5,865	15.4	28.6	18,591
78	Petawawa CA	3,255	13.8	62.8	16,341
79	Peterborough CA	18,810	22.7	31.9	19,688
80	Portage la Prairie	3,625	18.3	37.8	12,349
81	Port Alberni CA	7,305	16.3	29.0	18,586
82	Powell River	3,950	16.5	25.8	18,220
83	Prince Albert	7,860	25.6	40.1	13,997
84	Prince George CA	12,780	20.3	38.3	21,997
85	Prince Rupert CA	4,515	36.0	47.7	18,209
86	Québec CMA	127,375	48.5	57.8	19,422
87	Red Deer	7,300	25.7	42.1	19,117
88	Regina CMA	42,525	26.6	40.0	16,443
89	Rimouski CA	6,995	41.8	48.0	17,198
90	Rivière-du-Loup	3,145	38.8	47.2	14,325
91	Rouyn CA	7,410	51.4	59.4	13,999
92	St. Catharines- Niagara CMA	88,940	21.4	28.2	19,966
93	St-Georges CA	3,225	27.1	35.7	12,101
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	10,825	50.8	60.1	16,415
95	St-Jean CA	12,235	40.0	52.2	15,893
96	St-Jérôme CA	9,425	43.9	55.8	15,326
97	St. John's CMA	29,740	25.2	33.7	19,945
98	Ste-Scholastique	3,475	9.4	35.0	16,765
99	Saint John CMA	28,690	44.6	49.4	15,528
100	Sarnia CA	22,635	20.2	29.3	20,343
101	Saskatoon CMA	38,590	27.4	40.7	17,230
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	21,100	23.6	29.2	17,997
103	Sept-Îles	5,630	40.7	49.2	20,664
104	Shawinigan CA	14,975	43.8	55.3	13,818
105	Sherbrooke CA	23,930	59.6	62.9	18,413
106	Simcoe	3,550	28.9	38.0	21,952
107	Smiths Falls CA	3,765	27.1	37.8	16,965
108	Sorel CA	8,850	32.8	46.0	15,348
109	Stratford	7,625	28.0	34.6	16,183
110	Sudbury CMA	39,390	31.1	42.0	22,306
111	Summerside CA	3,455	21.7	46.0	10,696
112	Swift Current	4,675	29.1	40.4	16,349
113	Sydney CA	21,355	13.8	22.1	9,439
114	Sydney Mines CA	7,750	10.1	16.3	8,172
115	Terrace CA	3,500	12.1	35.9	21,486
116	Thetford Mines CA	6,720	32.5	37.8	13,503
117	Thompson	4,760	41.2	60.1	22,601
118	Thunder Bay CMA	32,195	19.3	26.8	16,212
119	Timmins CA	11,425	32.6	41.8	14,882
120	Toronto CMA	773,985	36.5	45.1	32,408
121	Trail CA	5,330	19.8	28.4	14,091
122	Trenton CA	7,705	15.1	41.1	17,692
123	Trois-Rivières CA	26,045	44.6	54.3	15,867
124	Truro CA	7,060	26.4	33.0	14,107
125	Val-d'Or CA	4,855	41.8	55.0	12,061
126	Valleyfield CA	10,015	31.8	48.1	14,067

1	Alma	78	.82	5.5	20.9	12.5	1.8
2	Arnprior CA	82	.59	5.8	17.7	18.2	1.6
3	Asbestos CA	67	.74	5.4	17.8	10.7	1.6
4	Baie-Comeau CA	118	.82	5.2	18.4	10.6	1.5
5	Barrie CA	118	.57	5.8	19.3	23.8	2.3
6	Bathurst	95	.74	5.6	12.2	16.2	1.6
7	Belleville	107	.57	5.6	16.8	19.0	1.9
8	Brandon	102	.58	5.3	22.0	22.1	1.6
9	Brantford CA	109	.57	5.7	21.2	22.5	2.0
10	Brockville	101	.55	5.7	21.6	18.1	1.9
11	Calgary CMA	127	.58	5.6	25.6	30.3	2.1
12	Campbellton CA	85	.72	5.7	12.4	10.2	1.3
13	Charlottetown CA	92	.63	5.7	12.9	19.0	1.9
14	Chatham	98	.56	5.7	20.6	20.8	1.7
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	83	.80	5.5	18.8	13.5	1.7
16	Chilliwack CA	104	.60	5.6	14.1	32.6	2.2
17	Cobourg CA	96	.56	5.7	17.5	24.1	2.1
18	Corner Brook	95	.77	5.9	11.0	15.7	1.8
19	Cornwall	86	.65	5.3	18.0	14.6	1.8
20	Courtenay CA	110	.64	5.4	19.8	30.8	2.1
21	Cowansville	75	.71	5.2	11.3	13.9	1.9
22	Cranbrook	119	.67	5.2	22.0	32.9	1.9
23	Dawson Creek	100	.69	5.2	20.3	28.2	1.4
24	Dolbeau CA	74	.81	5.6	25.2	13.6	1.5
25	Drummondville CA	69	.75	5.0	14.2	10.5	1.7
26	Edmonton CMA	124	.62	5.4	22.4	28.4	2.2
27	Edmundston	73	.70	5.5	15.5	11.4	1.5
28	Flin Flon CA	80	.71	4.9	18.1	21.8	1.0
29	Fredericton CA	110	.59	5.7	14.1	19.8	1.9
30	Gaspé	91	.75	6.3	1.3	11.1	1.6
31	Granby CA	77	.74	4.9	16.7	10.1	1.8
32	Grand Falls CA	111	.77	6.1	18.4	20.4	1.7
33	Grande Prairie	115	.68	5.3	24.8	29.1	1.9
34	Guelph CA	122	.60	5.6	17.8	22.6	2.3
35	Haileybury CA	88	.67	5.4	15.2	13.5	1.3
36	Halifax CMA	129	.67	5.4	17.8	18.6	2.2
37	Hamilton CMA	123	.60	5.6	21.7	24.0	2.3
38	Hawkesbury CA	89	.73	5.3	15.4	12.7	1.9
39	Joliette CA	76	.72	5.2	21.1	10.5	1.8
40	Kamloops CA	125	.65	5.5	23.6	38.9	2.1
41	Kapuskasing	103	.74	5.2	21.9	11.7	1.7
42	Kelowna CA	120	.57	5.5	22.2	36.1	2.6
43	Kenora CA	90	.64	5.1	23.3	17.7	1.3
44	Kentville CA	80	.58	5.8	14.4	20.7	2.0
45	Kingston CA	126	.59	5.6	18.0	23.6	2.3
46	Kirkland Lake	72	.63	4.9	14.0	13.3	1.3
47	Kitchener CMA	120	.60	5.6	18.5	22.5	2.2
48	Kitimat	150	.73	5.3	11.2	26.7	1.8
49	Labrador City CA	102	.80	5.5	20.6	20.6	2.0
50	Lachute CA	70	.66	5.3	15.7	12.5	1.6
51	LaTuque	72	.73	5.3	17.8	13.0	1.7
52	Leamington	92	.55	5.6	18.0	16.3	2.2
53	Lethbridge	105	.57	5.6	26.9	32.0	1.9
54	Lincoln	94	.57	6.1	15.9	31.5	2.5
55	Lindsay	99	.55	5.6	14.1	17.7	1.9
56	London CMA	121	.56	5.7	20.0	23.9	1.9
57	Magog CA	61	.75	4.8	14.7	9.8	1.7
58	Matane	81	.74	5.5	15.7	12.6	1.8
59	Medicine Hat CA	83	.54	5.8	20.9	27.7	1.7
60	Midland CA	92	.61	5.6	17.8	17.7	1.9
61	Moncton CA	99	.65	5.6	14.8	17.7	1.7
62	Montmagny	77	.71	5.7	19.2	12.5	1.5
63	Montréal CMA	98	.68	4.9	13.7	11.0	1.8

Page	Table, Figure	Comments
118	Table 3.5	“Supervisory/Head office, 1971” should be: 22.2 22.5 23.7 28.0 26.8 28.0 33.6
122	Table A3.1	“#127 Vancouver CMA — No. of establishments” should be: 1961 1,788 1970 1,924
136-9	Table A3.3(3)	The column head “1193” should be: 193
170	Table A4.2	“#37 Hamilton — Average wage earner family earnings, 1961” should be: \$5,473 “#56 London — Average total family income, 1971” should be: \$10,763
171		“#113 Sydney — Average total family income, 1971” should be: \$7,423
198	Table A4.9	“Québec 30,000-99,999 — Russian” should be: 4,020
249	Table 6.7	“Montréal CMA — Other 1971” should be: 9.2
275	Table A6.5	“#52 Leamington — Other 1971” should be: 10.1
277		“#63 Montréal — Other 1971” should be: 9.2 “#74 Ottawa-Hull — Other 1971” should be: 4.6
288	Table 7.1	“Average cash rent — 1971” should be: 110
292	Table 7.2	“Average cash rent” for the following “1,000,000+” should be 127 Montréal should be 99 Toronto should be 151 Canada should be 110
301 & 303	Table A7.1	The following should replace pp. 301 and 303. The first line of data on p. 305 should be deleted.

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64	Moose Jaw	80	.57	5.2	24.3	19.7	1.4
65	Nanaimo CA	105	.60	5.3	19.9	33.3	1.9
66	Newcastle CA	93	.70	5.8	11.7	14.0	1.3
67	New Glasgow CA	85	.61	5.8	14.1	16.2	1.3
68	New Hamburg CA	90	.57	6.5	12.9	27.7	2.3
69	North Battleford CA	87	.64	5.3	7.3	20.2	1.6
70	North Bay	116	.66	5.6	20.2	20.3	1.9
71	Orillia	105	.58	5.5	21.1	21.4	1.9
72	Oromocto	132	.80	5.4	13.4	7.5	2.3
73	Oshawa CA	132	.63	5.6	21.3	24.0	2.4
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	135	.63	5.5	17.2	20.8	2.1
75	Owen Sound	90	.54	5.7	17.3	19.8	1.8
76	Pembroke CA	95	.63	5.4	16.5	18.4	1.6
77	Penticton	106	.55	5.4	20.9	32.0	2.1
78	Petawawa CA	131	.76	5.5	15.7	17.1	1.9
79	Peterborough CA	112	.59	5.6	21.4	21.4	1.9
80	Portage la Prairie	86	.61	5.2	17.0	15.9	1.5
81	Port Alberni CA	98	.66	5.4	21.2	32.0	1.8
82	Powell River	107	.65	5.3	16.4	31.1	1.8
83	Prince Albert	89	.66	5.2	20.3	22.6	1.6
84	Prince George CA	128	.70	5.4	23.4	37.5	2.0
85	Prince Rupert CA	119	.71	5.0	7.8	20.3	1.6
86	Québec CMA	99	.70	5.1	17.9	14.2	1.9
87	Red Deer	107	.62	5.4	24.7	32.1	1.9
88	Regina CMA	102	.61	5.3	25.8	25.3	1.7
89	Rimouski CA	99	.74	5.4	14.7	12.7	1.9
90	Rivière-du-Loup	87	.67	5.6	14.5	9.3	1.6
91	Rouyn CA	78	.79	4.8	17.5	10.0	1.5
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	106	.59	5.7	20.0	26.2	2.0
93	St-Georges CA	79	.69	5.8	20.0	14.1	1.5
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	67	.71	4.9	19.6	9.5	1.9
95	St-Jean CA	77	.72	5.0	17.3	12.5	1.8
96	St-Jérôme CA	77	.77	4.7	18.2	9.7	1.8
97	St. John's CMA	104	.72	5.9	11.1	20.6	2.3
98	Ste-Scholastique	70	.73	5.8	15.1	15.9	2.3
99	Saint John CMA	83	.64	5.6	13.6	16.6	1.8
100	Sarnia CA	119	.60	5.7	24.1	26.4	1.8
101	Saskatoon CMA	101	.58	5.4	25.0	21.5	1.8
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	110	.69	5.4	16.1	23.3	1.7
103	Sept-Îles	129	.84	5.1	24.1	17.6	1.8
104	Shawinigan CA	58	.72	5.2	15.2	11.0	1.7
105	Sherbrooke CA	84	.71	4.8	14.8	12.2	2.0
106	Simcoe	96	.52	5.7	22.4	19.3	2.1
107	Smiths Falls CA	87	.57	5.6	20.5	18.6	1.8
108	Sorel CA	76	.74	5.2	20.3	10.2	1.6
109	Stratford	107	.54	5.7	19.1	16.1	1.6
110	Sudbury CMA	121	.76	5.1	21.3	22.0	1.9
111	Summerside CA	93	.68	5.6	13.5	15.9	1.4
112	Swift Current	91	.59	5.3	25.5	23.9	1.8
113	Sydney CA	76	.72	5.8	7.9	12.5	1.3
114	Sydney Mines CA	69	.77	5.6	7.7	12.9	1.1
115	Terrace CA	129	.77	5.1	13.9	32.0	2.0
116	Thetford Mines CA	69	.69	5.5	19.2	12.3	1.5
117	Thompson	164	.80	4.8	18.8	18.9	2.0
118	Thunder Bay CMA	98	.65	5.2	15.2	22.5	1.6
119	Timmins CA	79	.71	5.0	16.8	12.1	1.7
120	Toronto CMA	149	.60	5.6	19.7	22.7	2.7
121	Trail CA	82	.58	5.4	21.3	25.3	1.4
122	Trenton CA	106	.63	5.7	15.9	21.8	1.9
123	Trois-Rivières CA	76	.72	5.1	16.3	12.2	1.8
124	Truro CA	89	.61	5.6	14.0	19.1	1.7
125	Val-d'Or CA	77	.77	5.0	17.3	9.6	1.4
126	Valleyfield CA	69	.72	5.1	17.1	10.3	1.7



Table A7.1 Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Continued*)

Average cash rent \$	Persons per room¶	Rooms per dwelling¶	Dwellings with colour television** %	Dwellings with 2 or more autos†† %	Ratio of house value to family income‡‡
92	.63	5.7	12.9	19.0	1.9
98	.56	5.7	20.6	20.8	1.7
83	.80	5.5	18.8	13.5	1.7
104	.60	5.6	14.1	32.6	2.2
96	.56	5.7	17.5	24.1	2.1
95	.77	5.9	11.0	15.7	1.8
86	.65	5.3	18.0	14.6	1.8
110	.64	5.4	19.8	30.8	2.1
75	.71	5.2	11.3	13.9	1.9
119	.67	5.2	22.0	32.9	1.9
100	.69	5.2	20.3	28.2	1.4
74	.81	5.6	25.2	13.6	1.5
69	.75	5.0	14.2	10.5	1.7
124	.62	5.4	22.4	28.4	2.2
73	.70	5.5	15.5	11.4	1.5
80	.71	4.9	18.1	21.8	1.0
110	.59	5.7	14.1	19.8	1.9
91	.75	6.3	1.3	11.1	1.6
77	.74	4.9	16.7	10.1	1.8
111	.77	6.1	18.4	20.4	1.7
115	.68	5.3	24.8	29.1	1.9
122	.60	5.6	17.8	22.6	2.3
88	.67	5.4	15.2	13.5	1.3
129	.67	5.4	17.8	18.6	2.2
123	.60	5.6	21.7	24.0	2.3
89	.73	5.3	15.4	12.7	1.9
76	.72	5.2	21.1	10.5	1.8
125	.65	5.5	23.6	38.9	2.1
103	.74	5.2	21.9	11.7	1.7
120	.57	5.5	22.2	36.1	2.6
90	.64	5.1	23.3	17.7	1.3
80	.58	5.8	14.4	20.7	2.0
126	.59	5.6	18.0	23.6	2.3
72	.63	4.9	14.0	13.3	1.3
120	.60	5.6	18.5	22.5	2.2
150	.73	5.3	11.2	26.7	1.8
102	.80	5.5	0.6	20.6	2.0
70	.66	5.3	15.7	12.5	1.6
72	.73	5.3	17.8	13.0	1.7
58	.72	5.2	15.2	11.0	1.7
84	.71	4.8	14.8	12.2	2.0
96	.52	5.7	22.4	19.3	2.1
87	.57	5.6	20.5	18.6	1.8
76	.74	5.2	20.3	10.2	1.6
107	.54	5.7	19.1	16.1	1.6
121	.76	5.1	21.3	22.0	1.9
93	.68	5.6	13.5	15.9	1.4
91	.59	5.3	25.5	23.9	1.8
76	.72	5.8	7.9	12.5	1.3
69	.77	5.6	7.7	12.9	1.1
129	.77	5.1	13.9	32.0	2.0
69	.69	5.5	19.2	12.3	1.5
164	.80	4.8	18.8	18.9	2.0
98	.65	5.2	15.2	22.5	1.6
79	.71	5.0	16.8	12.1	1.7
149	.60	5.6	19.7	22.7	2.7
82	.58	5.4	21.3	25.3	1.4
106	.63	5.7	15.9	21.8	1.9
76	.72	5.1	16.3	12.2	1.8
89	.61	5.6	14.0	19.1	1.7
77	.77	5.0	17.3	9.6	1.4

Table A7.1 Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban area	Private occupied dwellings*	Apartments† %	Rented‡ %	Median house value \$
127	Vancouver CMA	345,870	32.9	41.2	26,702
128	Vernon	4,175	22.2	35.6	20,208
129	Victoria CMA	66,365	29.4	38.6	25,007
130	Victoriaville CA	7,065	39.1	46.5	15,054
131	Wallaceburg	3,210	14.2	26.8	14,719
132	Whitehorse	3,240	26.5	51.7	18,889
133	Williams Lake CA	3,030	20.0	37.0	18,709
134	Windsor CMA	74,170	22.8	29.6	22,327
135	Winnipeg CMA	166,480	31.5	40.9	17,780
136	Woodstock	7,935	22.7	34.0	20,438
137	Yorkton	4,140	20.9	37.4	13,831

Table A7.1 Housing characteristics, urban areas over 10,000, 1971 (*Concluded*)

Average cash rent \$	Persons per room¶	Rooms per dwelling§	Dwellings with colour television** %	Dwellings with 2 or more autos†† %	Ratio of house value to family income‡‡
69	.72	5.1	17.1	10.3	1.7
130	.58	5.2	21.9	29.8	2.5
102	.57	5.2	20.5	28.0	2.3
119	.54	5.3	21.6	29.2	2.5
72	.73	5.1	17.3	9.4	1.7
87	.56	5.8	18.0	16.9	1.6
154	.74	4.6	5.2	28.0	1.5
109	.77	5.0	10.2	36.3	1.9
123	.60	5.6	23.3	23.2	2.0
108	.62	5.1	18.1	19.2	1.8
105	.56	5.7	20.9	19.4	2.0
92	.60	5.2	20.1	19.2	1.8

* See Table 7.1, footnote *

† See Table 7.1, footnote ||.

‡ See Table 7.1, footnote †.

§ See Table 7.1, footnote ¶.

|| See Table 7.1, footnote **.

¶ See Table 7.1, footnote ††.

** See Table 7.1, footnote ‡‡.

†† See Table 7.1, footnote ‡‡.

‡‡ Median house value (column 4) divided by average total family income (Table A 4.2)

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Dwellings by Tenure and Structural Type*, Bulletin 2.3-2, Cat. No. 93-727 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Values and Rents*, Bulletin 2.3-7, Cat. No. 93-732 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Number of Persons per Room*, Bulletin 2.3-5, Cat. No. 93-730 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Rooms per Dwelling*, Bulletin 2.3-3, Cat. No. 93-728 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Housing: Household Facilities*, Bulletin 2.4-4, Cat. No. 93-737 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973);

Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Characteristics of Census Agglomerations*, Bulletin SG-2, Cat. No. 98-702 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974);

1971 census microfilm tabulations;

Table A4.2.

Notes

¹ Annual data published by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation provide a somewhat different range of information, concerned mainly with house building activity, mortgage lending, financing under the National Housing Act, the characteristics of dwellings, loans, and participants under the National Housing Act, and housing demand. See, for example, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *Canadian Housing Statistics, 1974* (Ottawa, 1975).

² The census definition of a private occupied dwelling is found in a footnote to Table 7.1. In 1951 and 1961 the number of such dwellings exactly equalled the number of private households, since a household was defined as a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. In the 1971 census, this one-to-one relationship between households and dwellings was retained, except in the case of certain special households such as those of military and diplomatic personnel stationed overseas, from which no housing information was collected. These special households, therefore, are included in the count of households, but excluded from the count of dwellings. All information in this chapter refers to private, occupied dwellings only.

³ The Census Division of Statistics Canada has issued a series of memoranda on the problems of dwelling classification, for example, Results Memorandum No. CDN-71-E-10 (November 12, 1974), entitled "1971 Evaluation Project FH-2: Evaluation of Reporting of Type of Dwelling: A Micro-Match between the 1961, 1966 and 1971 Censuses and the 1969 Census Test". The absolute rate of error in classification was in excess of 12 percent in St. Catharines and Sherbrooke.

⁴ Apartments include duplexes. If the problem in distinguishing the various types of multiple dwellings had been known at an earlier stage in the data collection for this book, data on the percentage of single detached dwellings would have been chosen in preference to data on apartments, since it had been decided to include only one variable on structural types of dwellings. Data on single detached dwellings are the most accurate.

⁵ Part of the explanation for the high owner-occupancy rates in the latter two metropolitan areas is the very generous boundaries used in the definitions of Windsor and St. Catharines-Niagara. Both include more extensive rural and small-town areas than most CMAs. St. Catharines-Niagara is really a constellation of smaller cities and towns, and Thunder Bay was until very recently two cities of about 50,000 each. The rather slow growth rates in these three areas may also contribute to their low proportions of rented dwellings.

⁶ It is important to realize that the median house value data in Table 7.1 refer to single detached, owner-occupied, non-farm dwellings, while the data on the number of rooms per dwelling refer to all private occupied dwellings.

⁷ Households with even one automobile are also less common in Québec than in all other provinces.

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Part IV
Urban interaction

**8 Inter-city flows:
the patterns of
interaction**

Leroy O. Stone

Guide to the data

Variable	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Canada	Region	Province	Size class	Urban/ Non-urban		Selected CMAs	Urban areas	Other	Reference
Interaction, intermetropolitan							x	x							x			8.1
Interaction, urban, hierarchy							x	x							x			8.2
Migration, intermetropolitan							x	x							x			8.3
Migration, urban							x	x								x		A8.1

8.1 Introduction

The Canadian economy is characterized by a significant degree of regional economic specialization. In order to maintain such a degree of specialization, many linkages among the major regional centres of economic activity are needed. These linkages include such interactions as commodity flows, air passenger traffic, telephone communication, as well as inter-city migration.

There is a fundamental distinction between the nature of these linkage data and the structural data presented in the previous seven chapters. This distinction is evident in the nature and layout of the tables. In their complete form, inter-city linkage data contain cities of origin and cities of destination. The tables, therefore, tend to be both longer and more

affects the age and sex structure of the communities involved. Policies dealing with immigration and with foreign investment, which influence Canada's external linkages, will also influence the internal population and economic development. The impact of inter-city linkages on the characteristics of Canada's large urban centres is often underestimated because *net* flows rather than *gross* flows tend to be examined. Thus, for example, the actual volume of in-migration and out-migration from any city is much larger than may be realized from an examination of net migration figures, that is, the difference between total in-migration and total out-migration. Furthermore, linkage data provide a truer indication of urban hierarchy and inter-urban dependency relationships than do structural data alone. Therefore, this handbook concludes with some tables on inter-city linkages.

Table 8.1 Metropolitan interaction index

Census Metropolitan Area	Number of CMAs with which the area listed in each row had a significant contact* with respect to:		
	1966-71 migration	1974 newspaper circulations	1973 airline passenger travel
Toronto	18	20	17
Montréal	17	13	14
Ottawa-Hull	14	6	16
Winnipeg	12	10	14
Halifax	10	4	8
Vancouver	10	7	12
Calgary	9	8	9
Hamilton	9	4	2
Edmonton	8	8	9
London	8	4	5
Regina	8	6	7
Saskatoon	8	2	7
St. Catharines-Niagara	7	1	nd†
Victoria	6	6	7
Kitchener-Waterloo	5	1	nd
Windsor	5	3	4
Québec	4	4	3
Sudbury	4	1	1
St. John's (Nfld.)	3	4	4
Thunder Bay	3	2	4
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	2	2	nd
Saint John (N.B.)	2	4	3

* See the text for definition of "significant contact".

† "nd" means no data. Where two CMAs are in close geographic proximity and one lacks a major airport, some of the traffic shown in the data for the other CMA is traffic destined to, or originating in, the city that lacks the major airport.

Source: Canada, Statistics Canada, "1971 Census", unpublished tabulations; and *Air Passenger Origin and Destination* . . . , 1973, Audit Bureau of Circulation reports.

difficult to interpret than tables containing structural data. However, in some cases, the interpretation is simplified by reducing the full table of interactions to some simple indicators of the overall level of interaction of any urban centre with all the other urban centres.

There are important interrelationships between the structural and the behavioural characteristics of Canada's large urban centres. For example, migration

In this chapter, recent data are shown for the inter-metropolitan movements of people based on the 1971 census data on migrants during the period 1966 to 1971 for 1974 newspaper circulation and for 1973 domestic airline passenger traffic. It is believed that these data are helpful in illustrating the pattern of inter-metropolitan interaction and of the hierarchy of the large urban centres. The different kinds of interaction data tend to show broadly similar patterns.

8.2 Metropolitan dominance

The interaction among metropolitan areas gives rise to patterns of dominance and sub-dominance among the areas. One specific metropolitan area is relatively more important in the system of interaction than another, due to such factors as: their varying volumes of inter-metropolitan exchanges of people, goods and communication; the variety of centres with which each one has significant contacts; and the intrinsic importance of the different types of inter-city interaction. For example, Toronto dominates Kitchener-Waterloo, Montréal dominates Chicoutimi-Jonquière, and Vancouver dominates Victoria. Such dominance is reflected in terms of a number of structural characteristics including popula-

tion size, the range of goods and services offered, and the relative concentration of head office functions.

Patterns of dominance and sub-dominance may be described in terms of indexes of (a) the degree of participation in the system of inter-metropolitan flows of goods, people and communications, and (b) the rank in the hierarchy of the system. Such indexes are shown in Table 8.1, as well as the actual pattern of flows from one metropolitan area to another. The degree of participation by a Census Metropolitan Area in the system of inter-metropolitan interactions is partly measured by the number of other CMAs with which it has significant contacts. There are various kinds of inter-metropolitan contact, and the level of a particular type of contact which is judged to be significant is partly a matter of arbitrary choice. Three types of contact are reflected in Table 8.1: inter-metropolitan

Table 8.2 Hierarchy of inter-metropolitan interaction*

Census Metropolitan Area	1971 population (Relative numbers†)	1966–71 migration	1974 newspaper circulation	1973 airline passenger travel
Montréal	2,570	1,340	16,500	1,670
Toronto	2,462	1,302	95,950	1,322
Vancouver	1,014	1,083	6,400	1,084
Ottawa-Hull	564	998	650	1,090
Winnipeg	506	703	1,000	785
Hamilton	467	736	15,150	100
Edmonton	464	614	1,150	710
Québec	450	436	6,750	305
Calgary	378	618	3,450	762
St. Catharines-Niagara	284	412	100	nd‡
London	268	579	1,350	183
Windsor	242	307	500	330
Kitchener	213	412	250	nd
Halifax	209	358	200	519
Victoria	183	366	650	227
Sudbury	146	259	150	202
Regina	132	227	2,650	285
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	125	153	150	nd
St. John's (Nfld.)	123	156	350	203
Saskatoon	118	214	350	234
Thunder Bay	105	134	100	307
Saint John (N.B.)	100	100	300	130

* See the text for the definition of each index.

† The absolute value of each score, within a given column, was changed so that the lowest score is shown above as 100. The other scores are multiples of the *lowest* score.

‡ See Table 8.1, footnote†.

Source: Same as Table 8.1.

Note: The following newspapers were used to prepare the indexes with regard to newspaper flows:

Newspaper	CMA	Newspaper	CMA
The Evening Telegram	St. John's (Nfld.)	The St. Catharines Standard	St. Catharines
The Daily News			
The Chronicle-Herald	Halifax	The Sudbury Star	Sudbury
The Mail-Star			
The Telegraph-Journal	Saint John (N.B.)	Times-News	Thunder Bay
The Evening Times-Globe		Chronicle-Journal	

migration over a five-year period from 1966 to 1971; the estimated inter-metropolitan distribution of CMA-based newspapers on a particular day in 1974; and air passenger travel in 1973.

Inter-metropolitan migration refers to the movement of people from one CMA to another. In the 1971 census such movement was measured in terms of differences between places of residence on June 1, 1966, and June 1, 1971. In the 1971 census, a sample of respondents was also asked to indicate the number of times they changed residence from one municipality to another between the dates mentioned above. The data yielded from the census were published in a variety of census volumes.

Newspaper circulation data were provided by the Audit Bureau of Circulations. For selected days of each year the Bureau has tabulated the numbers of a

given newspaper sold in different cities. To compile the data shown in Table 8.1, a selection was made from among the newspapers originating in each CMA. In making the selection, emphasis was placed on the newspapers with major circulation relative to the size of the CMA. A list of the selected newspapers is shown in the note to Table 8.1.

8.3 Significant thresholds in interaction levels

After studying the relevant statistics and considering what level of contact of each type might be deemed substantively important, the following criteria were used to measure the number of significant contacts of each type:

a) The migration of people from one CMA to another between 1966 and 1971 was deemed a

Le Quotidien du Saguenay-Lac St-Jean	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	The Globe and Mail The Toronto Star The Sun	Toronto
Le Journal de Montréal Montréal-Matin The Montreal Star La Presse The Gazette Le Devoir	Montréal	The Windsor Star The Winnipeg Tribune Winnipeg Free Press	Windsor Winnipeg
Le Soleil Le Journal de Québec	Québec	The Leader Post Star-Phoenix	Regina Saskatoon
The Spectator Kitchener-Waterloo Record	Hamilton Kitchener	The Albertan The Calgary Herald	Calgary
The London Free Press	London	The Edmonton Journal	Edmonton
The Ottawa Citizen The Ottawa Journal Le Droit	Ottawa	The Province The Sun	Vancouver
		The Daily Colonist Victoria Daily Times	Victoria

Statement of source of air passenger flow data

The air passenger origin and destination statistics are drawn from passenger coupons, issued by Air Canada, CP Air, Eastern Provincial Airways, Nordair, Pacific Western Airlines, Québecair and Transair. A 10 percent continuous systematic sample is employed by Air Canada and CP Air, and a 20 percent sample is used by the other carriers. Efforts are made to avoid duplications of the same trip (due to different airlines lifting different copies of the same coupon), and only the originating and farthest (from the origin) destination points are tabulated in plotting the origin and destination for a given coupon. For further technical information about the data source, consult Statistics Canada report *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report, 1973* (Cat. No. 51-204).

significant migration contact if the total number of migrants involved was *at least 500*.

b) *At least one* newspaper published in one CMA but sold in another on a particular day in 1974 was deemed a significant inter-metropolitan contact for newspaper circulation.

c) *At least 5,000* airline passengers flying in 1973 from one metropolitan area to another was deemed a significant inter-metropolitan contact for airline travel.

Significant contacts are measured in such a way that the flow from CMA *i* to CMA *j* is deemed a contact established by CMA *i*, and is credited to CMA *i* only. The “flow” from CMA *j* to CMA *i* is credited to CMA *j* but *not* to CMA *i*. Table 8.1 shows the relevant data. The larger the number of significant contacts credited to a CMA, the greater its degree of participation in the network of inter-metropolitan interaction.

Table 8.2 shows data that reflect the level of each metropolitan area in the hierarchy of inter-metropolitan interaction. Within the network of inter-metropolitan interactions, the CMAs vary in their importance. In developing Table 8.2, a measure of degree of dominance was formulated. Since the absolute values of the measure have no substantive meaning, Table 8.2 shows the scores in each column in terms of percentages of the *lowest* score in that column. For example, the figures in the second column of Table 8.2 show that Saint John, New Brunswick, had the lowest score on the measure of rank in the hierarchy of 1966-71 inter-metropolitan migration. The index value for Saint John is thus 100. The figure of 1340 for Montréal indicates that the score for Montréal is about thirteen times that for Saint John. In order to point up the fact that total population size is closely correlated with dominance, data are also shown on the relative sizes of the CMAs in 1971.

The formula used to compute the indexes reflected in Table 8.2 are described in the Technical Note. In both Tables 8.1 and 8.2 the CMAs are ordered according to their rank on the values shown in the first column.

Table 8.3 shows the actual pattern of inter-metropolitan flows with respect to 1966-71 migration. Because the airline traffic data can be misleading with regard to CMAs that are close to each other (e.g., Toronto and Hamilton), no corresponding airline traffic data are shown. Also, because the reference date for the newspaper data varies from one newspaper to another, no corresponding table is given for newspaper

circulation. Table 8.3 shows movement from one area to another in proportional terms. The table should be read *along its rows*. For example, the first row of Part A of Table 8.3 shows the proportions of Calgary’s inter-metropolitan *out*-migrants that went into each of the other CMAs. Twenty-nine percent of Calgary’s inter-metropolitan out-migrants went to Edmonton and Vancouver, respectively, but only 6 percent went to Windsor. The first row of Part B of Table 8.3 shows the proportions of Calgary’s inter-metropolitan *in*-migrants that came from each of the other CMAs. Twenty-seven percent of Calgary’s inter-metropolitan in-migrants came from Edmonton, while 11 percent came from Vancouver. The table shows that Calgary’s strongest contacts were with Edmonton.

Table A8.1 shows 1966-71 in-migration and out-migration ratios for the vast majority of Canada’s major urban areas. Also shown is the percentage of each area’s in-migration that consisted of people moving elsewhere in Canada. The column of in-migration ratios includes both internal and international migration; but the column of out-migration rates covers *internal* migration only. The data source, 1971 Census of Canada, does not provide direct information on emigration from Canada that can be allocated to individual urban centres.

The in-migration ratio is the ratio of in-migrants to the 1971 base population, where both numerator and denominator pertain to persons aged five and over in 1971. The ratio is multiplied by 100 in order to express the numbers in percentage terms. Thus, the first column of Table A8.1 shows directly the percentage of an area’s 1971 base population (aged five and over) that consisted of persons who resided *outside* the pertinent area on June 1, 1966.

The out-migration ratio has a different structure than the in-migration ratio. The numerator is the number of persons who resided in Canada *outside* the pertinent area on June 1, 1971, but who had resided within that area on June 1, 1966. The denominator is an *adjusted* base population for the area in question – the 1971 population base *plus* the aforementioned out-migrants, the numerator, *less* the in-migrants. The ratio is again multiplied by 100. Thus, the out-migration ratio shows the estimated percentage of the 1966 base population (the portion of it that had survived in Canada on June 1, 1971) that out-migrated from the pertinent area between 1966 and 1971.

The third column from the left in Table A8.1 shows the percentage of each area’s 1966-71 in-migration that consisted of residents of Canada on June 1, 1966. The difference between that percentage and 100 is the percentage that came from *outside* Canada after June 1, 1966. For example, 91 percent of Québec CMAs’ in-migrants came from elsewhere in Canada, whereas only 45 percent of Toronto’s in-migrants came from elsewhere in Canada.

Table 8.3(A) Inter-metropolitan migration, 1966-71: out-migration from each CMA

Origin CMA	Destination CMA															
	Calgary	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton	Kitchener	London	Montréal	Ottawa-Hull	Québec	Regina	St. Catharines-Niagara	St. John's	Saint John	Saskatoon	Sudbury
Calgary																
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	.01															
Edmonton	.33	.00†														
Halifax	.04	.00	.03													
Hamilton	.02	.00	.02	.01	.11	.08	.12	.03	.05	.00	.00	.04	.00	.01	.00	.02
Kitchener	.03	.00	.02	.01	.07	.08	.12	.03	.05	.00	.00	.04	.00	.01	.00	.02
London	.03	.00	.02	.03	.03	.02	.02	.05	.06	.00	.00	.02	.01	.01	.00	.01
Montréal	.03	.02	.02	.04	.04	.02	.04	.20	.16	.12	.00	.02	.01	.01	.00	.03
Ottawa-Hull	.04	.01	.04	.04	.04	.02	.04	.69	.12	.04	.01	.02	.01	.00	.01	.00
Québec	.01	.07	.01	.02	.01	.00	.01	.01	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00
Regina	.22	.00	.14	.00	.01	.01	.01	.08	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.02
St. Catharines-Niagara	.02	.00	.01	.02	.17	.07	.08	.04	.07	.02	.01	.01	.01	.02	.00	.02
St. John's (Nfld.)	.02	.00	.02	.10	.03	.05	.03	.10	.07	.02	.01	.01	.01	.02	.00	.02
Saint John (N.B.)	.04	—	.02	.23	.04	.01	.03	.09	.07	.00	.00	.02	.01	.30	.07	.02
Saskatoon	.19	.00	.18	.00	.01	.01	.01	.02	.03	.00	.14	.00	.00	.06	.17	.06
Sudbury	.02	.00	.02	.01	.08	.04	.05	.04	.12	.00	.01	.09	.01	.38	.04	.01
Thunder Bay	.07	—	.04	.01	.04	.03	.03	.02	.03	.00	.01	.04	.01	.43	.03	.02
Toronto	.04	.00	.03	.03	.14	.07	.10	.11	.10	.00	.01	.06	.01	.06	.14	.23
Vancouver	.13	.00	.13	.01	.02	.01	.01	.08	.06	.00	.02	.01	.00	.21	.14	.04
Victoria	.09	.00	.05	.05	.01	.00	.01	.02	.08	.00	.02	.00	.00	.06	.53	.04
Windsor	.02	—	.02	.01	.07	.04	.20	.04	.05	.00	.00	.04	.00	.39	.05	.01
Winnipeg	.12	.00	.09	.01	.02	.01	.02	.06	.07	.01	.04	.01	.00	.15	.27	.06
Total																

Table 8.3(B) Inter-metropolitan migration, 1966-71: in-migration to each CMA

Destination CMA	Origin CMA									
	Calgary	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	Edmonton	Halifax	Hamilton	Kitchener	London	Montréal	Ottawa-Hull	Québec
Calgary										
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	.00									
Edmonton	.29	.00								
Halifax	.02	.01	.02	.03						
Hamilton	.01	.01	.01	.03		.11	.08	.02	.03	.00
Kitchener	.01	.00	.01	.01	.05		.06	.01	.01	.00
London	.01	.00	.01	.02	.05	.10		.02	.03	.00
Montréal	.07	.50	.06	.21	.10	.08	.08		.31	.62
Ottawa-Hull	.03	.07	.05	.10	.04	.04	.06	.13		.07
Québec	.00	.33	.01	.02	.00	.00	.00	.26	.05	
Regina	.10	.00	.08	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.00
St. Catharines-Niagara	.01	.00	.01	.02	.10	.07	.06	.01	.02	.00
St. John's (Nfld.)	.00	.00	.00	.06	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
Saint John (N.B.)	.00	.00	.00	.08	.01	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00
Saskatoon	.08	.00	.09	.00	.01	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00
Sudbury	.00	.00	.01	.01	.03	.02	.02	.01	.03	.00
Thunder Bay	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00	.00	.01
Toronto	.08	.02	.09	.21	.47	.41	.40	.21	.21	.00
Vancouver	.10	.01	.13	.03	.02	.02	.02	.05	.04	.00
Victoria	.03	.00	.02	.06	.00	.00	.01	.01	.02	.00
Windsor	.00	.00	.01	.01	.03	.03	.10	.01	.01	.00
Winnipeg	.13	.02	.12	.04	.03	.03	.03	.05	.06	.02
St. Catharines-Niagara										
St. John's	.03	.00	.00	.00	.04	.04	.04	.02	.00	.00
Saint John	.02	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00
Saskatoon	.10	.00	.00	.12	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00
Sudbury	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Thunder Bay	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Toronto	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Vancouver	.11	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Victoria	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Windsor	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Winnipeg	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

* — means there was no migration reported between the two cities.

† .00 means the figure was less than .005.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1971 Census, unpublished tabulations.

Table A8.1 Migration ratios, urban areas over 10,000, 1966-71*

No.	Urban areas	In-migration ratio	Out-migration ratio	% of in-migrants from within Canada
1	Alma	11.3	14.8	96.4
2	Arnprior CA	23.9	22.0	89.8
3	Asbestos CA	10.7	19.2	99.5
4	Baie-Comeau CA	31.9	27.9	99.6
5	Barrie CA	34.6	22.9	91.1
6	Bathurst	22.8	16.3	94.9
7	Belleville	27.4	24.4	89.6
8	Brandon	28.6	26.8	92.4
9	Brantford CA	15.7	12.6	79.7
10	Brockville	22.8	22.5	88.9
11	Calgary CMA	29.7	17.0	77.9
12	Campbellton CA	19.2	20.9	97.0
13	Charlottetown CA	20.5	17.9	94.0
14	Chatham	20.4	16.6	85.6
15	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA	11.1	12.5	90.2
16	Chilliwack CA	35.3	15.5	87.4
17	Cobourg CA	26.7	28.6	91.7
18	Corner Brook	13.0	19.9	92.9
19	Cornwall	15.6	6.6	91.1
20	Courtenay CA			
21	Cowansville	21.3	18.0	94.2
22	Cranbrook	40.6	26.1	92.0
23	Dawson Creek	32.0	40.7	90.6
24	Dolbeau CA	19.1	23.3	99.2
25	Drummondville CA	14.5	16.2	95.7
26	Edmonton CMA	24.4	16.3	80.4
27	Edmundston	16.4	15.5	91.2
28	Flin Flon CA	18.3	26.6	94.3
29	Fredericton CA			
30	Gaspé	11.7	14.4	97.5
31	Granby CA			
32	Grand Falls CA			
33	Grande Prairie			
34	Guelph CA	24.0	15.4	78.1
35	Haileybury CA	26.0	26.8	97.7
36	Halifax CMA	21.6	18.6	86.1
37	Hamilton CMA	17.1	9.4	66.1
38	Hawkesbury CMA	16.1	15.7	92.0
39	Joliette CA	16.7	19.0	97.3
40	Kamloops CA	30.4	20.6	91.0
41	Kapuskasing	17.3	20.1	92.8
42	Kelowna CA	43.0	35.1	91.9
43	Kenora CA	18.5	21.7	91.8
44	Kentville CA			
45	Kingston CA	24.7	23.5	74.4
46	Kirkland Lake	20.2	25.4	94.0
47	Kitchener CMA	24.7	14.0	70.3
48	Kitimat	42.3	30.9	73.0
49	Labrador City CA	49.8	32.1	91.0
50	Lachute CA	14.2	18.7	94.6
51	La Tuque	9.0	14.3	96.8
52	Leamington	23.1	21.5	63.2
53	Lethbridge	28.2	20.4	87.7
54	Lincoln	24.5	21.8	89.3
55	Lindsay	26.0	19.5	89.6
56	London CMA	23.5	14.9	75.6
57	Magog CA	10.6	13.8	98.1
58	Matane	18.5	17.1	99.0
59	Medicine Hat CA	23.7	21.0	93.1
60	Midland CA	26.6	21.3	88.9
61	Moncton CA	19.5	15.9	92.2
62	Montmagny	11.4	12.1	99.6
63	Montréal CMA	12.4	7.0	63.3

Table A8.1 Migration ratios, urban areas over 10,000, 1966-71* (Continued)

No.	Urban areas	In-migration ratio	Out-migration ratio	% of in-migrants from within Canada
64	Moose Jaw	23.4	24.8	90.2
65	Nanaimo CA	31.2	35.7	88.7
66	Newcastle CA			
67	New Glasgow CA	24.9	21.2	92.6
68	New Hamburg CA	27.2	20.4	94.5
69	North Battleford CA	29.3	26.7	96.6
70	North Bay	29.1	24.9	90.3
71	Orillia			
72	Oromocto			
73	Oshawa CA	20.9	15.1	80.4
74	Ottawa-Hull CMA	22.4	11.8	77.8
75	Owen Sound	22.8	21.4	93.3
76	Pembroke CA	22.1	14.5	91.5
77	Penticton	40.7	26.5	89.8
78	Petawawa CA			
79	Peterborough CA	16.9	16.7	88.5
80	Portage la Prairie	30.0	29.3	88.9
81	Port Alberni CA			
82	Powell River	27.4	21.8	83.3
83	Prince Albert	28.1	24.3	95.4
84	Prince George CA			
85	Prince Rupert CA	39.0	38.5	82.1
86	Québec CMA	15.1	8.2	91.1
87	Red Deer	34.5	32.4	92.5
88	Regina CMA	23.8	22.0	89.9
89	Rimouski CA	21.1	19.2	97.5
90	Rivière-du-Loup	19.4	19.9	95.8
91	Rouyn CA	20.5	28.9	94.6
92	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA	13.2	9.3	70.7
93	St-Georges CA	20.2	12.7	96.0
94	St-Hyacinthe CA	18.0	20.2	97.0
95	St-Jean CA	18.3	13.4	92.8
96	St-Jérôme CA	17.4	20.8	97.7
97	St. John's CMA	15.2	11.4	89.1
98	Ste-Scholastique	21.2	22.3	98.4
99	Saint John CMA	13.1	11.0	89.0
100	Sarnia CA	17.4	13.9	76.6
101	Saskatoon	27.9	25.3	89.5
102	Sault Ste. Marie CA	13.6	11.7	77.7
103	Sept-Îles	28.7	18.6	95.1
104	Shawinigan CA	7.4	14.6	95.9
105	Sherbrooke CA	18.2	16.8	90.2
106	Simcoe			
107	Smiths Falls CA	19.0	23.8	91.7
108	Sorel CA	15.2	17.0	95.8
109	Stratford	22.2	18.1	84.0
110	Sudbury CMA	21.3	14.8	85.2
111	Summerside CA	28.3	33.9	91.6
112	Swift Current			
113	Sydney CA	7.4	9.7	89.5
114	Sydney Mines CA			
115	Terrace CA			

Table A8.1 Migration ratios, urban areas over 10,000, 1966-71* (*Concluded*)

No.	Urban areas	In-migration ratio	Out-migration ratio	% of in-migrants from within Canada
116	Thetford Mines CA	11.8	11.9	95.0
117	Thompson	68.0	34.2	86.2
118	Thunder Bay CMA	14.3	10.6	79.9
119	Timmins CA	19.9	21.8	91.5
120	Toronto CMA	19.7	9.6	45.0
121	Trail CA	20.8	29.1	84.2
122	Trenton CA			
123	Trois-Rivières	11.4	11.4	93.7
124	Truro CA	24.9	21.0	92.9
125	Val-d'Or CA	23.7	31.8	94.1
126	Valleyfield CA	13.6	14.7	92.9
127	Vancouver CMA	22.3	9.8	68.0
128	Vernon	38.6	31.7	92.8
129	Victoria CMA	26.3	14.6	82.2
130	Victoriaville CA	17.8	16.6	97.9
131	Wallaceburg	17.1	21.1	81.0
132	Whitehorse	50.8	37.5	91.2
133	Williams Lake CA			
134	Windsor CMA	14.4	8.8	61.1
135	Winnipeg CMA	18.0	14.2	73.4
136	Woodstock	24.2	19.9	84.3
137	Yorkton	32.2	32.8	96.3

Source: "1971 Census of Canada", unpublished tabulations;
Canada, Statistics Canada, *1971 Census of Canada: Population: Characteristics of Migrants in Census Metropolitan Areas*,
Bulletin 1.5-6, Cat. No. 92-746 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974).

The measure of level in the hierarchy of inter-metropolitan interaction is based on the inter-metropolitan "flows" of migrants, airline traffic and newspapers. Newspaper "flows", unlike migration and airline passenger "flows", are not characterized by forces that would tend to cause similar levels of "movement" between any two CMAs. For this reason, a special formula to measure dominance was used for the newspaper "flows". The pertinent formulas may be indicated in terms of the following notation:

M_{ij} means the volume of "flow" (migration or airline passengers) from CMA i to CMA j .

$$V_{ij} = \sum_j (M_{ij} + M_{ji}) \quad (1)$$

$$V = \sum_i V_i \quad (2)$$

The dominance measure for CMA i is:

$$K_i = \sum_j V_{ij} \left\{ \frac{(V_j - V_{ij})}{V} \right\} \quad (3)$$

The first term of each product in (3) is simply the direct measure of the volume of flow between i and j .

The second term is a ratio that gives a weight to the aforementioned measure. That weight is based on the volume of flows involving the area j (the one to which i is making a contact). This is a weight to reflect the importance of area j .

As noted, above, the measure K_i was *not* used for newspaper circulation. For newspaper circulation the measure N_i was used.

$$N_i = \frac{1}{21} \sum_{j=1}^{21} N_{ij} \quad (4)$$

where " N_{ij} " is the *estimated* average (per newspaper name, e.g., *Globe and Mail*, *Toronto Star*, etc.) number of newspapers published in CMA i and sold in CMA j . There are 22 Census Metropolitan Areas.

For the sake of clarity, the numbers shown in Table 8.2 may be defined precisely as follows:

Let " K_{\min} " be the smallest number in a series that is based on expression (3) above; and let " N_{\min} " be the corresponding smallest number in a series based on expression (4) above. Then the number printed for CMA i in respect of expression (3), which deals with migration and airline passenger traffic, is: $100 (K_i/K_{\min})$. The corresponding number printed for CMA i in respect of expression (4) is: $100 (N_i/N_{\min})$.

Canada. Statistics Canada. *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report: 1973*. Cat. No. 51-204. Ottawa: Information Canada, July 1974.

Canada. Statistics Canada. *1971 Census of Canada, Population: Characteristics of Migrants in Census Metropolitan Areas*. Cat. No. 92-746. Ottawa: Information Canada, November 1974.

Technical note: Cartography

David H. Douglas

Introduction

The maps in this handbook are designed to communicate the spatial distribution of the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the urban population of Canada. Three maps, Figures 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8 illustrate the distribution of the Canadian urban population at the national, continental and world scale. In addition, at the national scale, indicators of key social and economic characteristics are mapped using either absolute numbers or quantified indexes on a stylized base map. In every case the purpose of the map is to select and generalize reality to a scope and scale that can be comprehended.

An attempt is made to recognize both the manner in which quantitative map symbols are perceived and the methods by which a graphic hierarchy of map elements can be constructed to correspond with the intellectual hierarchy of the message to be communicated.

The mapping of absolute variables

Some of the maps are designed primarily to illustrate the distribution across Canada of the total population, or some designated component of it, using pillars or bars as in Figure 1.6. Some of the maps refer to the population living within the 137 urban areas of Canada as defined in Table A1.1. These maps do not include the total population living in the map area.

One of the most effective and aesthetically appealing types of map, employed to symbolize the distribution of absolute numbers assigned to point locations, is the proportional circle map. Flannery points out that as well as being aesthetically pleasing, proportional circle maps are easy to construct, represent patterns of a distribution reasonably well, and use map space with efficiency (Flannery, p. 97). Although some of these observations are somewhat discredited by the introduction of the computer which can, for instance, be programmed to construct proportional squares or other types of symbolism with equal ease, the others validly testify to the utility of this type of map.

Unfortunately, the circle, as a quantitative symbol, malfunctions in one very important aspect. If graduated such that the area is made precisely comparable to a value, map users consistently underestimate the value represented by larger circles and consequently perceive smaller quantitative differences between the circles than intended by the cartographer. At least four authors, including Flannery, have concluded that the utility of the graduated circle

can be maintained only by systematically exaggerating the sizes of the larger ones according to a compensating factor (cited in Meihoefer, p. 65). If the area of a circle is to be made proportionate to the value being illustrated, the radius of the circle should increase as the square root of the values, that is, the radius is raised to the power of 0.5. The procedure used in this handbook is to make the radius proportionate to the power 0.5718, as derived from the work of Flannery (Robinson and Sale, p. 368).

Although the proportional circle map is purported to be more aesthetically pleasing, and more efficient insofar as locating groups of symbols in the map space, it results in difficulties if the distribution to be illustrated is very concentrated in some locations and very sparse in others. Since the size scale is dictated by the smallest value to be portrayed, some overlapping of circles can be expected. The visual appearance in crowded areas can be improved by deleting the arcs of one circle which are overlapped by others, thus giving an impression of overlapping discs. It is customary to lay smaller circles on top of larger ones by this method. If the dense areas become too concentrated, large piles of discs result, and in the extreme case, the largest ones can become entirely obscured. To overcome this problem, the Windsor-Québec corridor is mapped independently on a larger scale but retaining the proportional circle scale. The region on the small scale map is purposely not deleted so that the nationwide spatial relationships are maintained.

A number of writers have pointed out the innate superiority of a linear symbol for communicating a simple absolute value by its length (Flannery and Williams; Ekman and Junge). Given the great variations in concentration as evident in Canada's urban population, a standing linear bar seen in a perspective view has many advantages over the proportional circle map. The pillar type of representation was found to be superior for illustrating the distribution of absolute numbers and the changes in distribution through time. However, the proportional circle map is retained where an index or proportion is being mapped on a population base.

The mapping of relative variables

Absolute numbers, such as the number of foreign-born residents, taken from census tables for places and mapped, may provide an accurate impression of the character of a distribution over geographic space. However, a map showing the "percent of the population foreign-born" may be more useful. Such an index is directly equivalent from place to place regardless of the size differences that exist between the places. Such ratios, or percentages, as well as rates or other indexes, are termed "relative variables". These indexes are not normally illustrated by a symbol that varies in size, but instead by one that varies in intensity, such as a shade of grey, coarseness of texture, or brightness of colour.

In this handbook, both forms of symbol are combined by using a proportional symbol to indicate size, and colours to indicate intensity. This combination

of size and intensity is most desirable, for the maps then illustrate not only the ratios as they vary from region to region, the prime message, but also communicate a strong and valid visual impression of the total absolute distribution. In particular, this procedure draws attention to the more densely settled areas and avoids the inevitable over-emphasis on less densely settled areas which results from the use of the choropleth mapping technique (Bachi).

The series of indexes and ratios calculated for the urban areas of Canada are represented by a shade of colour taken from a small segment of the visual colour spectrum. These shades are applied to a circle whose indexed area is exactly proportional to the population being mapped. The same procedure is followed in the case of the Census Metropolitan Area maps in Volumes II and III, where the proportional circle representing the population of the tract is centred within the bounded area of the tract. The methods used to divide the value range of a variable into classes are either by a mathematical division or by "histogram equalization". With histogram equalization the shades of colour are assigned, such that an equal number of observations appears in each shade. Since one of the objectives of the handbook is to present a series of maps which are directly comparable to each other, and which relate easily to descriptive text, these methods were selected over more recent developments in map error minimization.

Map design

The research in thematic cartography symbolism thus far described relates to the manner in which map readers respond to single aspects of a specific symbolism. In contrast to this rather substantial body of literature, little formal research has been reported on the response of map readers to the organization and layout of the map components. An important exception to this is the work on visual organization of map elements presented in thoughtful papers by Borden D. Dent. Thematic map communication, Dent points out, can be improved by emphasizing differentially the map elements, according to their importance. A visual hierarchy of importance can be created by employing different levels of generalization and contrast. In addition, a strict limit should be observed to the amount of information presented on a single map. Dent contends that "maps with simple messages (which does not imply a lack of the intellectual) and simple graphic solutions are more efficient in visual communication" (1973, p. 245). These guidelines are followed in the handbook maps.

The use of the computer

All maps in this handbook, including projections and symbols, are computer generated from digital data. The maps for Canada and North America are derived from Lambert projections, digitized to provide suitably simplified and stylized bases. The world map was produced from the CIA World Data Bank I, reduced to a 6 percent sample of points by line reduction algorithms developed by Douglas. The symbol

generating programs, which contain hidden line deleting algorithms, were written by W. Rase and D. Douglas.

Conclusion

The maps in this handbook are termed quantitative maps, and are employed to provide a signal framework on which to illustrate the statistical information which is described in the text and listed in the tables. By using different projections, a high degree of line generalization, and by carefully side-stepping certain other map-making conventions, the cartographer presumes upon the imagination and the knowledge of the reader to appreciate different map perspectives and to view the distributions that are displayed in a new light.

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Glossary

Age-sex ratios, or structure, or composition

The proportions of total population in specific age-sex groups; also used for age or sex separately

Australasia

Australia, New Zealand, East Indies and other islands of the southeast Pacific

Birth rate

Number of live births per 1000 population

Cohort

A population group (for study purposes usually) born in a given period which can be traced through various census periods

Death rate

Number of deaths per 1000 population

Distinctive economic function

An activity for which an urban area has employment in excess of average for an urban area with that activity

Dominant economic function

The economic activity in which an urban area has the highest excess employment. See Table 2.6

Employment specialization index

A measure of the distribution of urban labour force among its various economic activities

Ethnic origin

Ethnic or cultural background through the father's side

Family head

The husband of a husband-wife family or the parent of a one-parent family

Family income

Sum of all incomes received by all members of the family age 15 years and over from all sources

Fertility rate

Age-specific birth rates

Gainful workers

Members of the labour force who are actually working or are self-employed

Index of ethnic diversity

Measure of distribution of urban population among 12 ethnic groups and equals $1 - \sum p_i^2$; where p_i = the proportion of an urban area's population belonging to ethnic groups i

Index of religious diversity

Measure of distribution of urban population among 12 religious denominations and equals $1 - \sum p_i^2$; where p_i = the proportion of an urban area's population belonging to religious denomination i

Labour force

Those persons age 15 years and over who, in the week prior to the census, were working, self-employed, looking for work, temporarily laid off or absent from work

Life cycle index

The ratio of those (of an urban area) age 45 years plus to those age 15 years and under

Manufacturing**Canadian non-local control**

The head office of the ultimate parent company is located in another urban area

Concentration index

Measures the degree to which total manufacturing output is not evenly distributed among its various establishments; can be computed for industries and urban areas

Economic shadow

Where Toronto is located between an American city and another Canadian city, there is a tendency for American industrial interaction with the other Canadian city to be reduced

Establishment

The smallest operating unit capable of reporting specified input and output data, usually a plant or mill

Foreign control

Where 50 percent or more of the voting stock is known to be held outside of Canada

Incidence

A measurement of commonness of occurrence of industries; the number of urban areas in which the specific industry is found. Ubiquitous industries are very common and sporadic industries are uncommon.

Indirect contributions

Additional benefits to the community that result from local manufacturing. To serve the initial industry there is often an increase in employment of supplementary or complementary personnel.

Threshold

A theoretical minimum level of activity for each industry which a new plant must attain to economically operate

Value added

The value of shipment of goods of own manufacture plus net change in inventory of goods in progress and finished goods, less cost of materials, supplies, fuel and electricity used

Value of shipments

The value of goods made by reporting establishment, or for its account, from its own material

Microfiche

Microfilm

Mortality rate

Age-sex specific death rates

Occupation

The kind of work a person is doing determined by his description of his most important duties

Real output

Gross domestic output

Retabulate

To recalculate census data for urban areas which, for example, have changed boundaries over time

Selectivity

Locational preferences of age-ethnic specific family units

Specialization index

A measure of distribution of urban labour force among the various economic activities

Transfer payments

Non-employment income from government sources including welfare, unemployment insurance, pensions

Unemployment**Cyclical**

Unemployment stemming from the fluctuations in levels of general economic activity which constitute the business cycle

Seasonal

Unemployment resulting from slowdowns in economic activity in response to adverse climatic conditions

Structural

Unemployment resulting from shifts in the nature of economic activity or relative changes in the mixture of economic activities



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